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“ANTIQUITIES, OR REMNANTS OF HISTORY, ARE, AS WAS SAID, TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGII; WHEN INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS, BY AN EXACT AND SCRUPULOUS DILIGENCE AND OBSERVATION, OUT OF MONUMENTS, NAMES, WORDS, PROVERBS, TRADITIONS, PRIVATE RECORDS AND EVIDENCES, FRAGMENTS OF STORIES, PASSAGES OF BOOKS THAT CONCERN NOT STORY, AND THE LIKE, DO SAVE AND RECOVER SOMEWHAT FROM THE DELUGE OF TIME.”—*Advancement of Learning*, ii.

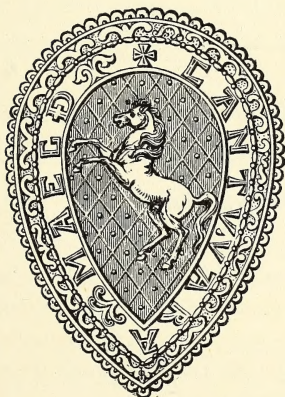
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OF THE

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



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Arthur Clark - \$100.00 (56-pals)
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MAY, 1914.

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AND

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NOTE.—In the following lists, unless otherwise noted, the names of the Districts are those of the corresponding County Court Districts, and in each case the Parishes and Hamlets are those comprised in the County Court area.

1. Ashford District:

J. BROAD, Esq., 5 Bank Street, Ashford.

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BRADBOURNE.	HINXHILL.	SHADOXHURST.
BROOK.	HOTHFIELD.	SMARDEN.
CHALLOCK.	KENNINGTON.	SMEETH.
CHARING.	KINGSNORTH.	WAREHORNE.
CHARING HEATH.	LITTLE CHART.	WESTWELL.
CRUNDALE.	MERSHAM.	WILLESBOROUGH.
EASTWELL.	MOLASH.	WYE.

2. Blackheath and Lewisham District:

W. ESSINGTON HUGHES, Esq., 140 Wardour Street, W.

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BROCKLEY.	GREENWICH.	PENGE.
CATFORD.	KIDBROOKE.	PLUMSTEAD.
CHARLTON.	LEE.	SHOOTERS HILL.
DEPTFORD.	LEWISHAM.	SYDENHAM.
ELTHAM.	MOTTINGHAM.	WOOLWICH.

NOTE.—*These places form that part of the County of London which was formerly part of the County of Kent, and contains the four Metropolitan Boroughs of Deptford, Greenwich, Lewisham, and Woolwich. Also see note under Bromley District.*

3. Bromley District:

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CHISLEHURST.	HAYES.	ST. PAUL'S CRAY.
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NOTE.—* *In the County of London. SIDCUP, FOOT'S CRAY and NORTH CRAY, in this County Court area, but also in the Rural Deanery of East Dartford, are placed in the Dartford District.*

4. Canterbury District:

H. MAPLETON CHAPMAN, Esq., St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury.

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BARHAM.	HERNE.	SEASALTER.
BEKESBOURNE.	HERNE BAY.	STELLING
BISHOPSBOURNE.	HOATH.	STODMARSH.
BLEAN.	ICKHAM.	STURRY.
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CHILHAM.	Canterbury.	WESTBERE.
CHISLET.	NACKINGTON.	WHITSTABLE.
FORDWICH.	PATRIXBOURNE.	WICKHAMBREAUX.
HARBLEDOWN.	PETHAM.	WOMENSWOULD.
UPPER HARDRES.		

5a. Cranbrook District:

DR. T. JOYCE, Shepherd's House, Cranbrook.

BENENDEN.	GOUDHURST.	ROLVENDEN.
BIDDENDEN.	HAWKHURST.	SANDHURST.
CRANBROOK.	KILNDOWN.	SISSINGHURST.
FRITTENDEN.	NEWENDEN.	

NOTE.—*Other places in the Cranbrook County Court area are assigned to the Tenterden District.*

5b. Tenterden District:

J. ELLIS MACE, Esq., View Tower, Tenterden.

APPLEDORE.	STONE-CUM-EBONY.	TENTERDEN.
EBONY.	ST. MICHAEL'S.	WITTERSHAM.
HIGH HALDEN.	SMALLHYTHE.	WOODCHURCH.
KENARDINGTON.		

NOTE.—*The above places lie in the Cranbrook County Court area.*

6. Dartford District:

R. HOLT-WHITE, Esq., M.A., Elmden, Eltham.

ABBAY WOOD.	FAWKHAM.	LULLINGSTONE
ASH near Sevenoaks.	FOOTS CRAY.*	NORTH CRAY.*
BELVEDERE.	GALLEYHILL.	RIDLEY.
BEXLEY.	GREENHITHE.	SIDCUP.*
BEXLEY HEATH.	HALFWAY STREET.	SOUTHFLEET.
CRAYFORD.	HARTLEY.	STONE near Dartford.
CROCKENHILL.	HEXTABLE.	SUTTON-AT-HONE.
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DARTFORD.	KINGSDOWN near	SWANLEY JUNCTION.
EAST WICKHAM.	Sevenoaks.	SWANSCOMBE.
ERITH.	LAMORBEY.	WELLING.
EYNSFORD.	LONGFIELD.	WILMINGTON.
FARNINGHAM.		

NOTE.—* *In the Bromley County Court area.***7. Deal and Walmer District:**

STEPHEN MANSER, Esq., 55 Beach Street, Deal.

BETTESHANGER.	NORTHBOURNE.	SHOULDEN.
DEAL.	RINGWOULD.	SUTTON-BY-DOVER.
GREAT MONGEHAM.	RIPPLE.	TILMANSTONE.
KINGSDOWN near Deal.	SANDOWN.	WALMER.
LITTLE MONGEHAM.		

NOTE.—KINGSDOWN and RINGWOULD are in the Dover County Court area. The other places form the Deal County Court District. See note under Sandwich District.

8. Dover District:

MARTYN MOWLL, Esq., Chaldercot, Dover.

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DENTON near	OXNEY by Dover.	WEST LANGDON.
Canterbury.	POULTON.	WHITFIELD.
DOVER.	RIVER.	WOOTTON.
EAST LANGDON.	ST. MARGARET-AT-	
	CLIFFE.	

9. Faversham District:

F. F. GIRAUD, Esq., 50 Preston Street, Faversham.

BADLESMERE.	GOODNESTONE near	OTTERDEN.
BOUGHTON-UNDER-	Faversham.	PRESTON next
BLEAN.	GRAVENEY.	Faversham.
BUCKLAND near	HERNEHILL.	SELLING.
Faversham.	LEAVELAND.	SHELDWICH.
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DODDINGTON.	LYNSTED.	STONE near Faversham.
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EASTLING.	NORTON.	THROWLEY.
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	OSPRINGE.	

10. Folkestone District:

(Vacant by death.)

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CHERITON.	PADDLESWORTH.	SWINGFIELD.
FOLKESTONE	SANDGATE.	

11. Gravesend District:

W. J. KING, Esq., Lively Lodge, Whitehill Road, Gravesend.

CHALK.	LUDDESDOWN.	NURSTEAD.
COBHAM.	MILTON next	PERRY STREET.
DENTON near	Gravesend.	ROSHERVILLE.
Gravesend.	MEOPHAM.	SHORNE.
GRAVESEND.	MERSTON.	SINGLEWELL.
IFIELD.	NORTHFLEET.	THONG.

12. Hythe District:

A. RANDALL DAVIS, Esq., M.R.C.S., Oaklands, Hythe.

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BONNINGTON.	LYMPNE.	SEABROOK.
ELHAM.	MONKS HORTON.	SELLINDGE.
ELMSTED.	NEWINGTON next	STANFORD.
HASTINGLEIGH.	Hythe.	STOWTING.
HURST.	POSTLING.	WESTENHANGER.
HYTHE.	PEDLINGE.	WEST HYTHE.

13. Maidstone District:

HUBERT BENSTED, Esq., Woodstow, Bearsted, Maidstone.

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BEARSTED.	EAST SUTTON.	MAIDSTONE.
BOUGHTON	ECCLES.	MARDEN.
MALHERBE.	HARRIETSHAM.	OTHAM.
BOUGHTON	HEADCORN.	STAPLEHURST.
MONCHELSEA.	HOLLINGBOURNE.	STOCKBURY.
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NOTE.—*The Maidstone County Court area includes also the places assigned to the Malling District.*

14. Malling District:

H. C. H. OLIVER, Esq., High Street, West Malling.

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ALLINGTON.	LADDINGFORD.	TROTTESLIFFE.
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NOTE.—*See note under the Maidstone District.*

15. Margate District:

W. J. MERCER, Esq., 12 Marine Terrace, Margate.

BIRCHINGTON.	MARGATE.	WESTGATE.
GARLINGE.	NORTHDOWN.	

NOTE.—*BROADSTAIRS and ST. PETER'S, in the Margate County Court area, are placed in the Ramsgate District.*

16. Ramsgate District:

H. E. BOULTER, Esq., Effingham House, Ramsgate.

ACOL.*	MINSTER.	ST. LAWRENCE.
BROADSTAIRS.*	MONKTON.	ST. NICHOLAS.
CHILTON.	PEGWELL BAY.	ST. PETER'S.*
MANSTON.	RAMSGATE.	SARRE.

NOTE.—* *In the Margate County Court area. Also see note under Sandwich District.*

17. Rochester District:

E. F. COBB, Esq., High Street, Rochester.

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BURHAM.	HIGH HALSTOW.	OLD BROMPTON.
CHATHAM.	HIGHAM.	ROCHESTER.
CLIFFE.	HOO ST. MARY.	STOKE.
COOLING.	HOO ST. WERBURGH.	STROOD.
CUXTON.	ISLE OF GRAIN.	UPNOR.
FRINDSBURY.	LUTON.	WOULDHAM.
GILLINGHAM.		

18. Romney District:

ARTHUR FINN, Esq., Westbroke House, Lydd.

BRENZETT.	HOPE ALL SAINTS.	NEW ROMNEY.
BROOKLAND.	IVYCHURCH.	OLD ROMNEY.
BURMARSH.	LYDD.	ST. MARY'S in the Marsh.
DYMCHURCH.	LITTLESTONE-ON-SEA.	SNARGATE.
FAIRFIELD.	NEWCHURCH.	ST. MARY'S.

19. Sandwich District:

STEPHEN MANSER, Esq., 55 Beach Street, Deal.

ASH.	GOODNESTONE near	SANDWICH.
ASHLEY.	Dover.	STAPLE.
BARFREESTON.	HAM.	STOURMOUTH.
CHILLENDEEN.	KNOWLTON.	WALDERSHARE.
EASTRY.	NONINGTON.	WESTMARSH.
ELMSTONE.	PRESTON next	WINGHAM.
EYTHORNE.	Wingham.	WOODNESBOROUGH.
	RICHBOROUGH.	WORTH.

NOTE.—*This area, hitherto included partly in the Deal District and partly in the Ramsgate District, is a new District corresponding with the County Court District of Sandwich.*

20. Sevenoaks District:

H. W. KNOCKER, Esq., Park Cottage, The Common, Sevenoaks.

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CHEVENING.	PLATT.	STANSTEAD.
CHIPSTEAD.	PLAXTOL.	STONE STREET.
CROCKHAM HILL.	RIVERHEAD.	SUNDRIDGE.
DUNTON GREEN.	SEAL.	UNDERRIVER.
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IDE HILL.	SEVENOAKS.	WOODLANDS.
IGHTHAM.	SEVENOAKS WEALD.	WROTHAM.
KEMSING.	SHIPBOURNE.	

21. Sheppey District:

JOHN COPLAND, Esq., Sheerness.

EASTCHURCH.	LEYSDOWN.	SHEERNESS.
ELMLEY.	MINSTER.	SHEPPEY.
HARTY.	QUEENSBOROUGH.	WARDEN.

NOTE.—*The above places form the County Court District of Sheerness.*

22. Sittingbourne District:

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BICKNOR.	MILSTEAD.	RODMERSHAM.
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BREDGAR.	Sittingbourne.	TONGE.
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IWADE.	Sittingbourne.	WORMSHILL.
KINGSDOWN near		
Sittingbourne.		

23. Tonbridge District:

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COWDEN.	HEVER.	TONBRIDGE.
EDENBRIDGE.	HILDENBOROUGH.	TUDELEY.
FORDCOMBE.	LEIGH.	

NOTE.—*Assigned to this District are: COWDEN, which lies in the County Court District of East Grinstead, Sussex, and the parts of BIDBOROUGH and TONBRIDGE which lie in the County Court District of Tunbridge Wells.*

24. Tunbridge Wells District:

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GROOMBRIDGE.	MATFIELD.	SOUTHBOROUGH.
HORSMONDEN.	PADDOCK WOOD.	SPELDHURST.

NOTE.—*See note under the Tonbridge District.*

25. London and Foreign District:

W. ESSINGTON HUGHES, Esq., 140 Wardour Street, W.

SOCIETIES IN UNION.

For Interchange of Publications, etc.

- The Society of Antiquaries, *Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.*
 The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain, *19 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.*
 The British Archæological Association, *1 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.*
 The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, *Edinburgh.*
 The Architectural Museum, *18 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.*
 The Numismatic Society, *22 Albemarle Street, W.*
 The London and Middlesex Archæological Society, *The Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 The Historic Society of Cheshire and Lancashire (*R. D. Radcliffe, Esq., M.A., Sec., Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.*)
 The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (*Robert Cockrane, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Sec., 6 Stephen's Green, Dublin.*)
 The Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society (*The Librarian, 5 Eastgate, Lincoln.*)
 The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, *Norwich.*
 The Suffolk Institute of Archæology, *Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds (Rev. Canon F. E. Warren, B.D., F.S.A., Hon. Sec.).*
 The Surrey Archæological Society, *Castle Arch, Guildford.*
 The Sussex Archæological Society, *Barbican House, Lewes.*
 The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, *Museum, Devizes.*
 The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, *Museum, Taunton.*
 The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society (*Public Library, Gloucester.*)
 The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Frank James Allen, Esq., M.D. (St. John's College, Camb.), 8 Halifax Road, Cambridge.*)
 The Derbyshire Archæological Society (*P. H. Currey, Esq., 3 Market Place, Derby.*)
 The Powysland Club (*T. Simpson Jones, Esq., Gungrog Hall, Welshpool.*)
 The Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society (*W. G. Collingwood, Esq., Lanehead, Conistone, Lancashire.*)
 The Leicestershire Archæological Society (*Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., 10 New Street, Leicester.*)
 The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *The Library, The Black Gate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (R. Blair, Esq.).*
 The Shropshire Archæological Society (*Hon. Sec., H. W. Adnitt, The Square, Shrewsbury.*)
 Société Archéologique de Dunkerque.
 R. Societa Romana di Storia Patria, *Biblioteca Vallicelliana, Roma.*
 National Historical Museum, *Stockholm (Dr. Anton Blomberg).*
 East Herts Archæological Society (*W. B. Gerish, Esq., Ivy Lodge, Bishop's Stortford.*)
 The Thoresby Society, *10 Park Street, Leeds.*
 The Essex Archæological Society (*A. G. Wright, Esq., Colchester Castle, Essex.*)
 The British School at Rome, *Palazzo Odescalchi, Rome.*
 The Library of Harvard University, *Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (Messrs. E. G. Allen and Co., Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.).*

Rules of the Kent Archæological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The funds, securities, and property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by four Trustees, who shall be Members. Any vacancies shall be filled at the next Annual Meeting. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Honorary Financial Secretary, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Editors, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen, and the Member so appointed shall hold office so long as he in whose place he shall be appointed would have held office. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the month of March in Maidstone, in the month of June in London, in the month of September in Rochester, and in the month of December in Canterbury, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its Meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a Quarterly Meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. The Council shall appoint one of their Members to be the Hon. Treasurer. His duty shall be to keep an account of all Subscriptions and other Receipts and Payments for the Society, and on the 31st December in every year to prepare the Balance Sheet for the past year, and, after it has been approved by the Auditors, to lay it before the next Quarterly Meeting of the Council, accompanied by a Statement of all Subscriptions, etc., in arrear and due to the Society, and of all moneys due from them. And the Council are further empowered, at any time when they think it desirable, to employ and pay a Chartered Accountant to assist the Hon. Treasurer in making out such Balance Sheets and Account.

5. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member.

6. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some Member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited,

and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

7. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

8. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

9. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

10. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings,* due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £10 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life, provided that arrears (if any) of Annual Subscriptions are paid up. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Transactions; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application. Any Member intending to withdraw his name from the Society shall give notice, in writing, to the Hon. Secretary of his intention to do so, on or before the 1st of January in any year, otherwise he shall be liable for the current year's Subscription. Institutions are only admitted to become Ordinary Members.

11. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, to the Hon. Treasurer, or to one of the Secretaries.

12. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of the Trustees. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

13. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

14. The President, Secretaries, Editors, and Treasurer, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

* See "Note," page lxxv.

15. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

16. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

18. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions, and may at any time cancel such appointment.

19. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

20. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

21. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The BRITISH MUSEUM, *Great Russell Street, W.C.*

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, ESQ., LITT.D., D.C.L., *Nethergate House, Clare, Suffolk.*

S. WAYLAND KERSHAW, ESQ., F.S.A., *The National Club, S.W.*

GEORGE PAYNE, ESQ., F.L.S., F.S.A., *The Precinct, Rochester.*

MEMBERS.

CORRECTED TO MARCH 1914.

The number before a name is that of the District in which the Member resides.

The * denotes a Life Compounder.

The number (in parentheses) after a name indicates the Hon. Local Secretary through whom the Member pays his Annual Subscription.

It is requested that errors and omissions be notified forthwith to R. COOKE, Esq., *Hon. Sec.*, Detling, Maidstone.

-
- 25 Abbé, Professor Cleveland, Weather Bureau, Washington, U.S.A.
 - 25 *Acworth, Rev. R. William Harrison, Twyford Vicarage, Berks.
 - 14 Adam, Mrs., Malling Place, West Malling.
 - 15 Adutt, A. Léon, Esq., Northiam, Palm Bay, Cliftonville, Thanet.
 - 6 Alcock, Rev. John Price, M.A., The Rectory, Southfleet, Kent.
 - 13 Allchin, J. H., Esq., The Museum, Maidstone.
 - 20 Allchin, Lady, Nut Tree Hall, Plaxtole, Sevenoaks, and 5 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.
 - 25 Allwork, F. C., Esq., 34 Leaside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
 - 5b Alston, Miss, Hathewolden Grange, High Halden.
 - 20 Amherst, The Right Hon. Earl, Montreal, Sevenoaks.
 - 13 Arkcoll, John, Esq., Foley House, Maidstone.
 - 11 Arnold, Augustus A., Esq., F.S.A., Cobhambury, Gravesend.
 - 11 Arnold, Bernard, Esq., F.L.S., Milton Hall, Gravesend.
 - 25 *Ashcombe, The Right Hon. Lord, 17 Prince's Gate, S.W.
 - 1 *Ashley-Dodd, Mrs., Godinton Park, Great Chart, Ashford.
 - *Ashton-Gwatkin, Rev. W. H. F., M.A., Villa Benedetini, San Gervasio, Florence. (20)
 - 25 Athenæum Club, The, 107 Pall Mall, S.W.
 - 20 Athill, Charles H., Esq., M.V.O., F.S.A., Richmond Herald, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and Sevenoaks. (2)
 - 25 *Badcock, W., Esq., 1 College Lawn, Cheltenham.
 - 20 Bailey, Lieut.-Colonel E. Wyndham, Ightham Court, Ightham, Sevenoaks.
 - 20 Baird, Robert George, Esq., Holmleigh, Granville Road, Sevenoaks.
 - 11 Baker, Herbert, Esq., Cobham, near Gravesend.
 - 4 Baker, Percy T., Esq., Rosebank, Bridge, Canterbury.
 - 1 Balston, R. J., Esq., Bilsington Priory, Ashford. (13)

- 25 *Bannerman, W. Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., 4 The Waldrons, Croydon.
 25 *Barrett, F. A., Esq., 7 South Square, Gray's Inn, w.c.
 2 Barrett, J. P., Esq., Westcroft, South Road, Forest Hill, s.e. (15)
 25 *Barron, Edward Jackson, Esq., F.S.A., 10 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, w.c.
 2 Bartleet, H. Stuart, Esq., Severndroog, Shooters' Hill, s.e.
 13 Barton, Arthur, Esq., Sunny Croft, Holland Road, Maidstone.
 25 *Bartram, Rev. Canon H., M.A., Greenroyal, Teignmouth, Devon. (8)
 25 *Baxter, Wynne E., Esq., J.P., D.L., 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, n.
 5b *Beale, G. F. Tracy, Esq., J.P., The Priory, Tenterden, Kent.
 11 *Beamish, R. J., Esq., Grove House, Gravesend.
 25 *Bean, A. W. T., Esq., 52 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, w.
 20 Rev. Canon Beandlands, Wickhurst Manor, The Weald, Sevenoaks.
 25 Beardmore, Rev. H. L., M.A., Duxford Rectory, Cambridge.
 Beauchamp, The Right Hon. The Earl, K.C.M.G. (A. de C. Wilson, Esq.), Manor Office, Madresfield, Malvern.
 25 Beck, Rev. Canon E. Josselyn, M.A., 4 Scroope Terrace, Cambridge.
 25 Belcher, H. Taswell, Esq., 14 Melbourne Avenue, West Ealing, w.
 Belcher, W. D., Esq.
 13 Bensted, Hubert, Esq., Woodstow, Bearsted, Maidstone.
 13 Bensted, W. H., Esq., Longfield, Maidstone.
 25 Bergh, Rev. F. R., The Convent, Carshalton, Surrey.
 20 *Bevan, Arthur T., Esq., J.P., Dormers, Bessels Green, Sevenoaks.
 16 Bevan, Rev. R. F., M.A., St. Lawrence Vicarage, Ramsgate.
 3 Biden, L. M., Esq., 20 Bucklersbury, London, s.e.
 25 Birmingham Free Libraries (Mr. A. Capel Shaw, Librarian), Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.
 11 Bligh, The Honourable Arthur, Cobham Hall, Gravesend.
 14 Bligh, The Lady Isabel, Fatherwell Hall, Ryarsh, Maidstone.
 7 Bliss, Rev. Canon, M.A., Betteshanger Rectory, Eastry, Deal.
 7 Blogg, Rev. F. Babington, M.A., Great Mongeham Rectory, Deal.
 4 Blore, Rev. Canon G. J., D.D., St. Stephen's, Canterbury.
 25 Board of Education, South Kensington, s.w. (Director and Secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum).
 25 Bodleian Library, The, Oxford.
 5b Body, W., Esq., Tenterden, Kent.
 17 Bond, Lieut.-Col. R. H., Southgate, Rochester.
 14 *Boodle, Rev. John A., M.A., Tudor House, West Malling.
 11 Booth, Arthur W., Esq., Scaler's Hill, Cobham, Gravesend.
 13 Borden, Sir F. W., K.C.M.G. (care of T. W. Burden, Esq., Headcorn, Kent). (1)
 25 Borden, Spencer, Esq., Interlaken, Fall River, Mass., U.S.A. (1)
 25 *Borrowman, J., Esq., A.R.I.B.A., 9 Adam Street, Adelphi, w.c.
 14 Borton, Lieut.-Col. A. C., Cheveney, Hunton, Maidstone.
 24 Bosanquet, Chas. R., Esq., Woodsgate, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.
 25 Boston Public Library, Mass., U.S.A. (per B. Quaritch, 11 Grafton Street, New Bond Street, w.).
 16 Boulter, H. E., Esq., Effingham House, Ramsgate.
 20 *Bowker, A. F., Esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Whitehill, Wrotham, Kent.
 20 Bowles, Charles W., Esq., L.R.I.B.A., 9 Staple Inn, Holborn Bars, E.C., and Sevenoaks.
 20 Box, Edward Gaspar, Esq., Oak Cottage, St. Botolph's Road, Sevenoaks.
 25 *Boys, Rev. H. J., M.A., Layer Marney Rectory, Kelvedon, Essex.
 Brack, Rev. J. L., M.A. (23)
 9 Bramah, Mrs., Davington Priory, Faversham.
 24 Brampton, F. J., Esq., 25 Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 21 Bramston, Rev. William, M.A., Vicar of Minster, Sheerness.
 13 Brechley Trustees, The Museum, Maidstone.
 25 *Brent, Algernon, Esq., F.R.G.S., 12 Mandeville Place, w.

- 25 Brent, Dr. Mortimer de, 33 Victoria Road, Clapham Common, s.w.
 13 Bridge, John William, Esq., 6 Brewer Street, Maidstone.
 25 Briggs, C. A., Esq., F.S.A., Rock House, Lynmouth, North Devon.
 25 Brighton Free Library (Henry D. Roberts, Chief Curator), Church Street, Brighton.
 1 Broad, John, Esq., 5 Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
 14 *Brocklebank, Thomas, Esq., Wateringbury Place, Maidstone.
 10 Brockman, A. Drake, Esq., 78 Cheriton Road, Folkestone.
 3 Bromley Public Library, Bromley, Kent.
 25 Brooke, Edward, Esq., Ufford Place, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 10 Brooke, H., Esq., 9 Radnor Cliffe, Sandgate.
 1 Brown, Alex., Esq., Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
 24 *Brown, Lieut.-Colonel C. G., Carlton House, Carlton Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 23 Browne, Rev. R. C. Lathom, M.A., Hever Rectory, Edenbridge. (24)
 15 Brunton, Dr. W. B., St. John's, Birchington.
 2 Bullard, Thomas, Esq., 158 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, Kent.
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 5a Butt-Gow, Phillip, Esq., Little Fowlers, Hawkhurst, Kent.
 23 Buxton, A. F., Esq., Fairhill, Tonbridge.
- 24 Camden, The Most Noble the Marquess, Bayham Abbey, Tunbridge Wells.
 4 Canterbury, His Grace The Archbishop of, Lambeth Palace, Lambeth.
 4 Canterbury, The Very Rev. The Dean of, The Deanery, Canterbury.
 4 Canterbury Cathedral, Library of the Dean and Chapter.
 4 Canterbury Municipal Library, The Royal Museum, Canterbury.
 17 Cape, H. J., Esq., M.A., St. Aubin's, Borstal Road, Rochester.
 20 Carnell, John Frederick, Esq., Suffolk House, Sevenoaks.
 25 Caroe, Mrs. E., 3 Great College Street, Westminster.
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 21 Castle, Rev. J., M.A., Queenborough, Isle of Sheppey.
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 16 Caswell, Miss E., Elcot, St. Mildred's Road, Ramsgate.
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 13 Chamberlaine, Rev. J. S. ff., M.A., 36 St. Aubyns, Hove, Sussex. (5a)
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 23 Charrington, M. V., Esq., How Green, Hever, Edenbridge. (24)
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 13 Clifford, James, Esq., Wynnstay, St. Michael's Road, Maidstone.
 25 Clinch, George, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.A. SCOT., 3 Meadowcroft Villas, Sutton, Surrey.

- 19 Cloke, F., Esq., Richborough House, Sandwich.
- 14 Clout, Albert, Esq., Brome House, West Malling, Maidstone.
- 8 Coates, Rev. A. L., M.A., St. Bartholomew's Vicarage, Dover.
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- 15 Cobb, F. Marsden, Esq., Bank House, Margate.
- 17 Cobb, H. M., Esq., Higham, Rochester.
- 25 *Cock, F. W., Esq., M.D., F.S.A., 1 Porchester Houses, Porchester Square, W.
- 16 Cockburn, Edward, Esq., The Croft, Ellington Road, Ramsgate.
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- 4 Collett, Rev. Anthony, M.A., Ellerslie, Barton Fields, Canterbury.
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- 25 Collyer, H. C., Esq., The Grange, Seaton, Devon.
- 7 Collyer, T. H., Esq., Redcote, St. Clare Road, Upper Walmer, Deal.
- 25 Columbia University Library, New York (per Mr. G. E. Stechert, 2 Star Yard, Carey Street, Chancery Lane, W.C.).
- 20 *Colyer-Fergusson, Thos. C., Esq., F.S.A., Ightham Mote, Ivy Hatch, near Sevenoaks, and Wombwell Hall, Gravesend.
- 25 Congress Library, Washington, U.S.A. (per Messrs. Allen and Son, 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.).
- 13 Connor, F. R., Esq., Homestead, St. Luke's Avenue, Maidstone.
- 25 Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
- 14 *Conway, Sir W. Martin, Kt. Bach., M.A., F.R.G.S., F.S.A., Allington Castle, Maidstone.
- 13 Cooke, Richard, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*, The Croft, Detling, Maidstone.
- 20 Coombe, A. E., Esq., Manor House, Ightham, Sevenoaks.
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- 2 Cooper, Norman, Esq., 18 Lawn Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.
- 16 Copeland, Lieut.-Colonel, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., 3 Victoria Parade, Ramsgate.
- 21 Copland, John, Esq., Sheerness.
- 13 Corbet, E. K., Esq., C.M.G., Rock House, Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone.
- 13 *Corfe, A. F., Esq., Wayside, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone.
- 13 *Cornwallis, F. S. W., Esq., J.P., Linton Park, Maidstone.
- 4 *Cotton, Charles, Esq., F.R.C.P., Briarfield, Ethelbert Road, Canterbury.
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- 25 Couchman, John Edwin, Esq., Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex. (16)
- 15 Courtenay-Page, Miss M., St. Martin's, Cliftonville, Margate. (16)
- 25 Courthope, Captain G. L., M.P., Whiligh, Sussex.
- 25 *Cowell, George, Esq., F.R.C.S., 24 Harrington Gardens, S.W.
- 13 Cowper, H. Swainson, Esq., F.S.A., Loddenden Manor, Staplehurst.
- 2 *Cox, Frederick John, Esq., Lustleigh, Dorville Road, Lee, Kent.
- 4 Cozens, Walter, Esq., 24 Longbeach Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.
- 5a Cranbrook Literary Institute, Cranbrook.
- 16 Craufurd, Rev. L. P., M.A., The Vicarage, Ramsgate.
- 20 Crawshay, de Barri, Esq., Rosefield, Oakhill Road, Sevenoaks.
- 20 Crawshay, Lionel de Barri, Esq., Rosefield, Oakhill Road, Sevenoaks.
- 6 Cressy, Courtney, Esq., White House, Horton Kirby, Kent.
- 11 Cripps-Day, F. H., Esq., Holly Hill, Meopham, Kent.
- 14 Crocker, A., Esq., Lavenders, West Malling.
- 20 Cronk, E. E., Esq., Sevenoaks.
- 11 Crook, F. W., Esq., B.A., Beckley, Overcliff, Gravesend.
- 20 Crosbie-Hill, W. J. S., Esq., J.P., 2 South Park, Sevenoaks.
- 9 Crosse, Rev. T. G., M.A., The Vicarage, Faversham.
- 8 Crundall, Sir W. H., Kt. Bach., J.P., Woodside, Kearsney, near Dover.
- 22 Cruso, Rev. H. E. T., M.A., Tunstall Rectory, Sittingbourne.
- 25 *Curtis, James, Esq., F.S.A., 179 Marylebone Road, N.W.
- 25 *Curzon of Kedleston, The Right Hon. Lord, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., 1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- 25 Cust, The Lady Elizabeth, 32 St. George's Square, S.W.
- 2 Cutler, Samuel, Esq., West Bank, Lewisham Hill, Blackheath, S.E.

- 12 Dale, Rev. H. D., M.A., Vicarage, Hythe, Kent.
- 16 Daniel, H. K., Esq., 1 Effingham Street, Ramsgate.
- 16 Daniels, H. O., Esq., Sandiway, Avebury Avenue, Ramsgate.
- 11 Darnley, The Right Hon. The Earl of, Cobham Hall, Gravesend.
- 7 Darwall, Captain W. E., R.N., Earlsmead, St. Clare Road, Upper Walmer, Deal.
- 12 Davis, Arthur Randall, Esq., M.R.C.S., Oaklands, Hythe, Kent.
- 3 Davis, R. E., Esq., Church Hill, Beckenham, Kent.
- 6 Davis, W. J., Esq., Dunaskin, Dartford, Kent.
- 20 Daws, William, Esq., 57 London Road, Sevenoaks.
- 3 Dawson, Miss A. J., The Rectory, Chislehurst, Kent.
- 3 Dawson, Rev. J. E. le Strange, M.A., The Rectory, Chislehurst, Kent.
- 17 Day, Francis H., Esq., Diocesan Registry, Rochester.
- 7 *Day, Miss, Glenside, Upper Walmer, Kent.
- 13 Day, Walter, Esq., Earl Street, Maidstone.
- 25 Denne, Major Alured B., R.A., Chief Inspector of Explosives, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.
- 4 Denne, W., Esq., Lancaster Villa, Beltinge, Herne Bay.
- 2 Deptford Public Library (F. J. Peplow, Librarian), 116 and 118 New Cross Road, S.E.
- 25 Dewey, Henry, Esq., Littleheath Farm, Oxshott, Surrey.
- 3 *Dewey, T. C., Esq., South Hill Wood, Bromley.
- 25 *Dewick, Rev. E. S., F.S.A., 26 Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.
- 21 Dickson, Rev. R. H., M.A., Eastchurch Rectory, Sheerness.
- 25 *Dimsdale, John, Esq., Summerhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
- 3 *Dodgson, W. H., Esq., Forest Lodge, Keston, Kent.
- 25 Donaldson, Sir George, Kt. Bach., Thornwood Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.
- 25 Donne, Mrs. Augusta, 22 Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill, W.
- 7 Douglas, Mrs., Groton Cottage, Walmer, Kent.
- 4 Dover, The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Precincts, Canterbury.
- 9 Drake, Charles, Esq., Newton Road, Faversham.
- 25 Druce, G. C., Esq., Ravenscar, The Downs, Wimbledon, S.W.
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- 4 Pyper, Rev. R. B., Bekesbourne Vicarage, Canterbury.
- 25 Quaritch, B., Esq., 11 Grafton Street, New Bond Street, w.
- 16 Radcliffe, A., Esq., Lowther, East Cliff, Ramsgate.
- 10 Radnor, The Right Hon. The Earl of (per L. G. A. Collins, Esq., Manor Office, Folkestone). (25)
- 19 Raggett, Mrs., Manwood Court, Sandwich, Kent.
- 9 Rammell, Rev. W. H., M.A., Boughton Blean, Faversham.
- 16 Ramsgate Free Library, Ramsgate.
- 25 Raven, Roger Abbot, Esq., B.A., Rugby School, Rugby. (16)
- 25 Rawes, Mrs., 10 Hyde Park Mansions ("J" Flat), Marylebone Road, n.w.
- 13 Reatchlous, Miss, Hemsley House, Terrace Road, Maidstone.
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- 15 Reeve, R. Dalby, Esq., 7 Cecil Square, Margate.
- 5b Rendall, Rev. Seymour Henry, M.A., Woodchurch Rectory, Ashford, Kent.
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- 2 Richardson, Walter H., Esq., Rookwood, Eltham, Kent. (25)
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- 13 Richford, E. W., Esq., Summerhill, Headcorn, Ashford. (5a)
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- 3 Robertson, John C., Esq., Prior's, Keston, Beckenham, Kent.
- 3 Robertson, Mrs. Scott, The Haven, Wickham Road, Beckenham, Kent.
- 17 Robins, Rev. Canon W. H., D.D., Gillingham Vicarage, Chatham,

- 20 Robinson, Mrs. Fred., The Manor House, Sundridge, Sevenoaks.
 20 Rochester, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of, Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.
 17 Rochester Public Library, The Librarian, Rochester.
 20 *Rogers, Col. J. M., D.S.O., J.P., Riverhill, near Sevenoaks.
 13 Rogers, G. H. J., Esq., F.R.M.S., 55 King Street, Maidstone.
 4 Rogers, Mrs., Barton Fields, Canterbury.
 25 Romney, The Right Hon. The Earl of, Gayton Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
 20 Rooker, Rev. John, M.A., The Rectory, Sevenoaks.
 19 Roscow, Rev. B., M.A.
 11 Rosher, Miss Isabelle R., The Grange, Rosherville, Gravesend.
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 15 Rowe, Arthur W., Esq., M.D., Shottendane, Margate.
 20 Rowell, J. B., Esq., Durant, Mount Harry Road, Sevenoaks.
 24 Roxby, H. T., Esq., 16 Lansdowne Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 25 Royal Institution of Great Britain, The Library of, Albemarle Street, w.
 13 Ruck, Walter, Esq., 11 High Street, Maidstone.
 24 Ruxton, Capt. Julian H. Hay, J.P., Crooke, Brenchley, Kent.
 25 Ryland's Library, The John (S. J. Tennant, Esq., Treasurer), Deansgate, Manchester.
- 20 Sackville, The Right Hon. Lord, Knole Park, Sevenoaks.
 16 St. Augustine's Abbey, The Very Rev. the Abbot of, Ramsgate.
 4 St. Augustine's College, The Bursar of, Canterbury.
 24 *Salomons, Sir David Lionel, Bart., Broom Hill, Tunbridge Wells.
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 23 Scott, Mrs. C. J., Cowden Cross, Cowden, Kent.
 24 Scott, The Venerable Archdeacon, St. James's Vicarage, Tunbridge Wells.
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 11 Scriven, C. H., Esq., Thong, Gravesend.
 20 Seale, Miss F. E., 24 London Road, Sevenoaks.
 9 Selby, Mrs. Elizabeth, Bruson, Teynham. (24)
 20 Sevenoaks Free Library, Sevenoaks, Kent.
 22 Sewell, Rev. T. J., M.A., Lynsted Vicarage, Sittingbourne.
 11 Sharland, G., Esq., Parrock Hall, Gravesend.
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 23 Somers-Cocks, Rev. Henry L., Edenbridge Vicarage, Kent.
 18 South, Rev. Hugh G., M.A., High House, New Romney.
 18 South, Rev. R. M., M.A., The Vicarage, New Romney.
 10 Southee, A. P., Esq., 6 Western Terrace, Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone.
 25 Southey, Ronald, Esq., 23 Rue Felix Faure, Cote d'Ingouville, Havre, France.
 5a Springett, Mrs., Ashfield, Hawkhurst, Kent.
 1 Springett, Rev. Dr., Pluckley, Ashford.
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 20 *Standen, Hugh Wyatt, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Canterbury House, Sevenoaks.
 20 Stanhope, The Countess, Chevening, Sevenoaks.
 20 Stanhope, The Right Hon. The Earl, Chevening, Sevenoaks.
 17 Stephens, A. F. W., Esq., Rome House, Chatham, Kent.
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 11 *Stevens, Miss E. J., The Parsonage, Cobham, Gravesend.
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 16 Stokes, Miss A. E., York Villa, Grange Road, Ramsgate.
 24 Stone, Frank W., Esq., Tunbridge Wells.
 25 *Stratton, A., Esq., Corringham, Reigate Road, Reigate.
 25 *Streeter, E. W., Esq., F.R.G.S. 49 Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
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 25 *Styan, Miss Anne, 72 Oxford Terrace, W.
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 13 Swan, Rev. R., M.A., West Peckham Vicarage, Maidstone.
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 25 Sydney Free Public Library (care of Messrs. Truslove and Hanson, 151 Oxford Street, W.).
 25 *Sylvester, Charles F., Esq., Branksome, Godalming.
- 11 Tanner, Rev. R. E., Shorne Vicarage, Gravesend.
 13 Tasker, Henry, Esq., Danefield, Bearsted.
 25 Taylor, A. H., Esq., 6 Clement's Road, East Ham, Essex.
 6 *Taylor, E. Reginald, Esq., Medomsley, Sidcup, Kent.
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 25 Thompson, Gibson, Esq., 24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.
 17 Thompson, Henry, Esq., 21-23 High Street, Strood, Rochester.
 20 *Thompson, Rev. H. P., M.A., Kippington Vicarage, Sevenoaks.
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 3 *Tiarks, H. F., Esq., Foxbury, Chislehurst, Kent.
 6 Till, E. D., Esq., The Priory, Eynesford, Kent.
 17 Tingey, Wm., Esq., Castle Moat, Rochester.
 25 *Tinné, H. W., Esq., Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.
 10 Toke, N. E., Esq., Penfillan House, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
 3 *Tolhurst, J. G., Esq., 47 Manor Road, Beckenham, Kent.
 5a *Tomlin, E. L., Esq., J.P., Angley Park, Cranbrook, Kent.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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- 16 *Tomson, Martin J. R., Esq., J.P., Court Stairs, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate.
- 13 Tonge, Miss Gertrude, The Croft, Detling, Maidstone.
- 15 Trimmer, Rev. H. E., M.A., St. Nicholas at Wade Vicarage, Birchington.
- 20 Tubby, A. H., Esq., F.R.C.S., Wilbury, South Park, Sevenoaks.
- 17 Tuffill, C. J., Esq., Rochester.
- 13 Turner, J. H., Esq., 6 Ashford Road, Maidstone.
- 13 Turner, Mrs. Blois, Medway Cottage, Sandling, Maidstone.
- 13 Turner, W. H., Esq., 2 St. Luke's Avenue, Maidstone.
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- 20 Underwood, N. E., Esq., Belle Vue, Sevenoaks.
- 10 Vachell, J. N. T., Esq., 24 Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone.
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- 5b Varty, G. F., Esq., 1 Borough Place, Tenterden.
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- 3 Waring, A. T., Esq., Woodlands, Chelsfield, Kent.
- 2 *Warner, Edmond, Esq., Southend House, Eltham, Kent.
- Warren, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E., The Oaks, Westbere, Canterbury.
- 4 *Wastall, E. E., Esq., J.P., Supperton, Wickham-Breaux, Kent.
- 4 Waterfield, Miss M., Nackington House, Canterbury.
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- 25 *Wells, E. E., Esq., 6 Spencer Road, Cottenham Park, Wimbledon.
- 23 Wheatley, Rev. S. W., Four Elms Vicarage, Edenbridge, Kent. (20)
- 4 Wheler, Captain George W. R., 21st Lancers, Headquarters R.E.K. Yeomanry Drill Hall, Canterbury. (9)
- 13 White, Mrs. Herbert, The Poplars, Maidstone.

- 4 White, Mrs. J. B., Street End House, Canterbury.
*White, James G., Esq., M.A.
- 10 White, Miss K., Eversley House School, West Folkestone.
- 6 *Whitehead, G. H., Esq., M.A., J.P., Wilmington Hall, near Dartford, Kent.
- 9 Whiting, W., Esq., Ospringe, Faversham.
- 4 Whitley, J. W., Esq., The Woodlands, Rhodes Minnis, Elham, Canterbury. (10)
- 25 Whittick, F. P., Esq., M.D., 9A Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- 25 Wickham, G., Esq., Stone Wall, Limpsfield, Surrey.
- 25 Wickins, H. W., Esq., F.R.G.S., Brockfield, Wadhurst, Sussex.
- 11 Wigan, Mrs., Luddesdown, Gravesend.
- 25 *Wigan, Rev. P. F., M.A., Puckrup Hall, Tewkesbury.
- 13 Wigan, Rev. S. R., M.A., Thornham Vicarage, Maidstone.
- 13 Wild, Rev. E. J., Barming Rectory, Maidstone.
- 1 Wilkie, Rev. Christopher Hales, M.A., The Rectory, Little Chart, Ashford.
- 25 Wilkin, Henry E., Esq., 140 Ebury Street, London, s.w.
- 15 *Wilkinson, Mrs., High Cliff Hotel, Margate.
- 23 *Williams, Lieut.-Colonel C. Stanley, Ivy House, Edenbridge.
- 18 Williamson, A. W., Esq., New Romney, Kent.
- 7 Williamson, J. J., Esq., Hawks Hill House, Walmer, Deal.
- 2 Willis, Miss Irene C., 99 Shooters' Hill Road, s.e.
- 16 Wills, Miss J. Stancomb, Eastcourt, Ramsgate.
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- 18 Wintle, Cyril, Esq., The Lodge, New Romney, Kent.
- 24 Winton, Edwin W., Esq., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
- 25 Wisconsin, State Historical Society of (care of Messrs. Sotheran and Co., Strand, w.c.).
- 7 *Wollaston, Gerald Wood, Esq., m.v.o., Bluemantle Pursuivant, College of Arms, E.C., and Glenhill, Walmer, Kent.
- 14 *Wolseley, General Sir George B., K.C.B., Thatched Cottage, Wateringbury, Kent.
- 13 Wolseley, Mrs. W. O., Vale House, Loose, Maidstone.
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- 13 Wood, J. P. H., Esq., The Rocks, Maidstone.
- 20 Woodall, H., Esq., J.P., 4 Knole Paddock, Sevenoaks.
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- 25 Woodruff, John, Esq., 8 Church Street, St. Helier's, Jersey. (17)
- 25 Woodruff, Rev. J. E., B.A., The Oratory, Brompton, s.w.
- 22 Woodruff, Rev. W., Iwade Vicarage, near Sittingbourne. (9)
- 25 Woollett, Lieut.-Col. William Charles, F.S.A., 4 The Ridges, Farnborough Hants.
- 25 *Woolley, Rev. Charles Boyle, The Rectory, Church Lench, Evesham.
- 2 *Woolwich Public Libraries (Borough Librarian, Dr. Ernest A. Baker, M.A.), William Street, Woolwich.
- 8 Worsfold, E. M., Esq., Hillcrest, Shepherdswell, Dover.
- 1 Worsfold, W. Basil, Esq., Romden Place, Smarden, Kent.
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- 6 *Wright, Rev. Charles E. L., M.A., Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.
- 25 *Wrightson, Mrs., 3 Montpelier Crescent, Brighton.
- 6 Youens, E. C., Esq., 17 and 19 Tower Road, Dartford, Kent.

The
Kent Archæological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1911—1912.

March 9th, 1911.—The Council met at the Society's Rooms, Maidstone, fourteen members present, Lord Northbourne in the Chair.

It was decided that, owing to the limited space in the library, the invitation to exchange publications with the Cork Archæological Society should be declined.

The question of the future of Richborough Castle being raised with reference to the death of Canon Flower, the acting trustee, Lord Northbourne undertook to consult the Archbishop with regard to the same.

In reply to an application for a grant towards the Rochester Diocesan Registers the Secretary was directed to ask for an estimate of the cost.

A letter was read from the Congress of Archæological Societies asking if the Kent Archæological Society would subscribe for a number of copies of the "scheme for recording ancient defensive earthworks and fortified enclosures." The Council did not consider it necessary.

Mr. H. Greensted of Tunstall was elected Hon. Local Secretary for the Sittingbourne District *vice* Dr. Grayling, resigned.

The balance-sheet for 1910, with list of members whose subscriptions were in arrear, was presented.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: E. Garnet Man, A. W. King, Mrs. Aubrey le Blond, R. F. Clarke, Mrs. Muir, Miss May, W. Lewis, Lionel de Barri Crawshaw, Captain C. T. Hesketh, Earl Amherst, Lord Sackville, Sir H. B. Cohen,

Captain O. H. North, and Miss Gertrude Tonge. Sir H. B. Cohen was added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

Cheques were signed, including one in favour of the publishers for £100 on account of Vol. XXIX., and one for £106 for the investment of life subscriptions.

The Secretary was instructed to insure the Curator and Porter under the Employers' Liability Act.

June 1st, 1911.—The Council met at the "Coburg Hotel," at the invitation of the President, Lord Northbourne in the Chair. Eighteen members present.

The Dean of Rochester introduced the question of the printing by the Society of the Capitular, Diocesan, and Parochial Registers of the Diocese of Rochester. The matter was referred to Mr. A. A. Arnold, Mr. L. L. Duncan, and the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, to be brought again before the Council.

It was decided that arrears in the subscription to the Pipe Roll Society should be paid and the subscription continued in the future. A request that the Council should contribute towards the preservation of an old house at Wickhambreaux was declined, on the ground that the Society had no funds available for the purpose.

A programme of the Annual Meeting was laid before the Council and approved. It was decided that the members of the local committee of an annual meeting should be elected members of the Society *pro tem*.

Mr. H. W. Knocker was elected a Member of the Council *vice* Mr. C. W. Powell, now an *ex-officio* member as Hon. Treasurer.

The draft Annual Report was adopted with slight alterations.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Rev. C. G. Duffield, Earl Stanhope, Miss Harriet Strettell, Mrs. H. V. Lushington, F. E. Wallis, E. Vaughan, Mrs. Grubb, Captain G. L. Courthope, J. Scratton, Rev. H. R. Hughes, H. Woodall, F. H. Day, Mrs. A. Leney, Rev. J. E. le S. Dawson, Miss A. J. Dawson.

A cheque of five guineas was drawn in favour of the Pipe Rolls Society.

July 18th, 1911.—The Annual General Meeting was held in the Town Hall, Greenwich, Lord Northbourne, President, in the Chair.

The Mayor of Greenwich welcomed the Society.

Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman then read the Annual Report, which expressed regret at the Society's losses by death, amongst whom he would especially mention Earl Amherst, for many years a trustee of the Society, and the Rev. Canon Flower, the acting trustee of Richborough Castle. They would be asked to elect two Trustees, as no minute could be found of the election of Mr. Mapleton Chapman. The Council had, at the request of the Rector and Churchwardens, returned to Smarden Church the sword which formerly hung over the Rumden pew and belonged to Colonel Otway, as this appeared to have been presented to the Society under a misapprehension. They also asked for the return of the Bulla of Pope Innocent IV., A.D. 1245, which was found in the Rectory Garden, but this the Council felt was in a different position, and retained it in the Society's collections.

The past year had produced no striking discoveries within the county. The Council had expended £30 in the excavations at Richborough Castle. They had hoped further work on this spot might have been undertaken in conjunction with the Society of Antiquaries, but at present this matter was in abeyance.

Owing to the illness of the Hon. Editor, Rev. G. M. Livett, who was ordered abroad shortly after Christmas, it had not been possible to issue Vol. XXIX. to members, but it was hoped shortly to do this owing to the kindness of the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, who had undertaken this duty during the Editor's absence. The Volumes were not issued yearly but at irregular intervals, which had averaged since the commencement of the Society twenty-two months.

During the past year fifty new members had been elected, a number slightly in excess of previous years.

The President added a few words, and spoke with appreciation of the services rendered by Rev. W. G. Waterman, who was getting the finances of the Society out of a state of almost inextricable confusion, and that something like order was taking the place of the previous chaos was due to his laborious work.

The President informed Mr. Denne, in reply to a question, that subscriptions to the Richborough Castle Excavation Fund might be sent to Mr. W. H. St. John-Hope, Hon. Treasurer.

The six retiring Members of the Council and the Auditors were re-elected.

Mr. Mapleton Chapman and Mr. C. W. Powell were elected

Trustees of the Society's funds and property. The following were elected Ordinary Members: A. F. Buxton and H. Outhwaite.

The following alterations in the Rules of the Society, of which due notice had been given, were put and unanimously carried: Rule 2.—After "Honorary Secretary" read "Honorary Financial Secretary;" Rule 3.—To read "and on the second Wednesday in the month of December;" Rule 14.—For "Secretary" read "Secretaries."

The Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman was appointed Hon. Financial Secretary.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Mayor of Greenwich.

The Society then proceeded to the Parish Church of St. Alphege, which was described by the Vicar, Rev. S. M. Bardsley, M.A. The present building is 200 years old, but is on the site of earlier churches erected on the spot where St. Alphege was massacred by the Danes. It has an organ, the history of which can be traced back to 1552, and is therefore one of the most ancient in England. The instrument was played by Thomas Tallis, the father of English Church Music, who, as Court Musician, resided at Greenwich. Tallis and his wife were buried in the chancel. The pulpit is handsome, and possesses hour-glasses which register the quarter, the half, the three-quarter, and the hour intervals. The capitals of the pillars supporting the galleries are good examples of carving. The sanctuary rails also are noteworthy. One of the nave windows is in memory of General Wolfe, who is buried here.

After lunch at the Ship, Vanbrugh Castle, erected about 1717 by Sir John Vanbrugh, was visited, and was described by Mr. H. Jones, F.S.A., but only the exterior was shewn. It is built of brick with round and square turrets, and is said to have been modelled on the Bastille.

The members then proceeded to Greenwich Park, seeing the remains of the small Roman Villa discovered a few years ago. Upwards of three hundred coins have been discovered here, representing about forty emperors.

St. Luke's Church, Charlton, was next visited, and was described by the Vicar, the Rev. J. H. Bridgwater, M.A. There is a little early work discovered cased in the brick wall. The nave was rebuilt in 1630. The east window is late-seventeenth century, and portions are by the famous window-painter, Isaac Oliver. Progress was then made to Charlton House, the residence of Sir Spencer

Maryon-Wilson, stated to have been erected 1607 for Sir Adam Newton, tutor to the two sons of James I. In the grounds a mulberry tree was planted in 1608 by order of King James I. The house has most interesting collections of Wedgewood and various curios, and some lace-work of the time of the Commonwealth. There are also some interesting lead tanks.

After the Annual Dinner, which took place at the Ship, Greenwich, Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency, M.A., LL.B., spoke on the History of Greenwich and Mr. F. C. Elliston-Erwood on Lesnes Abbey.

On Wednesday, 19th July, visits were paid to the Naval Museum, the Painted Hall, and Greenwich College.

A start was made in fine weather for Well Hall, visited by the kind permission of Mr. Hubert Bland. There is a moat and part of an Elizabethan house. The Tudor brickwork bears date 1568. Mr. Vincent gave a short description.

Eltham Palace was next visited, and in the Great Hall lunch took place, by kind permission of Mr. S. Wilson. Mr. C. R. Peers, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, described the building, tracing the history from the time of the Domesday Survey. Henry VI., it has been lately discovered, built a great chapel and a hall adjoining, although Edward IV. was the man to whom they looked as having erected most of the building. The large hall was built in 1480. Henry VII. made some additions, and Henry VIII. was the last King to reside there. Important information regarding the outer buildings had recently come to hand through the finding of a plan, which had been discovered at Hatfield. This discloses where the lodgings of the personal attendants of the Kings were situated, and also the position of some of the courts. The hall is at the present time the principal feature, the roof being a very good example of late fifteenth-century work. For preservation the Office of Works is proposing to refix glass in the windows.

The members then proceeded to East Wickham Church. The Rev. F. C. Cowen, M.A., described the Church, which holds 100, with a population in the parish of 7000. In the vestry there is an old chest with twelve bolts, and in the nave a brass to Sir John de Bladigdone of Blendon Park, 1325.

On the return journey Lesnes Abbey was visited to see the excavations undertaken by the Woolwich Antiquarian Society, the President, Mr. Vincent, and others very kindly acting as guides. The Abbey was founded by Richard de Lucy, Chief

Justiciar of England, 1178, and was suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey. The foundations of the Church are 240 feet long by 67 feet wide. Many of the objects excavated were seen under cover, and members spent some time in addition in being taken round in parties to see the foundations, which have been opened out to view.

September 14th, 1911.—The Council met at the Bridgewardens' Chamber, Rochester. Mr. F. F. Giraud was voted to the Chair. Ten members present.

Votes of thanks in connection with the Greenwich Meeting were accorded to the Mayor and Corporation of Greenwich, the Rev. S. M. Bardsley, Mr. Duccombe, the Rev. J. H. Bridgewater, Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson, Mr. Bland, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Wilson, Rev. F. C. Cohen, the Town Clerk of Greenwich, Mr. W. T. Vincent, Mr. de Montmorency, Mr. Elliston Erwood, and Mr. Herbert Jones.

The following were elected Members of the Council: G. Wood Wollaston, "Bluemantle," *vice* Mr. G. E. Cockayne, deceased, and Mr. Aymer Vallance *vice* Colonel Copeland, resigned.

The loan of blocks of views of Edenbridge was granted to the Rev. H. Somers Cocks.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff undertook, if necessary, to investigate discoveries at Stonar reported in a letter from the Rev. A. M. Chichester.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: W. G. Covell, W. Whiting.

The Records Committee was requested to report to the next meeting upon a letter received from the Secretary of the Records Special Committee of the Rochester Diocesan Conference, suggesting that the Society should undertake the publication of their Report on Parochial Registers, and, failing this, asking for a grant towards the expense.

Mr. Knocker reported an offer from Mr. Nath. J. Hone to transcribe the *Inquisitiones Post-mortem*, in continuation of the series printed in *Arch. Cant.* It was decided to accept the offer with thanks.

December 6th, 1911.—The Council met, by the permission of the Dean, in the Cathedral Library, Canterbury. Sixteen members present, the President, Lord Northbourne, in the Chair.

Letters were received from Rev. T. S. Frampton and Mr. A. H.

Gardner, resigning their positions upon the Council. These resignations were accepted with an expression of regret, and the Rev. T. S. Frampton was unanimously elected a Vice-President. Mr. W. M. Newton was elected Hon. Local Secretary of the Dartford District *vice* Mr. Holt White, resigned. Letters were read from Mr. J. A. Jacobs and Mr. S. Manser relating to the discoveries at Stonar, and from Mr. Elliston Erwood with regard to the excavations at Lesnes. It was decided that Mr. Erwood should be asked to furnish a report.

The Hon. H. Hannen was elected a Member of the Council *vice* the Rev. Gardner-Waterman, who became a member *ex-officio* on his appointment as Honorary Financial Secretary.

It was agreed that Hythe should be the centre for the next Annual Meeting.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Mrs. Julian, H. Dewey, T. H. Evans, Rev. E. Owen, Dr. Sidney J. Smith, W. E. Caröe, and Campbell Ashenden.

It was decided to print 1000 copies of a circular prospectus of the Society recently distributed by Dr. Cotton in the Ramsgate district.

It was agreed that a set of photographs of Mr. Petrie's sketches of Kentish Churches, issued by the Kent Photographic Survey Society, should be purchased for the Library and suitably mounted in brown-paper volumes.

It was agreed, on the recommendation of the Records Committee, that the Council should publish the report on Parochial Registers on behalf of the Rochester Diocesan Conference, provided that two-thirds of the estimated cost of £75 for an issue of 800 copies should be met by signed promises of subscriptions at the following rates: For a member of K.A.S. 2s., a member of the Conference 3s., other purchasers 5s. per copy; it being understood that the privilege of purchase at reduced rate should be limited to one copy per member.

Mr. Richard Cooke's offer to undertake the duties of Honorary General Secretary *vice* the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, resigned, was gratefully accepted, and his appointment unanimously carried. Mr. Gardner-Waterman kindly consenting to continue to discharge the duties of Financial Secretary, the following Committee was appointed to adjust the duties of the respective offices: the President, Rev. C. E. Woodruff, Rev. G. M. Livett, Mr. Richard Cooke, Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman.

March 14th, 1912.—The Council met at Astley House, Maidstone, after luncheon, by the invitation of Mr. Herbert Monckton. Lord Northbourne presided. There were fifteen members present. Mr. Richard John Fynmore attended by the invitation of the President.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: G. Feaver Clarke, Professor Cleveland Abbé, Newton H. Hardy, Lord Weardale, Miss Bowen, H. W. Plumptre, Lieut.-Colonel E. Wyndham Bailey, Rev. B. T. Winnifrith, Rev. D. Barry, and R. H. Goodsall. The Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W., was admitted to membership.

Letters were read from the Urban District Council, Tonbridge, and from Mr. Herbert Sands, F.S.A., reporting upon excavations commenced at Tonbridge Castle, and asking for a grant. It was agreed that a sum of £20 should be granted to the Excavation Committee, with the condition that the primary report or reports, with plans and other illustrations, be sent to the Editor for publication in *Archæologia Cantiana*.

The President reported the possibility of the sale in the near future of Sandgate Castle, and hoped that something might be done to preserve that historical and interesting landmark of the past, adding that E. Brassey, Sir E. Sassoon, M.P. for Hythe, and other residents in the neighbourhood were anxious for its preservation. The Hon. Secretary was requested to communicate with the National Trust for Places of Historical Interest, 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, with a view to their co-operation.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Richard Cooke, reported that he had received promises of subscription to the amount required by the Council, as a condition of their undertaking the publication of an edition of 800 copies of Parish Registers and Records in the Diocese of Rochester, edited by the Rev. W. E. Buckland, for the Rochester Diocesan Conference, and that he had given the necessary instructions to the Society's publishers. In accordance with the terms of the report presented to the Council at its last meeting by the Records Committee, the Honorary Editor, the Rev. G. M. Livett, had arranged that the volume should be uniform with *Archæologia Cantiana*, and should bear the general title of Kent Records, with a view to its being regarded as the first of a series of such records. The President expressed a hope that a similar work should be carried out for the Canterbury Diocese, and the Council passed a recommendation to that effect.

Cheques were signed, including one for £20 for rent of rooms, one for 11 guineas for the Petrie photographs, and one for £20 for the Tonbridge Castle Excavation Fund.

At the meeting of the Society held at the Maidstone Museum on the same afternoon Mr. Aymer Vallance read a paper on the subject of Old Bridges in England and Wales, illustrated by a large number of lantern slides. He began by remarking that the earliest bridges seem to have been wooden structures of a more or less temporary character. He then traced the development of stone bridges from their most primitive form of stepping stones (*e.g.*, Torr Steps on the Burle, Somerset) to the next stage, that of cyclopean bridges of post-and-lintel construction (*e.g.*, Slaughter Bridge, near Camelford, Cornwall), and lastly to the arched structure. The mediæval bridge at its most perfect development in the fifteenth century consisted of pointed arches, very usually ribbed underneath, and springing from massive piers with projecting cutwaters. The latter, as their name implies, served to divide and break the force of the current or the impact of floating ice, while the top part provided refuges for foot-passengers, the roadway over being generally a narrow one, and thus liable to be occupied by vehicular traffic. The earliest and most obvious way of enlarging a bridge was to turn arches, from cutwater to cutwater, parallel to the former roadway. This plan, however, while widening the main thoroughfare, absorbed the triangular spaces on the tops of the cutwaters and so deprived foot passengers of the protection of the refuges which used to be at their service. To supply this need sometimes an overhanging gangway of timber would be attached to the bridge alongside the parapet (as was done at Bow Bridge on the Lea at Stratford) or (as in the case of the old bridge at Maidstone) an iron-grated refuge, like a cage, was constructed in the middle.

It is important to remember that, in the Middle Ages, bridge-building and repairing ranked as meritorious and in the same category with corporal works of mercy and benevolence. The faithful, moreover, were encouraged by their spiritual pastors to make special efforts in this regard, many bishops granting indulgences (*i.e.*, remissions of penance or of ecclesiastical censures) to those who should participate in the pious work. Thus the Pope himself is believed to have indulged the work of Old Rochester Bridge.

This aspect of bridge-making and maintenance was often

emphasised by the erection of a chapel built actually on the bridge or in close proximity to the end of it. London and Bristol Bridges, the two most important bridges in the kingdom (Rochester Bridge ranking third in importance), had each a chapel at the middle of the bridge. Wakefield and Rotherham Bridges in Yorkshire and St. Ives Bridge in Huntingdonshire still have remains of their ancient chapels standing upon them, whilst others, like Derby and Rochester Bridges, still have the remains of the bridge chapel standing at one end. The roofless walls of the bridge chapel at Rochester may still be seen on the eastern shore, adjoining the north side of the Bridge-wardens' modern chamber.

Another notable feature, since bridges very often were positions of much tactical value, were the towers or fortified gates standing upon bridges or commanding their approaches. The only extant example of a gate yet remaining on a bridge is on the Monnow Bridge at Monmouth, whilst fortifications also exist at the end of bridges at Warkworth, Northumberland, and at St. David's in South Wales.

Mr. Vallance gave a short sketch of the history of some of the principal bridges in the country and also of some of specially local interest, such as those on the Medway at Rochester, Aylesford, Maidstone, East Farleigh and Teston. At Rochester there was a bridge across the Medway probably in Roman, or at least in Saxon times. It was in line with Rochester High Street, the ancient Watling Street. The first stone bridge, however, built about 1389—1392, was higher up the stream. The chapel erected at its eastern end was dedicated to the Holy Trinity with the intention of the souls' health of the founders, of their kindred and all the faithful departed. An interesting feature of this building is the vice or staircase at the west part of the north wall, leading to the loft at the west end, a loft which still retains considerable portions of Perpendicular oak screenwork, forming part of its eastern front. The mediæval bridge was demolished in 1857-8. The reconstruction of its successor, opened in 1856 as near as maybe on the more ancient site, is still proceeding.

The early history of the old bridge over the Medway at Maidstone is much more obscure than one would expect to find. It was called the great bridge to distinguish it from the less important bridge over the Len, and is so referred to in 1494 in the will of Richard Arnett, who bequeathed five marks (£3 6s. 8d.) to the

repair of the Great Bridge of Maidstone.* This bridge seems originally to have comprised seven arches, but it had been repeatedly altered and renovated before it was finally demolished in 1879, a new bridge, designed by Sir Joseph Bazalgette, having been built to supply its place.

Mr. Vallance's peroration was an urgent appeal in favour of preserving with the most scrupulous care whatever of old bridges still survives, not merely because of their high antiquarian and æsthetic value, but also because they enshrine hallowed associations innumerable which, once dissipated, are lost beyond any possible recovery.

June 5th, 1912.—After lunching with the President the Council met at the "Coburg Hotel," Lord Northbourne in the Chair. Fifteen members present.

It was agreed that churchwardens should be allowed to purchase, at the reduced cost of 3s., a copy of Parish Registers, etc., for preservation in their church chest, and that copies should be supplied to the trade at 5s., less a discount of 20 per cent.

Mr. H. Western Plumtre of Fredville was elected a Member of the Council.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: F. Morrice, B. Quaritch, Mrs. Jackson, C. J. Redshaw, Miss Reatchlous, A. E. G. H. Lushington, Rev. L. Staniforth, Arthur Forster, Ronald Southey, Colonel J. M. Rogers, F. D. Ibbett, A. H. Tubby, Walter Harris, Rev. S. W. Wheatley, W. K. Mac-Dermott, Rev. E. K. B. Morgan.

Cheques were drawn, including one for £86 14s. to be paid to the publishers on account.

The Rev. G. M. Livett and Mr. Aymer Vallance were appointed representatives of the Society to attend the Congress of Archaeological Societies.

Permission was granted to Professor Baldwin Brown to take photographs of Saxon articles in the Museum, and for the use of plates in *Archæologia Cantiana*.

Dr. Cock kindly presented a collection of ancient deeds to be deposited in the Society's rooms, and Mr. Hannen undertook to make abstracts for the Society's Register of Ancient Deeds. Mr. Cooke, Mr. Livett, Mr. Hannen, and Mr. Knocker were

* Communicated by Mr. Arthur Hussey.

appointed a Committee to draw up a form for use in abstracting ancient deeds.

It was agreed, on the request of Mr. A. R. Powys, Secretary of the Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, that the Council should co-operate with that Society with a view to the preservation of the north wall of the city of Canterbury and certain ancient features in St. Mary's Church.

It was reported that some recent numbers of the Essex Society's Publications were missing from the library, and it was decided that, if enquiry of the late secretary should fail to discover them, application for duplicate copies should be made.

On a question arising as to the conditions under which non-members might be granted permission to use the library for purposes of special study, it was left to the Hon. Secretary to use his discretion in the matter.

Mr. Herbert Knockner made suggestions for the re-arrangement of the Local Districts, and was asked to bring the matter in definite form before the meeting of the next Council.

July 16th, 1912.—The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall, Hythe, under the presidency of Lord Northbourne. In the unavoidable absence of the Mayor of Hythe Mr. John Scott, Deputy-Mayor, welcomed the Society.

Alderman Scott tendered on the Mayor's behalf the heartiest welcome to the K.A.S. from the Corporation of the ancient Cinque Port of Hythe.

Lord Northbourne, in returning thanks, was sure Hythe would be in no respect the least interesting of their visits.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Cooke, then read his Report, and began by remarking that when the Society visited Hythe in 1862 the number of members on the Roll was reported to be 840; it was certainly no more now, probably rather less, a point which to him was not satisfactory, as so many more persons were now interested in the very wide field opened up by Archæology, and he thought their members ought to increase instead of maintaining a more or less dead level. He thought members were very much indebted to the Rev. W. G. Waterman for the pains he had taken and the arduous work he had accomplished in putting the affairs of the Society in order. He alluded to the endeavour to enlarge the work and increase the responsibilities of the twenty-four Local Secretaries, men to whom the Society had been much indebted in the past, and

would be, he felt sure, still more in the future. He hoped to be able to arrange for an Annual Meeting of the Local Secretaries, perhaps one year in East Kent and the following year in West Kent.

A proposal had been made to form a Records Branch in connection with the K.A.S. This was a matter of the very greatest importance. Scattered up and down throughout the country, many preserved in parish chests in the churches, were documents of the greatest value to the historian and student, from the valuable light—being contemporary writings—they threw on the manners, customs, and history of the past. Now the work of our contemplated Records Branch would be to search out, catalogue, and describe these documents, and where considered necessary reproduce them partly or wholly. Attention would of course be called to those in a bad state of preservation. Mr. Buckland's volume on the Diocesan and Parish Records of the Diocese of Rochester was an instance of such work, and it was much to be hoped that something similar would be carried out for the Diocese of Canterbury—a matter he believed in which our President and the Archbishop of Canterbury were taking the greatest interest. It was much hoped that a start might be made of a Records Branch with some 200 to 250 members at 10s. a year.

In moving the adoption of the Report the President most strongly advocated the formation of a Records Branch. His lordship expressed his thanks to Mr. Gardner-Waterman for his strenuous work for the Society. The Report was adopted. The retiring members of the Council, viz., Mr. Monckton, the Rev. C. H. Wilkie, Dr. Cotton, Messrs. Arnold, Wood Wollaston, and Aymer Vallance were re-elected.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Lady Allechin, Dr. H. M. Spoor, Miss Franklin, Rev. A. Gatehouse, Rev. O. D. Bruce Payne, Major H. Huntington, F. C. Allwork, F. W. Maude, A. W. Rickards.

Mr. Knocker handed in the following books and pamphlets having reference to the Sevenoaks district: *History and Antiquities of Otford*, by C. Hesketh, *Sevenoaks Parish Church*, by John Rooker, *Kentish Manorial Incidents and Critical Analysis of the Special Land Tenure Bill* (1911), by Herbert Knocker; and the Secretary was instructed to thank the authors for their gift of these works.

The members then visited the parish church of Hythe, which

was described by the Vicar from the notable elevation of the chancel steps. His address is printed in the present volume (pp. 263 to 271), and a further architectural history, by the Rev. G. M. Livett, on pp. 273 *et seq.*

The so-called crypt, really a processional passage due to the boundary of the church property running close to the east end of the chancel, was visited, as were also the bones stored there, which were fully described at the evening meeting by Dr. Parsons.

After lunching at the Institute, members journeyed in fine weather by motor-car to Lympne, passing on route what is believed to be the site of Shipway Cross, where was held the important Court of Shipway. The presumed site at the junction of the old Roman Stone Street, north and south, with a road going somewhat east and west, agrees fairly with Leland's description of the site, and has in addition tradition in its favour. It is hoped that shortly some stone may be erected to mark what is believed to be the site of the Cross.

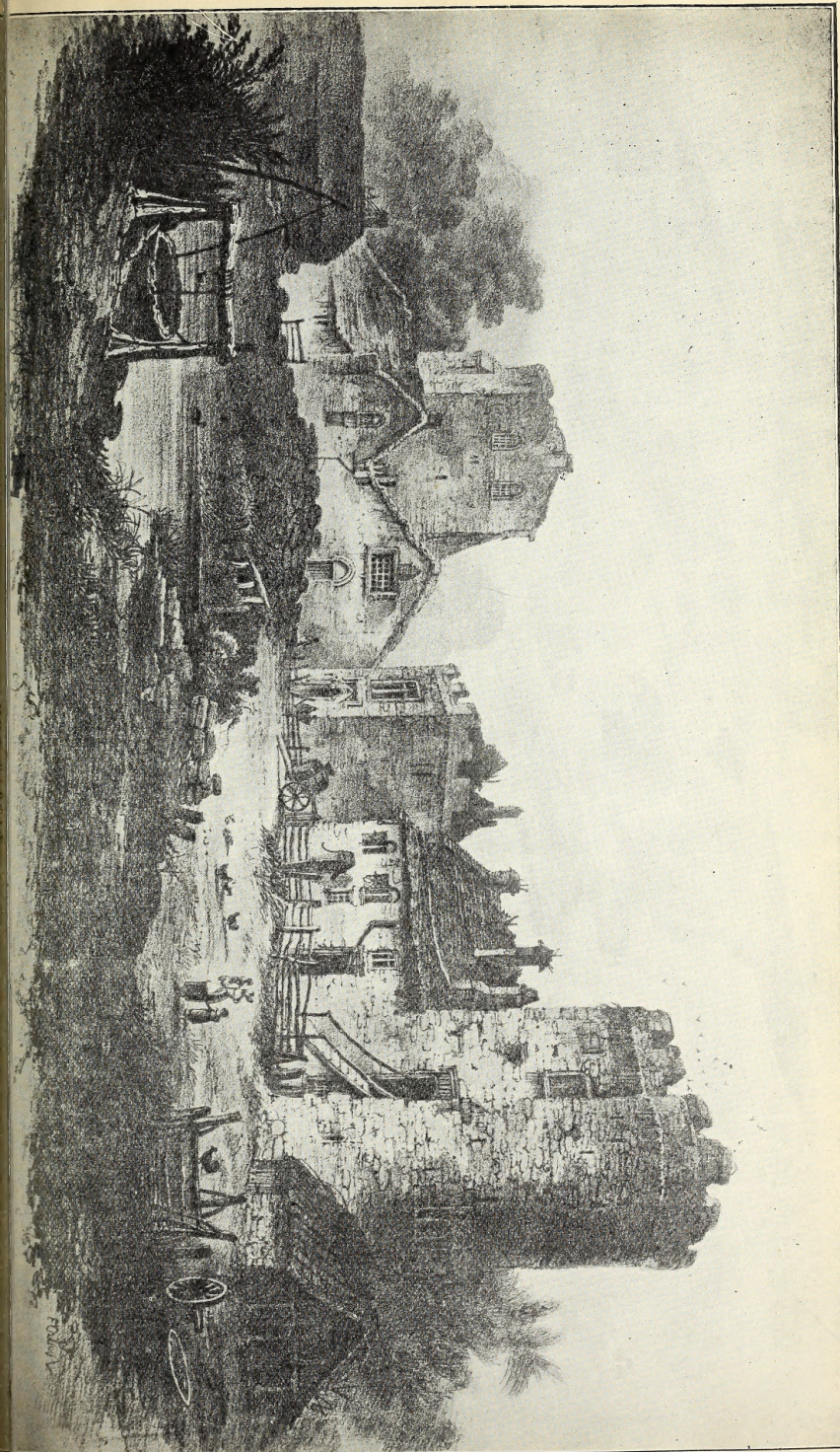
The Roman Castle of Stutfall, below Lympne Hill, and in the Roman time not far from the sea, was described by the Rev. G. M. Livett, who said that Stutfall was one of nine or ten more or less similar fortifications guarding the south-eastern district of England from the sea-rovers. In Kent, Reculver and Richborough were somewhat similar fortifications, but Stutfall had suffered very severely in the past, partly owing to a landslip and also to the carrying away building material from it for other purposes.

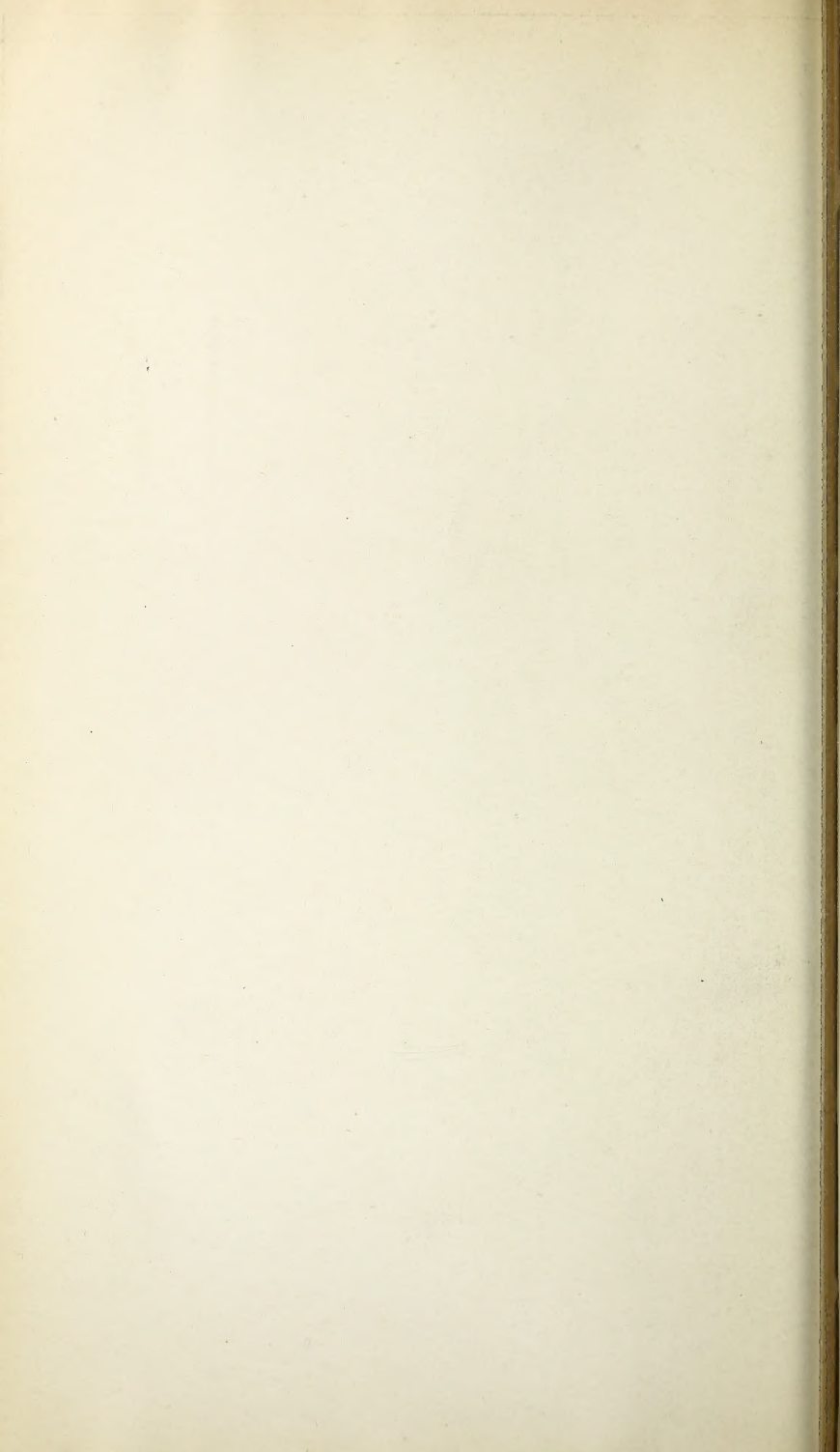
Lympne Church was then described by Rev. G. M. Livett. The church, dedicated in honour of St. Stephen, was supposed to have been built by Archbishop Lanfranc, who in building this church is believed to have used much stone from the Roman castrum below. Mr. Livett advanced the opinion in opposition to that generally entertained, that when in the thirteenth century the enlargement of the church became necessary, the western tower of the old church became, in the process of enlargement, the central tower of the building in its present arrangement.

The Castle was described by Mr. Aymer Vallance in the following Paper:—

LYMPNE CASTLE.

This building, so far as one may judge without having seen it previously to its recent restoration, is for the most part an early Perpendicular erection of about 1420—30,





The initial fact to be borne in mind concerning this 'Castle,' so-called, is that it never was a castle at all. Mr. Harold Sands will not even allow the description 'fortified' to be applied to it. Rather it belongs to the category of strong dwellings, of which Tonford Manor in the Stour Valley, near Canterbury, and the larger houses at Westenhanger not far off, and Shurland in Sheppey, may be cited as examples. It was made strong, no doubt, as being the most important dwelling in the neighbourhood—a dwelling that might serve if need be as a rallying point—and also because it occupies an eminence on the confines of Romney Marsh, commanding a long stretch of the sea coast. It might, therefore, on occasion be required to serve a military purpose, though no record has come to light to shew that it ever did so serve.

After the Reformation it was sometimes known as the Court Lodge. Before the Reformation it belonged to the Archdeacon of Canterbury, who most likely maintained a small staff of priests and clerks in residence. Accordingly the house is larger than the average dwelling of a parish priest, a yeoman or a squire, and comprises the normal elements of a mediæval house amplified to suit the particular circumstances of the case.

The plan may roughly be described as an irregular oblong running east and west, though its axis points more toward the south than that of the adjacent church. The area covered is approximately 116 feet by 43 feet at the furthest extent. The central part of the building is occupied by the principal apartment, the great hall, originally open, and to-day, after a long interval of deformation, happily once again open to the roof.

There being no sign of a side-fireplace—the existing fireplace at the west end is a recent insertion—there can be little doubt that the fire was laid upon a central hearth (as to this day at Penshurst Place) with a louvre in the roof-ridge overhead for the escape of the smoke. All traces, however, of hearth and louvre have disappeared. The hall, comprising two bays, to reckon by the fenestration, is 22 feet wide by 39 feet 6 inches long, inclusive of the space of about 6 feet at the east end anciently shut off from the body of the hall to form the usual screened passage-way. The screen noted by Canon Scott Robertson in 1858 no longer remains; but until the recent restoration the principal entrance to the house had always been through the north porch, which opened immediately into the passage between the screens. The porch, with an upper chamber over, still stands, but the door is now closed up and disused.

There is a door opposite in the south wall. The kitchen and buttery were situated, according to custom, beyond the screens. There are two doorways in the east wall of the hall, doorways not quite symmetrically corresponding with one another. The northern door of the two opens into the old kitchen (now the Library), which contains an enormous fireplace with a four-centred arch of stone 12 feet wide. To south of the kitchen stood the buttery, divided from the kitchen by a wall 5 feet thick, communication between kitchen and buttery being afforded by a doorway at the east extremity of the said wall, which has only recently been removed to throw these two apartments into one.

The south door in the east wall of the hall leads by a newel-stair to a room over the kitchen, a room which from its warm and comfortable situation over the kitchen was most probably the principal bedroom. Through the latter is the only way of access to the chamber above the porch. There is another small room on the same floor to south of the principal bedroom. The block containing these rooms and the kitchen forms a low square tower at the extreme east end of the building. An interesting question arises as to whether there was any covered way communicating between the house and the church. If there was it must have been so arranged as not to interfere with the complete circuit of outdoor processions round the church. It may have taken the form of a bridge passage from the first floor bedroom—the nearest point to the church itself—but there is no sign of any such passage in the bedroom, and the rebuilding of the west wall of the nave has obliterated any traces there might have been in that quarter.

In the north wall of the hall should be noted a small square window overlooking the hall from the porch-chamber; and in the east wall of the hall is another small window, presumably to light the newel stair. Singularly enough the daïs at the west end opposite to the screen does not appear to have had an oriel bay, but it possesses a feature in common with the hall of Eltham Palace, viz., a pair of doors leading through the daïs-wall to other apartments beyond. The south door opens into the solar, the north door to a passage leading to the tower and other rooms at the west end of the building.

It will be noticed that the central range is not occupied exclusively by the great hall, the fenestration shewing that the western part of the range comprises two floors, the roof-ridge however running continuously from end to end. The upper floor con-

tains what is known as the 'king-post room,' because of the magnificent open roof which ranges with the restored roof of the great hall, and has every appearance of being original and untouched.

The western extremity of the house is apsidal on plan, comprising a vaulted ground floor and upper floors. Access to the highest of these is obtained by a newel-stair in a turret in the re-entering angle between the semicircular tower and the half-ruined rectangular wing, projecting southward beyond the central range. This part of the house, being the most dilapidated, was that which had to undergo the greatest amount of restoration. As in the case of Peel Towers there are no means of communication between the ground floor and those above it, but Dr. Randall Davis, who knew the building in its former state, recalls that there was an external staircase, a picturesque structure of timber, against the wall of the apsidal tower, leading to the first-floor rooms at this end of the building. From the south terrace may be observed the springer of what may have been a sort of flying-buttress for the support of the south wall of the hall range. There is an old well in the courtyard to north of the building.

At Saltwood the party was most kindly entertained at tea on the beautiful lawn of the Rectory. The church was visited and its brasses inspected. Progress was then made to the castle, where Mrs. Deedes received the members. Mr. Harold Sands described the castle, and his description will, we hope, appear in a future volume.

The President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Deedes for her kindness, and to Mr. Harold Sands for his interesting description.

The Annual Dinner took place at The Imperial Hotel, Hythe, Lord Northbourne presiding. At the conclusion of the dinner Dr. Parsons gave his views on the bones in Hythe Church, and his Paper is printed *in extenso* in the present volume, pp. 203 *et seq.*

The Vicar of Hythe spoke on the Town Documents, and Mr. R. J. Fynmore on the Preservation of Sandgate Castle, and the proceedings terminated by members passing a resolution in favour of the Protection of Ancient Monuments Bill, with the addition of the amendment suggested at the meeting of the Congress of Archæological Societies.

It should be added that it was a very great disappointment that it was found impossible to include in the day's visits one to the small Norman church of West Hythe, but a full descriptive account of the building by the Rev. G. M. Livett appears in the present volume, pp. 251 *et seq.* The church, though without a roof, possesses sound walls, and it would seem a good thing to keep in view the possibility in the future, as population extends westward, of once again restoring it to its former Divine use as a house of prayer, especially as it stands on ground which forms part of the glebe of Lymgne.

On the second day of the meeting (17th July) the members proceeded firstly to Postling Church, which was described by Mr. Aymer Vallance in a Paper which is printed on pp. 193 *et seq.* of this volume, with some additional notes by the Rev. G. M. Livett.

The dedication tablet and the mural paintings on the south and west walls were examined, as was also a silver vessel which originally belonged to St. Mary and St. Radegund, thence finally passing into the possession of the Rev. J. G. Glennie, Vicar of Croxton, Staffordshire, who had most kindly made a free gift of it to the Rector and Churchwardens of Postling. Date of Hall mark 1701-2; it weighs about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., holding half a pint, and up to 1850 was used as a chalice for Holy Communion in this church of Postling.

At Lyminge the church of SS. Mary and Æthelburga was described by the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff said that the site on which the members of the Society were assembled was one of peculiar interest, for they were standing very near the cradle of English Christianity. Æthelbert, the first Christian king of Kent, possessed a country seat with a park or chase at Lyminge. His official residence was at Canterbury, and he had at Reculver what in modern phrase would be called a seaside villa. At all three places there had been a Roman settlement, and it was not unlikely that in each the Saxon king was able to adapt to his use a house built during the Roman occupation. About sixty years ago the late Canon Jenkins—who for more than forty years was the faithful pastor of the parish and the zealous investigator and expounder of its history—caused excavations to be made, in the churchyard, which revealed the foundations of an extensive Roman building. Canon Jenkins believed that he had uncovered the ruins of a large aisled basilica having a triple apse at its eastern extremity. This

he took to be the church founded by Æthelburga, the daughter of King Æthelbert and the widow of Edwin, King of Northumbria, who, as Bede relates, after the defeat and death of her husband at Hatfield in 633, retired to Lyminge, where she founded a religious house and built a church in honour of St. Mary the mother of God. A more careful examination of the evidence revealed by the excavations, however, shewed that Queen Æthelburga's church was built upon Roman foundations of which it occupied only a very small part. Its ground plan—which the members could trace for themselves in the churchyard—shewed that the Saxon church was less than 50 feet in length, that it had a somewhat broad nave separated from a presbytery by a triple arcade, and a *sacrarium* terminated by an eastern apse. There was also evidence that the church once possessed flanking *porticus* or chapels on either side of the nave, features which (as Mr. C. R. Peers has pointed out) are also found in the churches of St. Martin and St. Pancras at Canterbury, and in the foundations of the early church of St. Andrew at Rochester, discovered by the Rev. G. M. Livett in 1889, and all four churches were connected by tradition with the earliest days of the re-introduction of Christianity to the south of England by Augustine. Queen Æthelburga died in 647, and was buried in the church she had founded, according to Goscelin, "in a *porticus* on the north side of the church near the south wall of the church under an arch." The body of her niece Mildred, who succeeded her as abbess, was afterwards interred at the same spot. Goscelin's description of the site was apparently contradictory. Possibly in the phrase "near the south wall of the church" he intended to refer to the south wall of the present church, which is in close proximity to the north wall of its Saxon predecessor. But it was more probable that the Chronicler merely meant to imply that the Queen's tomb was near the south or inner wall of the *porticus* or chapel.

In 804 the nuns of Lyminge were removed to Canterbury, as the convent was exposed to danger from the Norsemen. But the monks—for the foundation was a double one—continued to occupy the house until about 965, when, by an ordinance of Archbishop Dunstan, they were transferred to the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury. Canon Jenkins thought that Queen Æthelburga's church was then allowed to fall into ruins, and that in its place Archbishop Dunstan built the edifice in which the members were assembled. He even put up a brass tablet in the chancel recording

this as a fact. There was, however, no shred of documentary evidence for the assertion, which, moreover, received no corroboration from the architectural details of the church, *e.g.*, there was an entire absence of the 'long and short work,' of the strapping and pilaster work generally found in buildings of the tenth century. The thick walls, the splaying of the windows, and the character of the masonry all pointed to the conclusion that the church was erected in early-Norman times, and this received some confirmatory testimony from Goscelin's account of the translation of the relics of SS. Æthelburga and Mildred to the church of St. Gregory in Canterbury, which Lanfranc founded for Augustinian canons about the year 1083, since it was difficult to account for the disturbance of the relics unless there was some necessity such as would have occurred if the building operations were being carried out in close proximity to their resting place. It was further likely that Lanfranc rebuilt the church from the fact that Lyminge was one of the manors allotted to his use when he withdrew from the life of the cloister which his predecessors had shared with the Christ Church monks. The south wall of the nave and the chancel then might be taken to represent Lanfranc's work. In the former there was one of the original windows over the south door and three in the latter, the heads of which were turned with Roman brick taken doubtless from the adjacent ruins. There did not appear to be any foundation for the statement of Canon Jenkins that the chancel-arch was rebuilt by Archbishop Peckham in 1279, indeed it appeared that the arch was erected after the square-headed fifteenth-century window on the south side of the chancel was inserted, since the south jamb of the window was cut away as though to make room for the arch. A great deal of work was done to the church in the latter part of the fifteenth century. About 1486 the north aisle with the arcade which separates it from the nave was built. There had previously been either a narrow lean-to aisle or a side-chapel on the north side of the nave. Canon Jenkins believed that this chapel or aisle was built by William Preene (De Preone in the Lambeth Registers), a former Rector of the parish who died in 1404. De Preone had been previously Rector of Woolwich, and was buried there. Weaver preserved what purported to be the epitaph which was once on De Preone's tomb, but it would appear that Weaver misread the date, and moreover credited De Preone with work at Woolwich and not at Lyminge:—

"Hic jacet Dominus Will. Prene quondam Rector huius

ecclesie, viz. tempore Edwardi quarti et postea Rector Ecclesie de Lymming, qui fieri fecit istam Capellam et Campanile huius [*sic*] ecclesie et invita sua multa alia bona Ob 1 die Decemb 1464."

There was, however, evidence of the former existence of a tower at the west end of the north aisle. The present tower was not finished until the days of Archbishop Warham, whose arms, together with those of his predecessor Cardinal Morton, might still be seen carved on the spandrels of the western doorway. Mr. Woodruff also gave a description of the internal fittings of the church and of recent restorations, deploring the fact that the walls had been stripped inside and out of their plastering, and left in a state of roughness which in mediæval times would have been considered absolutely barbarous.

Mr. Livett, thanking Mr. Woodruff for his description of the church, said he entirely agreed with the opinion that the nucleus of the existing building was an early-Norman and not a Saxon structure, and drew attention to the probable character and exact position of the original chancel-arch. He also essayed a description of the destroyed triple chancel-arch of the Saxon church and of the position of the altar in its elongated apse. He was inclined to the opinion that the foundations of that church were Saxon and not Roman.

Mr. and Mrs. Bird welcomed members on their arrival at Westenhanger House. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. H. Sands, due to an accident, Mr. G. Clinch most kindly offered to help.

The house itself was of very large size, with a courtyard measuring about 130 ft. square. As the buildings rose sheer from the moat no wall was considered necessary as a protection. The date of the greater part of the house was from about 1340, and of the time of Henry VIII. considerable Tudor work remains. About 1700 the house was pulled down, only the towers and outer wall being left, the present house being built of the old material.

Members then proceeded to Aldington Church and Manor House.

The Rev. G. M. Livett spoke of Aldington as being one of the most extensive of the manors of the Archbishop. Signs were not wanting that the building of the Manor House was of early-Norman date, probably of the time of Lanfranc.

The church was dedicated to St. Martin, and has obtained notice from the fact of the benefice being conferred on Erasmus. The perpendicular tower, a landmark for miles round, was built by

Archbishop Warham, and dates about 1511. A doorway and window in the north wall of the church suggested that the original church of pre-Conquest date stood there.

As usual the carriage arrangements of the two days were in the hands of the Rev. W. G. Waterman.

The success of the meeting was largely due to the work done by the Local Committee, consisting of the Mayor of Hythe, the Revs. H. Dale and Canon Galpin, Mrs. Deedes, Dr. Randall Davis, and to Messrs. A. Denton Cheney, F.S.A., B. C. Drake, Arthur Finn, F. J. Tennant, and W. R. Wood.

September 12th, 1912.—After lunching together by the invitation of Mr. A. A. Arnold, the Council met at the Bridgewardens' Chamber, Rochester. Nine members present. The Chair was taken by Mr. F. F. Giraud.

Mr. A. A. Arnold again tendered his resignation of his membership of the Council. The resignation was accepted with regret, and Mr. Arnold was unanimously elected a Vice-President, the vacancy on the Council to be filled at the next meeting.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. C. J. Phillips, addressed to the President, suggesting that more use should be made of the local press for reporting.

A letter from the publishers suggested that the date of admission to membership should be added to each name in the printed list of members. The proposal was agreed to with regard to new members in the future, and with regard to old members so far as the date could be accurately recovered.

On a request received from Mr. H. S. Cooper for the loan of two MS. account-books relating to the family of Usborne, for use in compiling a History of Loddenden, there being no precedent for such loan, it was agreed, on Mr. Livett's suggestion, that he should be allowed to take the volumes from the Library and make himself responsible for their safe return.

A letter from Mr. L. M. Biden respecting local meetings and other ways of promoting interest in the Society was read, together with the Hon. Secretary's reply thereto. It was agreed that a form of Banker's Order should be printed and sent to new members.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of subscriptions for the volume of *Parish Registers and Records in the Diocese of Rochester* to the total of £55; and stated his opinion that in order

to cover cost of postage the price to members should have been fixed at 2s. 6d. instead of 2s.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he was making an examination of the bundles of letters in the Library, with a view to the destruction of the less important. The collection included autograph letters of considerable interest. He further reported that the Minute Books, 1859—66 and 1876—87 were missing, and that he had been unable to recover them.

A doubt having arisen with regard to the membership of the present Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson), the Hon. Secretary had been in correspondence with His Grace, and had received from him his subscription and entrance fee.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was unanimously elected a Vice-president.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Mrs. M. G. Letchworth, Rev. R. E. Tanner, H. K. Daniel, Major H. T. Laming, G. E. Duveen, W. H. Peckett, N. E. Underwood, J. B. Rowell, F. J. Peploe (Deptford Public Library).

It was proposed by Mr. Livett, seconded by Mr. Aymer Vallance, and carried: "That the Hon. Editor be empowered to arrange year by year for a shorthand report of the annual summer meeting: such report to be extended and typewritten, and finally deposited in the Society's Library at Maidstone, at a cost not exceeding £10; and the Editor's reporter to be allowed the privileges usually extended to invited reporters."

In the absence of Mr. Knocker the Hon. Secretary presented a scheme drawn up by that councillor at the request of the meeting of June 5th. It included a list of the County Court Districts and the parishes in them, illustrated by a coloured map, and a list of members resident in each County Court District. Mr. Knocker suggested that the Local Secretaries' Districts should be rearranged so as to conform as nearly as possible to the County Court Districts. The Editor presented a printed list of districts shewing the effect of the proposed changes, and suggested that the districts should be numbered and the number of each member's district placed against his name in the printed list of members, so that each Local Secretary might abstract the names of members in his district without difficulty. The Council considered the suggested changes in detail, and agreed that the list so revised should be sent to the Local Secretaries for their consideration and comments.

The report of the committee appointed June 5th was received.

A register of Ancient Deeds was presented, together with a Paper written by Mr. Herbert Knocker. Proposed by Mr. Aymer Vallance, seconded by Mr. Wood Wollaston, and carried: "That the report and form and register be accepted; that 500 copies of the form, with slight alteration, be printed; and that a reprint of Mr. Knocker's Paper be made available for purchase at cost price." It was agreed that Mr. Knocker should be asked to undertake the duties of Hon. Registrar. Mr. Knocker's Paper is included in the present volume.

Pass-books were produced and cheques drawn.

December 11th, 1912.—The Council met, by the permission of the Dean and Chapter, in the Cathedral Library, Canterbury. Seventeen members present. Lord Northbourne in the Chair.

The Hon. Secretary reported the anonymous gift of twenty-one volumes of the Journal of the British Archæological Association, making the Society's set complete with the exception of volumes X. and XI., which volumes the Hon. Secretary was instructed to purchase.

At the suggestion of Mr. A. A. Arnold, Mr. F. H. Day was unanimously elected a Member of the Council *vice* A. A. Arnold, elected a Vice-president.

It was agreed that *Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral*, by Messrs. Woodruff and Danks, should be purchased for the Library.

A letter was read from Mr. A. A. Arnold calling attention to damage to the ancient inscription at Cooling Castle. The ease with which this could take place was confirmed by Mr. L. Duncan, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Arnold a letter of thanks, with a request that he should endeavour to stop the mischief by interviewing landlord or tenant.

A letter was read from Major Lambarde respecting the condition of the ruins of Maplescombe Castle. Mr. Colyer-Fergusson stated that he was already taking steps to remove any cause of complaint.

The Hon. Secretary reported that, in conjunction with some local members, he was endeavouring to arrange for some monumental record at Shipway Cross to mark the probable site of the ancient Court of Shipway.

It was unanimously agreed that Mr. W. J. Mercer, Hon. Local Secretary Margate District, should be asked to withdraw his resignation tendered.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Lieut.-Colonel

R. H. Bond, C. Cressy, A. U. M. Lambert, A. J. Phillips, E. Duveen, J. Duveen, C. Clouting, H. R. Atchison, Hon. Mrs. Wilfred James, Miss Guinness, and the Librarian, Sevenoaks Free Library.

A motion, "That the Local Secretaries be relieved of the duty of collecting subscriptions, and that the said duty be vested in the Financial Officer of the Society," was discussed and rejected.

The Hon. Secretary reported the following resolution passed at a meeting of Local Secretaries, held at his invitation at Maidstone November 30th ult.: "This meeting, consisting of nine Local Secretaries present, recommends to the Council of the Kent Archaeological Society 'That the rearrangement of the Local Districts, as proposed by Mr. Knocker and printed, be adopted with any slight necessary modifications.'" Mr. Knocker formally moved the adoption of the scheme, and proposed that a memorandum should be prepared concerning the duties of Hon. Local Secretaries, method of collecting subscriptions, the procedure followed on the election of new members, and concerning certain returns which he suggested should be made by the Local Secretaries. This was seconded by Mr. Leland Duncan and carried. The following committee was appointed to draw up the memorandum: Mr. Cooke, Mr. Livett, Mr. Hannen, and Mr. Knocker.

It was unanimously agreed that the next Annual Meeting should be held at Westerham and Edenbridge. Mr. Woodruff reported on the state of the *tumuli* in Gorsley Wood, and referred to wall-paintings lately removed from Stodmarsh Court to South Kensington, which he hoped might be reproduced in *Archæologia Cantiana*. The matter of the *tumuli* was left to Mr. Woodruff's discretion.

Kent Archæological Society.

HONORARY LOCAL SECRETARIES.

REPORT of Committee (appointed 11th December 1912) to prepare a memorandum shewing:—

1. The procedure to be adopted in the case of new members;
 2. The method of collecting subscriptions;
 3. The general duties of Local Secretaries and the points to which they should direct their energies; and
 4. Certain returns to be made by Local Secretaries.
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MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Rev. W. GARDNER-WATERMAN (Hon. Financial Secretary),

Mr. RICHARD COOKE (Hon. General Secretary),

The Rev. G. M. LIVETT (Hon. Editor),

The Hon. H. HANNEN, and

Mr. HERBERT KNOCKER (Hon. Registrar of Ancient Deeds), *Secretary*.

REPORT.

Your Committee beg to report as follows:—

They have carefully considered the points laid before them, and they think it will be convenient to present the result of their deliberations in such a form as, if this Report be adopted by the Council, may constitute a permanent guide to the Honorary Local Secretaries. The Report is arranged under the headings of General Duties, Finance (and New Members), and Special Returns, with a Schedule of Forms appended.

GENERAL DUTIES.

Under the head of General Duties your Committee conceive that the main object of a Local Secretary should be an endeavour to increase the membership of the Society in his district, to encourage local research, and to keep the Council and its Officers informed of fresh discoveries made and of other matters of archæological interest arising therein from time to time. Notice of such discoveries, with as full a report as circumstances may allow, should be sent without delay to the Society's Curator (Mr. H. Elgar, at the Maidstone Museum), that he may report to the General Secretary, and record the same on the Society's six-inch Ordnance Survey Map, which is under his care. Any projected restoration of Churches or other ancient buildings should also be reported to the General Secretary; likewise any threatened demolition or possible sale (which may lead to alteration or demolition) of ancient monuments, whether buildings or earthworks. Your Committee feel that the reporting of the foregoing is a matter of great importance, in view of the possibility that the Council, as occasion arises, may be able to use its influence in the direction of preserving monuments of historic interest in this county; and it is suggested that the information in every case should be given in the shape of a formal report that may be read at the next Council meeting, and that, for convenience of filing and ready reference in the future, such reports be written on foolscap paper and on one side only. Your Committee also suggest that a note of new books

relating to local archæology, with names of author and publisher, should be sent to the Honorary Editor by Local Secretaries who may hear of their publication. Local Secretaries should also bring under the Council's notice individual members of the Society who may shew themselves interested in any particular branch of study or research, and encourage them to offer Papers to be read at the Society's meetings or published in *Archæologia Cantiana*. Local meetings might be arranged, in some cases by two or three neighbouring Local Secretaries acting together, for the purpose either of making excursions or of reading Papers and promoting discussion. Special attention, at this juncture, may be drawn to the facilities recently made for the registration of ancient deeds, particularly of those in private hands: members should be encouraged to undertake this work. The records lying in various parish chests throughout the county should also receive attention, and an effort should be made to unearth and make lists of court-rolls, extents, and other manorial records, which are of great value to the local historian, and of which large numbers exist both in private and public hands.

Your Committee realise that this brief *resumé* of General Duties presents an ideal which many of our Local Secretaries, being busy men, will be unable to reach, but they feel that it may serve to suggest ways in which, in some cases, their efforts may be extended, to the advantage of the Society and the better promotion of its objects.

In the "Reference" printed at the head of this Report your Committee are asked to consider "Certain Returns to be made by the Hon. Local Secretaries," and it is hoped to give definiteness to some of the above suggestions by adding two specific recommendations. It will be convenient, however, that these should be deferred to the end of this Report.

FINANCE.

As closely connected with Finance it is thought best to include under this head all matters that relate to the business duties of the Local Secretaries. In this section of the Report it is necessary, for sake of clearness, to set out the rates of subscription, and to distinguish between the duties of the Local Secretaries and those of the General Secretary and the Financial Secretary respectively. Attention must also be drawn to the fact that in Rule 4 it is laid

down that "the Council shall appoint one of their members to be Hon Treasurer." The rule proceeds to define that officer's duties:—

To keep an account of all Subscriptions and other Receipts and Payments for the Society, and on the 31st December in each year to prepare the Balance Sheet for the past year, and, after it has been approved by the Auditors, to lay it before the next Quarterly Meeting of the Council, accompanied by a statement of all Subscriptions, etc., in arrear and due to the Society, and of all monies due from them."

This rule was made in 1908. In the Report, dated 10th September 1908, of a Finance Committee appointed in June of that year, it is stated that "the new rule has not been acted upon, for, although an Hon. Treasurer has been appointed, it is believed that he has never been invited to act." Your Committee find that all his duties are now, in fact, carried out by the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, who holds the office of Financial Secretary, newly created in 1910. It is possible that the Council may advise that Rule 4 be altered by the substitution of the words "Financial Secretary" for "Treasurer."

The above-mentioned Finance Committee recommended that:—

Each of the Local Hon. Secretaries when appointed should be furnished with a full list of the names and addresses of members resident in his district, and the names and addresses of members newly elected or coming to reside in his district should be communicated to him by the Hon. Secretary; and each Local Secretary should be furnished with a convenient form of schedule or list, to be sent by him to the Hon. Treasurer or the Hon. Secretary, shewing the amount of the subscriptions received and transmitted by him to the bankers. We are informed, however, that some of the Local Secretaries do not use this form, and thus confusion is caused, for it is very difficult in default of such a list to keep up the register of payments satisfactorily.

Your Committee unanimously endorse and emphasize these recommendations of the Finance Committee of 1908; and now proceed to set out in detail what they consider to be the business duties of a Local Secretary, and the relation of his duties to those of the General and Financial Secretaries.

1. To keep a register of members in his district, and of members who, while resident in some other district, are accustomed to pay their subscriptions through him and not through the Local Secretary of their own district: such register to shew each member's name and address, the year of the first

entry of his name, his annual payments, and other particulars, as shewn in the following form:—

Form A.

K.A.S. DISTRICT No. 23.

Year.	Name and Address.	District.	Personal Notes.	Life Member.	Annual Payments.			
					1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
1914	A. B. of L. M.	23	Elected 1896. Collector of Kentish Books and MSS.	—	10/-	10/-	Transferred to District No. 5, April 1st, 1915.	
—	C. D. of N. O.	23	Elected, 1901	Yes	—	—	—	—
1915	E. F. of P. Q.	23	Elected, 1915 Ecclesiologist	—	Pays by Banker's Order.			
—	G. H. of R. S.	16	Elected, 1915	—	10/-	10/-	10/-	—

Volume XXX. of *Archæologia Cantiana* contains a list of Local Districts as recently re-arranged, a number being assigned to each District in which the member resides. From that list each Local Secretary may easily extract the names and addresses of the members to be entered in the first instance upon his register.

2. To receive from the General Secretary the names and addresses of newly-elected members (see below), and to enter them on his register.

3. To inform the Financial Secretary of the death of a member on his list, or the removal of a member from his district to another, with a note of such member's new postal address, and as to whether such member wishes to make a corresponding change in the payment of his annual subscription.

The Financial Secretary thereupon will inform the General Secretary and the Local Secretary of the District into which the member has removed. For this purpose a new form (*Form B*) is recommended.

4. To collect subscriptions, transmit them to the bankers, and inform the Financial Secretary.

Subscriptions are due in advance on the 1st January in each year. It is important that each Local Secretary should endeavour to collect all subscriptions that are payable through him before Ladyday (March 25th), and should transmit his list to the Financial Secretary before the end of March. Thereafter any Local Secretary

may apply to the Financial Secretary for assistance in dealing with defaulters; and the Financial Secretary will thereupon take any step that may be necessary to enable him to submit his Report to the Council at its June Meeting. To facilitate the collection of annual subscriptions the following forms, already in use, are recommended:—

Form C.—Letter of request, to be circulated by Local Secretaries early in January.

Form D.—Letter of reminder, to be circulated, if necessary, early in March.

Form E.—Double-counterfoil Receipt Book:

1. Form of Receipt (to be sent to members).
2. Certificate of Receipt (to be sent to publishers).
3. Counterfoil (to be retained).

Form F.—Double-counterfoil Transmission Book:

1. Paying-in slip, for transmission of subscriptions to bankers.
2. Slip, notifying such transmission, to be sent to Financial Secretary.
3. Counterfoil for Local Secretary's own use and reference.

It is not thought necessary to print these forms in the Schedule appended to this Report, but it may be noted that *Form F* makes provision whereby the Local Secretary, in transmitting to the bankers and notifying the Financial Secretary, may deduct from the sum total of the subscriptions received by him the amount of any expenses incurred by him in collection. It is recommended that each Local Secretary should open a special account at his own bank, but this would not come under the cognizance of the Council.

On the approach of a new issue of *Archæologia Cantiana*, the Editor will send notice of the fact to the General Secretary, and the General Secretary will in turn notify the Local Secretaries—the appended *Form G* is recommended for this purpose. Thereupon it will lie with every Local Secretary:—

5. To send to the publishers (Messrs. Mitchell Hughes and Clarke, 140 Wardour Street, London, W.) the slip certificates, torn from his Receipt Book (*Form E* 2), requesting delivery of the volume to the members whose subscriptions he has received. If considered more convenient, a Local Secretary may send, instead of the slips, a list compiled from them, written on foolscap, one side only.

The Financial Secretary will send to the publishers a list of members who shall have made their payments direct to the Society's bankers.

6. To notify any defaulting member that the new volume is ready, and will be forwarded on receipt of his subscription or subscriptions due (the appended *Form H* is recommended); and on receipt thereof to send slip certificate as above (*Form E 2*) to the publishers.

New Members.

It will be convenient here to set out the subscription rates and the procedure followed in the case of new members.

New members are elected by the Council at the Annual Summer Meeting and in quarterly meeting (the second Thursday in March, June, and September, and the second Wednesday in December). Nominations (in which title, degrees or other distinctions, and postal address, with names of proposer and seconder, should be clearly stated) may be sent direct to the General Secretary, but it is recommended that they should be sent to him through the Local Secretary of the district. A form of nomination is in use (*Form J*).

The General Secretary sends to each member notice of his election. For this purpose adoption of the appended *Form K* is recommended. The subscription rates therein set out are:—

Entrance fee, 10s.	} Due on election, £1 0s. 0d.
Annual subscription, 10s.	
Life membership, includ-	} Due on election, £10 10s. 0d.
ing Entrance fee.	

Large paper copies of *Archæologia Cantiana* are supplied to Annual Subscribers for an additional annual payment of 3s. 6d.; to Life Members for an additional payment, by composition, of £3 10s. 0d.

(Surplus stocks of two issues of *Archæologia Cantiana* are retained by the publishers, from whom extra copies may be obtained by members. For copies of earlier issues application should be made to Mr. H. Elgar, the Society's Curator, at the Maidstone Museum.)

The regular channels of payment, at the choice of the new member, are:—

(a) By banker's order, made payable either (1) to the Kentish Bank, Maidstone; or (2) to the Capital and Counties Bank, Canterbury.

(b) By cheque drawn in favour of a Local Secretary.

The new member is requested to transmit his banker's order, or his cheque for life membership, or his entrance fee and *first* subscription, direct to the General Secretary (who forwards the same to the Financial Secretary, who sends receipt to the new member), and, in case he elects to pay an annual subscription, he is requested to state to which Local Secretary (whether of his own district or some other) he wishes *in the future* to make his payments.

The General Secretary then sends the necessary information to the Local Secretary or Secretaries. For this purpose the use of the appended *Form L* is recommended. Your Committee feel assured that the use of these forms will lighten the heavy burden of clerical work which devolves upon the General and Financial Secretaries.

SPECIAL RETURNS.

The recommendations foreshadowed at the end of the first section of this Report are as follows:—

(a) That the Local Secretaries be asked to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the recent rearrangement of districts to make in the near future a systematic canvass for new members. It is suggested that each Local Secretary should invite the co-operation in this matter of some other members in his district; that for every parish a list should be made (by reference to *Kelly's Directory*, or otherwise) of residents likely to become members; and that a personal canvass should be carried out. This system has been followed, with fruitful results, in one of the districts.

(b) That each Local Secretary be invited to make a return to the General Secretary, giving the names, with particulars, of members in his district who are specially interested in any particular line of archæological study, with a note of collections or publications made by them. It is suggested that this should be done before the Annual Meeting of 1914, and it is believed that a record such as this, when completed, would not only assist the Council in settling the details of the Summer Meetings, but might also result in opportunities and encouragement being given to those members whose abilities have not hitherto been recognized.

Your Committee are also of opinion that steps might be taken to bring independent local Societies in the country into touch with the Kent Archæological Society, with a view to co-ordination

of effort. It is thought that such Societies would be willing to send their annual reports, or special reports, to the General Secretary, so that such reports might be placed in the Society's Library at Maidstone, and an abstract published from time to time with the Society's *Proceedings*.

In conclusion, it is recommended that this Report, if it be adopted by the Council, be printed in the Society's *Proceedings*, and that a few extra copies be struck off for circulation among present and future Local Secretaries.

Signatures: W. GARDNER-WATERMAN.
RICHARD COOKE.
G. M. LIVETT.
H. HANNEN.
HERBERT KNOCKER.

NOTE.

The foregoing Report was adopted without alteration by the Council at its meeting on 3rd June 1913.

At its meeting in June 1913 the Council decided that in future its Proceedings should be published annually, together with the annual statement of accounts, brief reports, etc.

SCHEDULE
OF
NEW FORMS RECOMMENDED.

Form B (Post Card).

THE VICARAGE, LOOSE, MAIDSTONE.

(Date)

From THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

I beg to inform you that Mr. has
removed into District No., and that his postal
address is He is a Life member, *or*
he will in future pay his annual subscription by Banker's
order, *or* through

To THE HON. LOCAL SECRETARY, District

To THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Form G (Post Card).

THE CROFT, DETLING, MAIDSTONE.

(Date)

From THE GENERAL SECRETARY, KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

Vol. of *Archæologia Cantiana* is now ready for
distribution. All members who have paid their subscription
for the year 191... are entitled to receive a copy. Kindly
send your counterfoils (*Form E 2*) or list of such members to
Messrs. Mitchell Hughes and Clarke, 140 Wardour Street,
W., and a notification (*Form H*) to members who have not
yet paid their subscriptions.

To THE HON. LOCAL SECRETARY, District

Form H (Post Card).

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

From THE HON. LOCAL SECRETARY, District No.

(Name)

(Address)

On receipt of your subscription due to the Society I shall have pleasure in instructing the Publishers to forward to you a copy of the new volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, which is now ready for distribution.

(Date)

Form K.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE CROFT, DETLING, MAIDSTONE.

(Date)

To

.....

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in informing you that at the last meeting of the Council you were elected a member of the Kent Archæological Society.

Will you be so good as to send me a cheque for your Entrance fee and the *first* payment of your Annual subscription.

The subscription rates are as follows:—

Either (1) Entrance fee, 10s.	} Total now due, £1 0s. 0d.
Annual subscription, 10s.	

Or (2) Composition for	} Total now due, £10 10s. 0d.
Life membership, £10.	
Entrance fee, 10s.	

With regard to *future payments*, if you elect to become an Annual Subscriber, they may be made either (a) by Banker's order (enclosed), which you should kindly fill up and

return to me; or (b) by cheque to be sent annually to a Local Secretary. The Local Secretary for your District is, who in the ordinary course would collect your annual subscription (due 1st January in each year) early in that month. If it should be more convenient to you to pay it through some other Local Secretary, kindly inform me, and I will make the necessary arrangement.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD COOKE,

General Secretary.

NOTE.—The first payment of a member elected after the September Council meeting is credited to him as his entrance fee and subscription, due 1st January *proximo*. The last of the volumes previously issued will be forwarded to him if he makes special request to that effect and encloses an extra 10s.

Form L.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE CROFT, DETLING, MAIDSTONE.

(Date)

To

Hon. Local Secretary, District No.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that of has been elected a member of the Society, and that he has paid to me his entrance fee and first subscription *or* a composition for life membership; and that he has elected to pay his annual subscription in future by Banker's Order or through

I am,

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD COOKE,

General Secretary.

A KENTISH REGISTER.

BY HERBERT W. KNOCKER.

THE interest taken in local history was never so intense as at the present time, and as regards public records facilities for tracing such history have never been greater. But reference to ancient records in private hands remains, in spite of the labours of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, a matter of no little difficulty.

The Society has therefore decided to establish, as far as the County of Kent is concerned, a Register of ancient private records, and to invite all parties in whose hands any such may be to contribute their quota to the Register in question. The majority of early records are found without any endorsement, and the whole document may have to be carefully perused before the correct description can be set down in the Register. In view of this it may be of interest to consider, and to some extent explain, the nature of the records commonly found in private hands. They fall most conveniently into three classes: Wills, Conveyances by matter of record, and Conveyances *in pais* as the lawyers style them.

I. As to *Wills*. These may be originals on paper or parchment, or parchment copies extracted from some court or office authorised to grant probate.

As to originals. It should be borne in mind that probate was and is needed primarily to enable the personal representative to get in the testator's personal estate by process of law, and that prior to the Finance Act of 1894 wills solely affecting realty, on which there was no probate duty payable, and in which the Crown had less interest at stake, were commonly not proved.

From the commencement of the 12th century until the year 1858 the right to grant probates of wills was vested in the Church, and therefore such documents during this period are found to have annexed to them the seal of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury or some other episcopal court.

In Hone's *Manor and Manorial Records* will be found a list of forty Manorial Courts, the lords of which formerly claimed the right to grant probate. The writer has, however, not met with any instance of this.

By the Court of Probate Act passed in the year 1857 all jurisdiction as to granting of probates was vested in the newly constituted court of probate, since styled the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice.

The 'Probate' consists of a parchment copy of the Will with the sealed 'Act' annexed to it.

The seals of all the above named authorities are usually composed of two sheets of thin paper about the size of a playing card held together by a thin layer of wafer.

In default of an available executor the grant of probate may be found to have been made to an administrator, or in default of any Will being found the document may be simply a grant of 'Letters of Administration.'

II. As to *Conveyances by matter of record*. These may be Private Acts of Parliament, Royal Grants framed as Charters or Letters Patent, and Fines and Recoveries.

Private Acts were largely resorted to in the year succeeding the Restoration, the object being to set aside conveyances made, or alleged to have been made, to screen estates from forfeiture during Cromwell's ascendancy. They are still found useful when the title to estates has become much involved by intricate family settlements.

The Acts themselves are always to be found enrolled, but the possession of the printed copies is of interest.

As to *Royal Grants*. Prior to 1851 Letters Patent passed by Bill prepared on a Royal Warrant. The Bill was then superscribed at the top with the Sovereign's sign manual and sealed with the privy signet. It then immediately passed under the Great Seal and was subscribed in these words: *per ipsem Regem* or *per ipsam Reginam* as the case might be. Alternatively an Extract of the Bill was carried to the keeper of the Privy Seal, who made out a Warrant thereupon to the Chancery, whence the Letters Patent were issued under the Great Seal subscribed *per breve de privato sigillo*.

In 1534 the procedure was regulated by an Act of that year. This statute was repealed in 1851 by an Act which provided that

the Sovereign by warrant under the Royal sign manual addressed to the Lord Chancellor should command him to cause Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal. This course is still followed, except in the case of Letters Patent previously passed with less authority, including appointments issuing from certain Government offices.

'Letters Patent' are commonly found amongst the documents of title of estates which have at one time or another been forfeited to the Crown after an attainder or otherwise, and immense numbers of such grants were made after the confiscation of the Church lands in the 16th century. The grant may be for life or a number of lives only, or in fee tail or in fee simple.*

The document commences with the name and titles of the Sovereign, often engrossed in a most elaborate text. Grants of the 16th to 18th centuries commonly include a portrait of the Sovereign in the top left-hand corner. In earlier grants the initial letter of the Sovereign's name is sometimes elaborated to occupy a space of twenty or thirty square inches, or more frequently the blank space for such an elaborated letter is found but the letter is missing; *e.g.*, the first word may then read 'enricus' for 'Henricus.' Following the Sovereign's description comes a general enumeration of the subjects or the classes of subjects of the Crown to whom the grant is addressed.

The grants are usually expressed to be made *de gratia nostra speciali ac ex mero motu et certa scientia nostris*. This was done to protect the grantee and rebut the legal presumption that they must be construed most strictly against him.

The record is generally voluminous in every respect except the description of the property, which frequently is limited to its name or names followed by numerous general expressions which would apply to any similar manorial or other estate, and which cannot be relied on as proving that the estate in question actually included the franchises and privileges thus enumerated.

The document may be of large size, limited only to the largest natural measurements of the animal from whose skin it was prepared. The texture is frequently fine and soft vellum. The seals are composed of a large quantity of beeswax, often larger and

* Fee-simple (as opposed to fee-tail) = an estate in land, etc., belonging to the owner and his heirs for ever, without limitation to any particular class of heirs. Fee-tail = an estate of inheritance entailed or limited to some particular class of heirs to whom it is granted.—Murray, *New Eng. Dict.*

thicker than the palm of the hand, and beautifully moulded. The ligature by which the seal is annexed may be of thick coloured silks plaited together.

Copies of all such Letters Patent may be found enrolled at the Record Office.

As to *Fines and Recoveries*. These consisted of fictitious suits in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and were used as a convenient escape from the Statute *de Donis* of 1285. This Act was passed to prevent the persons enjoying a limited interest in settled land from selling their estates, and thus not only defeating those ultimately entitled under the restricted grant or settlement, but tending to deprive the superior lord of his rights of escheat. The practice was also resorted to in conveying lands belonging to married women. It was not abolished until 1833.

'Fines' were of the older origin and are believed to have been in use prior to the Conquest. They were regulated by a statute passed in 1289 and directed in 1403 to be enrolled, and in 1488 to be proclaimed in open court sixteen times. This number was in 1588 reduced to four. The proclamations were endorsed on the back of the record.

The practice was shortly as follows. The intending purchaser commenced a fictitious suit at law against the intending vendor, who he alleged had agreed to sell him the land. By leave of the court the dispute was made up, the action abandoned on payment of certain fines to the Crown, and judgment entered for the purchaser. A record of the whole transaction was made out and delivered to the Chirographer's Office, who engrossed two indentures thereof and delivered one part to the purchaser, called in the suit first the 'Plaintiff' and afterwards the 'Cognizor,' and the other part to the vendor, similarly called the 'Deforciant' and the 'Cognizee.' There were four kinds of Fine used according to the class of interest intended to be conveyed. The result of the transaction was to give a conclusive title to the purchaser.

The indentures above mentioned were both written on the same piece of parchment, measuring say fifteen inches wide and ten inches from top to bottom. The upper document was upside down and along the intervening space a wavy line was cut with a knife. The two indentures then fitted together. Both parts are sometimes found with the title deeds of a property. Each commences *Hæc est finalis concordia*, or later in English, "This is the final

Agreement." The description of the property is peculiar and exaggerated.

Thus an ordinary twenty-acre farm with a homestead and a few cottages and buildings may be described as five messuages, four stables, three dove-houses, two orchards, four gardens, ten acres of pasture, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of arable land, ten acres of woodland, etc., etc. All details being considerably in excess of actual facts. There is no seal on a Fine.

'Recoveries' were more complicated in their nature, as they necessitated the Suit being carried on through every stage of the proceedings. They were most frequently used in cases where the estate was in settlement and the vendor had only what is called an estate tail, and wished to convey the fee simple to a purchaser or otherwise bar all entails. In this case the purchaser or other intended grantee (called the 'Demandant') alleged in his suit that the vendor or 'Defendant' (called 'the Tenant') had no interest in the land, having come into possession only after a third party had turned the purchaser out. Whereupon the vendor called upon a fourth, and only nominal, individual (called the 'Vouchee'), who he said had warranted the vendor's title, and who was thereupon joined as a party to the suit and thereafter made default, and judgment was then given for the intending purchaser (the 'Demandant'), who was adjudged to recover the lands against the vendor (the 'Tenant'). The crier of the court usually acted as vouchee. Generally two, and sometimes three, successive vouchees were introduced into the suit for the better protection of the intending purchaser. And this was done by first conveying an estate of freehold in the land to an indifferent person against whom the action was first brought. He was called the 'Tenant to the *Præcipe*'* and he vouched the actual vendor, who in turn vouched the common vouchee. Some friend of the family would accept the position of tenant to the *præcipe*, and conveyances with this object in view are often found amongst title deeds and cause some confusion to the lay mind.

Before or immediately after the commencement of either suit another deed was often prepared. This was called the Deed to 'lead' or to 'declare' the uses of the intended fine or recovery.

* *Tenant al Præcipe* is he against whom the Writ *Præcipe* is brought. Blount, *Law Dictionary*. The first words of the writ were *Præcipe quod reddat*, Enjoin (him) that he render.

And by this means a complicated family settlement could be engrafted on the fictitious suit.

Both Fines and Recoveries were abolished as from 31st December, 1833, special provisions being also made as to married women as explained below. The desired effect is now achieved by enrolling the deed of conveyance or the deed to bar the entail.

In form a Recovery is a judgment of the court engrossed on open parchment commencing with the name and style of the Sovereign in large letters right across the top of the parchment. The initial letter may include the Sovereign's portrait. The text is commonly very tall and upright and very difficult to read. The description of the property in question is most meagre and as unsatisfactory as that found in the Fine. The seal, generally very large and pendent, and affixed by flat parchment strips, is perhaps the most interesting feature. In the later Recoveries the seal is generally very fragile and is poorly protected by a circular tin case about six inches in diameter in which it lies loosely.

Recoveries were sometimes suffered in the Courts Baron of a manor, and the procedure may be found fully set out in the court rolls.

III. As to *Conveyances in pais*.* This is the legal description of all assurances made so to speak on the spot or 'in the Country.'

The earliest method of effecting such assurances was by the ceremony of 'Feoffment with livery of seisin.†' The term feoffment is also applied to the instrument in writing prepared as a permanent record of the performance of the ceremony. This proceeded as follows:—The vendor and purchaser, called the 'feoffor' and 'feoffee,' with others as witnesses, attended before the vacant land or house and the feoffor took from the land a turf or twig or the latch or key of the house and handed the same over in the name of all the property to the feoffee with the appropriate words. These were *do* or *dedi*, or in a modern feoffment may be "I deliver this key, etc., to you in the name of seisin of all the lands in this deed." After the ceremony the feoffment was made out and sealed by the feoffor. In later instances it was also signed. The feoffment nearly always commences with the words *Sciant presentes et futuri*

* Old French for *pays*, country.

† Delivery of possession.

quod ego . . . dedi concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi, or some similar expression, and concludes with a list of the names of the witnesses present. The whole (except the signature of the feoffor if appended) is in the one handwriting. In modern instances the deed is prepared first and after seisin has been delivered a memorandum to that effect is endorsed. The ceremony survives in the induction of a rector or vicar, and is sometimes used in the alienation of Kentish gavelkind lands by persons over the age of sixteen and under twenty-one.

A Surrender and Admittance by the rod of Copyholds is a parallel survival.

In the 14th and 15th centuries the parchments were often but ten inches wide and half that depth, or even smaller. The description of the property was often limited to perhaps a dozen words. The size of the deeds grew with the advancing years. The feoffor's signature as well as his seal appears, and the general appearance of the deed approximates to that of the ordinary conveyance.

The feoffment is only appropriate to the transfer of an estate of freehold in possession. The instrument of transfer sometimes took the form of a feoffment and concluded with a power of attorney to certain named persons to make livery of seisin. The performance of the livery would then be evidenced by a second document. Sometimes the power of attorney was comprised in a separate document.

A 'Grant' is the appropriate description of a deed used to transfer incorporeal hereditaments such as rights, franchises, rents, etc. The appropriate words are *dedi et concessi*. No ceremony such as in a feoffment was necessary.

A Grant was also appropriate to transfer an estate in remainder. If the grantee was already the owner of the prior particular estate this Grant was more correctly described as a 'Release.' As to which see below.

Early Grants commonly commence either as feoffments or releases, and are similarly worded in the first person. Later Grants may be framed as Deeds Poll, still in the first person singular and often commencing "To all christian people to whom these presents shall come, etc.," or may approximate to the form of more modern indentures of conveyance. They were commonly sealed. Since the 1st October, 1845, this form of transfer has been effective to pass all kinds of hereditaments and it has practically

supplanted all other methods of conveyance, and from the same date sealing has been compulsory in any event.

Sometimes the feoffment was made by one party to a second, who was directed and who agreed to hold the land to the use of a third. This was called 'a feoffment to uses.' The form and effect of the transaction was regulated by the Statute of Uses of 1535, but the practice fell into disuse as from 1845.

There were two other early methods of transferring the beneficial interest in land. The first was called 'A Covenant to stand seised.' It was used in cases where the parties were nearly related and the consideration was always natural love and affection. The completion of the transaction left the covenantor in the position of a trustee for the covenantee. The appropriate operative words are "covenant to stand seised."

The second method was called 'A Bargain and Sale.' This transaction had the same effect as the last named, but was adapted to the case where the consideration was a money payment. Here also the vendor became trustee for the purchaser. The appropriate words were 'bargain and sale.'

By the Statute of Uses of 1535, however, the effect of both transactions was to vest the property absolutely in the purchaser without the publicity of livery of seisin. Accordingly, in pursuance of the strong discouragement given by the early law to secret conveyances, a statute was passed in the same year enacting that no bargain and sale should enure to pass a freehold unless the same were by deed indented and enrolled within six months. Equally with the necessity for livery of seisin or actual entry on the land, the publicity of enrolment was just what the parties frequently most desired to avoid, and the lawyers of the day quickly noticed that terms of years were not affected by this Statute of Inrolments, while the Statute of Uses of the same year effectually vested in the purchaser any leasehold interest assured without the necessity for actual entry.

A fresh method of conveyance was therefore evolved, called a 'Lease and Release.' This transaction was effected by two documents. By the first the vendor was expressed to bargain and sell or lease the property to the purchaser for say one year. By the second he released to the purchaser the freehold reversion. The deeds were dated on successive days, and the practice, though rather cumbersome, was found so convenient that nearly all conveyances were so framed from 1535 to 1841. In the latter year the

Release alone, without the Lease, was by statute made effective, and in 1845 the more modern form of Grant superseded the Release. Both in the Release and the Grant a "use" was commonly engrafted. But it was not essential.

A 'Lease' or 'Demise' is the proper description of a grant of lands for a term of years, being a less interest than that belonging to the lessor. If the lease were for a life or lives, which is a freehold interest, a feoffment was prior to 1845 necessary. Since 1677 leases have been required to be in writing, and since 1845 under seal. Prior to 1845 mortgages of freeholds were often framed as a lease for a long term. Early leases were commonly framed in the first person singular as grants, but the appropriate words were *demisi concessi et ad firmam tradidi*, or some of them. The later English equivalent was "demise grant and to farm let." Anyone paying rent was a 'Farmer,' whether the property was say the Crown rights in a whole county or but one cottage. The present limited meaning of a 'Farm' is comparatively modern.

An 'Assignment' is a transfer of a person's whole interest to another, as opposed to a lease when a less interest passes. It is commonly used to describe the deed assigning leasehold land for the residue of the term granted by the existing lease. The appropriate words are "assign transfer and set over," or nowadays "assign" only.

A 'Release' is a conveyance of a further interest in the land to a party who already has a particular or limited interest. There are sometimes a large number of these releases or 'Quit claims' amongst documents of title of the 14th to 16th centuries. The commencement may be *Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit A. B. salutem in domino sempiternam, sciatis*, etc., or some similar phrase such as *Universis et singulis ad quos*, etc.

The appropriate words are often *Remisisse relaxisse et . . . omnino quiet. clamasse*. The modern English equivalent is 'Release.'

The document is under the releasor's seal, and in later instances his signature is added. The presence of the seal obviates any necessity for witnesses, who are commonly not named. Sometimes, however, a memorandum is found to have been added that the document was sealed in the presence of so and so, but the witness does not sign.

A 'Surrender' is the opposite of a release, and consists of the

merging of a less estate in a greater, as when a lessee transfers his lease back to the lessor. The appropriate words are "hath surrendered granted and yielded up," or "surrender" only.

A 'Confirmation' speaks for itself. The appropriate words are "have given granted ratified approved and confirmed."

A 'Settlement' indicates a deed by which land is tied up or assured to a number of persons in succession. Sometimes a purchase deed is so drawn that the property purchased is limited to the purchaser and his wife and then to the survivor and thereafter to their children or others; but the expression is more commonly applied to the deed executed prior to an intended marriage in order to make provision for the expected children. In form it may be a feoffment, grant, declaration or other form of assurance, but the recitals and the string of limitations enumerated in the deed make its true nature clear.

A 'Deed to bar an entail' is the converse of a settlement. This object was formerly effected by levying a fine and suffering a common recovery, but since 31st December, 1833, as explained above, these latter have been abolished.

An 'Exchange' of lands may be effected by one deed. In the earliest times no livery of seisin was needed. The word "exchange" is appropriate and necessary. Peculiar technicalities as to title attach to exchanges. Such transactions are now more usually effected by mutual grants. The same remarks as to writing and sealing apply.

A 'Partition' is where two or more joint tenants, coparceners or tenants in common, agree to divide their land so that each holds but a distinct part in severalty. Coparceners, that is co-heiresses, were by common law compellable to make partition and might make it by parole only accompanied by livery of seisin. Joint tenants or tenants in common never had this privilege, though if they made partition by deed with livery the deed might be sealed only, not signed. Male co-heirs in gavelkind are coparceners.

Nowadays a partition is usually effected by all parties joining to convey the whole property to the family solicitor or someone else, who is named as trustee for uses, the deed indicating which distinct part of the land is to go to each party. The deed operates under the Statute of Uses so as to vest in each party each intended part.

An 'Enfranchisement' speaks for itself. The transaction is used to convert copyhold estates into freehold or to discharge the

manorial incidents affecting lands held as freehold of a manor. Prior to the Copyhold Acts of the 19th century such deeds are rarely found, at least in Kent.

A 'Defeasance' was a deed, made at the same time as a feoffment or other grant, containing certain conditions upon the performance of which the estate conferred by the feoffment or grant would be defeated. Mortgages were thus usually made. The practice is obsolete.

A 'Conveyance to make a Tenant to the præcipe' and a 'Deed to lead the Uses of a Recovery' are explained above.

A 'Mortgage' explains itself. It may be effected by any of the above forms of conveyance. The proviso for reconveyance found in the deed makes its nature clear.

As to 'Copyhold' Estates. Here the old world ceremony of feoffment has survived as practically the only method of alienation. The land has remained theoretically so much the property of the lord of the manor that the copyholder cannot sell it. He can only hand it back to the lord, who in turn hands it to the purchaser. The ceremony is still performed by the 'rod' being handed by the vendor to the lord's steward in token that he surrenders the land to the lord, and the steward in turn delivers it to the purchaser and thereby admits him as the lord's tenant. 'Surrenders and Admittances' are often found amongst other title deeds. No abbreviation of these documents has been effected. The surrender may be "conditional" if by way of mortgage.

A word as to Married Women. By the old law a wife's lands became practically her husband's during the marriage, and her husband's concurrence was necessary to give effect not only to a sale but also to a purchase by his wife. If not joined he could avoid both. Even the wife herself could avoid her own purchase unless she ratified it when a widow, while, as regards her sales, prior to 1833 the recognized method was to proceed by fine and recovery as explained above. As from this year the husband's concurrence coupled with the wife's separate acknowledgment sufficed, and a memorandum of such acknowledgment will be found endorsed on the deed. The year 1882 saw a further improvement, abolishing (with certain exceptions) both these latter necessities.

Lastly as to the care of deeds. And first I would say let there be as few folds as possible. The deeds should be numbered either in the margin or by an attached tab, and then laid flat in groups in shallow drawers or trays. If possible the index number should be

on the same part on every deed. In addition to the number a small slip of paper may be attached with appropriate words inscribed, *e.g.*, "1630. Smith to Brown. Conveyance. Maidstone." This may often save a lot of trouble. Small deeds can conveniently be kept in order by pasting a strip of new parchment along the left side margin and then binding the left-hand edges of the new strips together in book form. If the deeds can be laid so that the seals at their bottom margins do not quite coincide, the results will be flatter and better. But this permanent binding prevents the deeds being separated when occasion requires. If the trays are not forthcoming for the larger deeds they can be laid together according to parishes and lightly rolled together, but not so tightly that they do not immediately lie flat when unrolled. Metal grips or clips may be used to keep groups of open deeds together, placed along their top edge. This is useful, but the least dampness will produce rust and permanently disfigure the parchment next the clip. A little paper inserted next the metal will avoid this.

As regards the appended form of Register, filled up as a specimen, these forms in blank, measuring ten inches by fourteen inches, can be obtained in quantities from the Society's Hon. Registrar, to whom they should be returned when filled up. The form is not well adapted for wills and some matters of record. For these, and for cases where the documents affect too great number of separate properties to be entered in the form, separate blank sheets are supplied. The contributor should furnish such short details as to the wills as are obviously of most interest.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

REGISTER OF ANCIENT DEEDS RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF KENT.

(FORM OF REGISTER.)

No. : 8-9. In Bundle : 77. Collection : *Herbert Knocker of Sevenoaks.*
Hundred : *Codsheath.* Parish : *Kemsing.*
Document : *Lease and Release.* Date : *20th & 21st July, 27 Geo. III. (1787).*
Parties to Deed :—

Vendors : *Thomas Relph of Kemsing, Malster (signatures).*
 Richard Ray of Greatness, Sevenoaks, Yeoman (signatures).
Purchaser : *Peter Nouaille of Greatness aforesaid, Esquire.*

Witnesses : *T. Thompson, Stephen Woodgate (signatures).*

Transaction effected (cf. Endorsement of Deed) :—

A Conveyance on Sale for £280.

Description of Deeds :—

*Originals—in English—on open parchment skins, 30 in. by 23 in. and
24 in. by 17 in.—script good.*

Seals (stating whether heraldic or otherwise, with a description of any
heraldic bearings) : *Non-pendant, undecipherable.*

Remarks :—

*Richard Ray is only a Trustee, and receives nominal consideration of
10s. only.*

*The Deeds show that the property was purchased by Thomas Relph from
Richard Hills of Seal, gent., by Deeds dated 16 and 17 July 1787.*

Description of Property :—

*Three pieces of land, arable, meadow and pasture, containing by estimation
8 acres, in Kemsing, called Upper Derry, Lower Derry, and Derry
Mead.*

Abutting S. to lands of Geoffrey Taylor, Surgeon.

W. to lands of Bysh Shelley, Esquire.

N. to a Highway leading from Grizells Bridge to Everham.

E. to a Highway leading from Seal Chart to Kemsing.

All part of a Farm called Wybornes in Kemsing.

*Occupiers : Formerly Richard Allen, since Robert Relph, and now
Thomas Relph.*

Date of Abstract : 4 Sept. 1912.

NOTE.—If more space is required for a fuller description or notes, appli-
cation should be made for blank continuation sheets. The form, when filled
up, should be sent (for ultimate filing, binding, and preservation in the
Society's Library at Maidstone) to the HON. REGISTRAR—

HERBERT W. KNOCKER, Esq.,

SEVENOAKS.

ACCOUNTS
AND
BALANCE SHEET

31ST DECEMBER 1911.

Dr.

Income and Expenditure Account

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Rent of Library and Council Chamber at Maidstone.....				20	0	0
„ Curator's Salary				40	0	0
„ Porter's Wages				6	12	0
„ Fire and Burglary Insurance				3	7	6
„ Printing and Stationery, etc.				22	12	6
„ Production of Volume XXIX. <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> —Mitchell Hughes and Clarke				322	17	9
„ Honorary Secretary's Postage and Stationery				3	0	6
„ Archæological Congress.....				4	0	0
„ Accountancy—W. J. King and Son, Fee and Disbursements, 1910				6	4	6
„ Honorary Local Secretaries' Disbursements				1	16	10
„ Miscellaneous Expenses :—						
Subscription to Harleian Society, 1911	2	2	0			
Subscription to Pipe Roll Society, 1911	7	7	0			
Sundries as per Honorary Secretary's Petty Cash	8	0	8			
				<hr/>	17	9 8
„ Amount written off Consols to reduce the investment to 75					90	2 2
„ Expenses <i>re</i> Annual Meetings					7	9 5
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					£545	12 10

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND.
10th September 1912.

Dr.

Account of Receipts and Payments

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Account :—							
Petty Cash		1	19	4			
Maidstone Bank—Current Account		250	0	8			
Canterbury Bank—Current Account		249	11	2			
„ Cash on Deposit at Maidstone Bank as per last Balance Sheet		200	0	0			
					701	11	2
„ Annual Subscriptions :—							
Amount received during the Year on	£ s. d.						
Account of Arrears .....1904	0 10 0						
	1905	1	0	0			
	1906	1	10	0			
	1907	4	0	0			
	1908	4	10	0			
	1909	18	0	0			
	1910	48	10	0			
			78	0	0		
Subscriptions for current year (1911)	245 10 0						
Subscriptions for year 1912 paid in advance ...	5 10 0						
					329	0	0
„ Illustration Fund			0	10	0		
„ Sale of Publications			4	0	0		
„ Bank Interest on Deposit			5	0	0		
„ Dividends on Consols			9	1	11		
„ Life Compositions			16	0	0		
„ Subscriptions overpaid			0	7	6		
„ Entrance Fees			22	0	0		
„ Miscellaneous Receipts			1	5	6		
					£1088	16	1

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND.
10th September 1912.

1st January to 31st December 1911.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Honorary Local Secretaries' Disbursements				1	16	10
„ Porter's Wages				6	12	0
„ Curator's Salary				40	0	0
„ Printing and Stationery				32	18	6
„ Rent of Rooms.....				20	0	0
„ Fire and Burglary Insurance				3	7	6
„ Employers' Liability „				0	10	0
„ Expenses of Annual Meeting				7	9	5
„ Miscellaneous Expenses				8	0	8
„ Subscription to Harleian Society, 1911				2	2	0
„ Archæological Congress				4	0	0
„ Subscription to Pipe Roll Society				7	7	0
„ Accountancy and Disbursements, 1910				6	4	6
„ Purchase of Consols				106	0	0
„ Expenses of production of Publications—Mitchell Hughes and Clarke, Vol. XXIX.				322	17	9
„ Balance carried forward :—						
Petty Cash in hand	5	1	8			
Cash at Maidstone Bank	164	9	5			
„ „ Canterbury Bank	153	6	4			
„ on Deposit at Maidstone Bank	200	0	0			
	522	17	5			
Less Unpresented Cheque	3	7	6			
				519	9	11

 £1088 16 1

Dr.

Balance Sheet at

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors:—						
Unpresented Cheque	3	7	6			
Corporation of Maidstone—for rent of Library accrued	15	0	0			
Provision for other outstanding Accounts	5	0	0			
				23	7	6
Research Fund:—						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet				39	6	9
Annual Subscriptions for 1912 paid in advance				5	10	0
Accumulated Fund:—						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet.....	2946	19	6			
Less Balance from Income and Expenditure Account, 1911.....	132	18	0			
				2814	1	6
				£2882	5	9

Prepared by

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND.

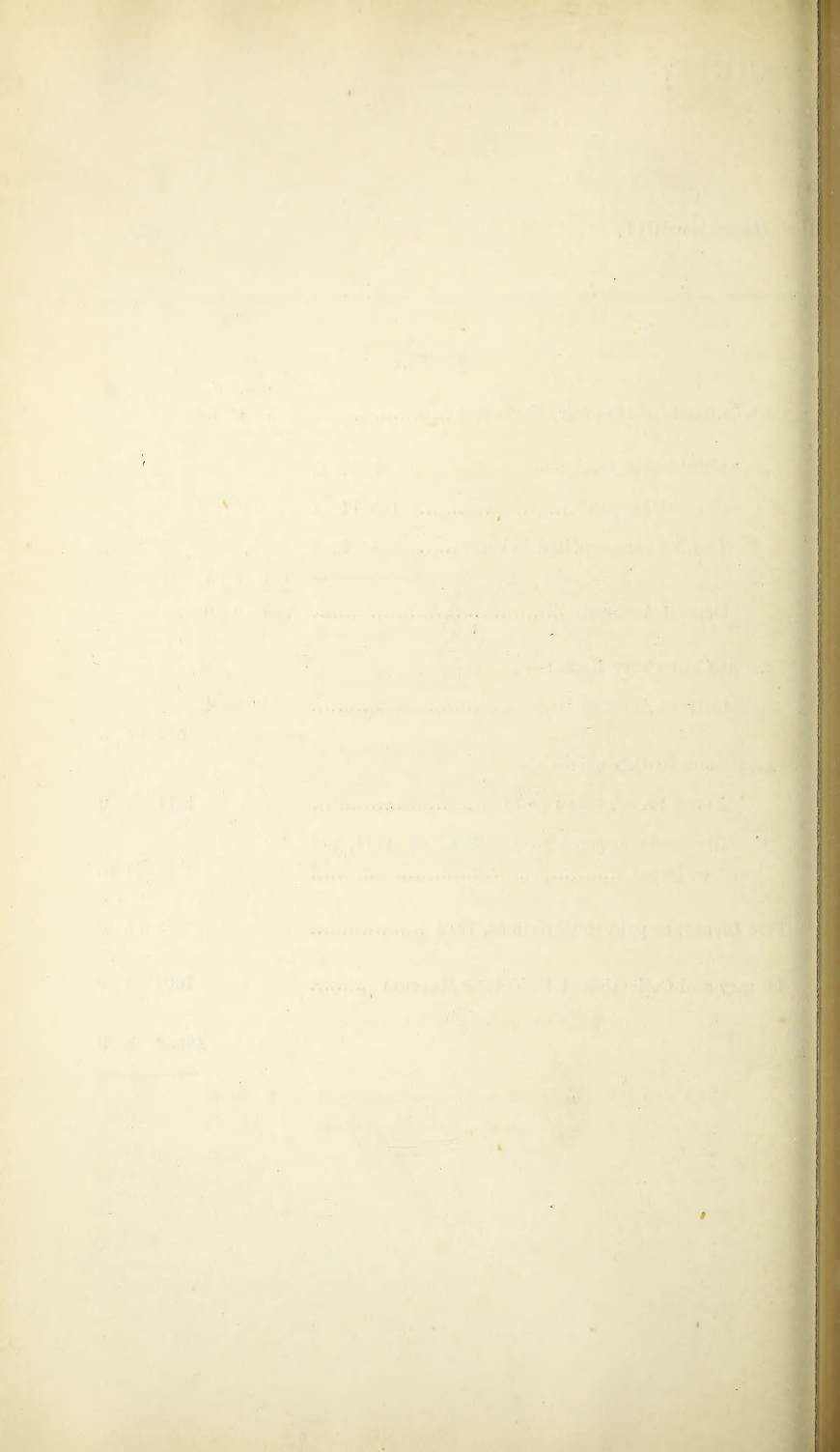
10th September 1912.

31st December 1911.

Cr.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hands of Honorary Secretary	5	1	8			
„ at Maidstone Bank :—						
Current Account	168	14	1			
<i>Less</i> Amount credited in error	4	4	8			
				164	9	5
Deposit Account	200	0	0			
„ at Canterbury Bank :—						
Current Account	153	6	4			
				522	17	5
Investment in Consols :—						
£1756 9s. 8d. taken at 75				1317	0	0
Dividends accrued to October 5th, 1911, not collected				38	10	10
Fire Insurance paid to Christmas, 1912				3	17	6
Library and Collection at Maidstone Museum				1000	0	0
				£2882	5	9



Archæologia Cantiana.

THE POLL TAX IN ROCHESTER, SEPTEMBER 1660.

BY A. A. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

THE original manuscript assessment for the Poll Tax for Rochester, or rather for that part of the city which lies on the eastern side of the Medway, made in September 1660, immediately after the restoration of King Charles II., was one of the many interesting and valuable documents in the collection of the late Mr. Robert Hovenden, which were sold in the early part of 1910. This document was purchased by Dr. F. W. Cock of Appledore, a member of our Council, who was good enough to lend it to me, and to permit me to publish a copy of it.

The MS. consists of fifteen sheets of strong cartridge paper, 16 inches by 12 inches, each sheet divided into columns,* as the copy printed shews, and it contains the names of all adults above the age of sixteen then inhabiting the Rochester side of the city, and also the amount of the tax for which each individual was answerable.

Although this tax was popularly known as the "Poll Tax," it is observable that the Act of Parliament, 12 Charles II., cap. ix, by which it was imposed on the people, does not use that word in the title or in the preamble, or in any part of the Act.

* It appears from two labels or cards still adhering to the back sheet of the MS. that it had been in the possession of Mr. Thomas Fisher, the publisher and printer of *The History of Rochester*, 1772, but I do not find that he made any use of it in that work. The late Mr. Brenchley Rye had also had access to it, and refers to it in a Paper he wrote (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., p. 113).

According to Murray (*New English Dictionary*) the word poll, meaning "head," or more strictly "the crown of the head," appeared in the English language in the thirteenth century—"The devel wolde fain henten (lay hold of) him by the polle" (*S. Eng. Leg. c. 1290*). It soon passed into common use in reference to counting by heads, *per capita*, and thence came into modern use in reference to voting at elections. "Poll-money," for which "Poll-tax" is a later name, was used by Tyndale in his translation of St. Matthew xvii. 24—"They that were wont to gather poll-money came to Peter." Blount in his *Law Dictionary* (1717, third edition) says that poll-money (*capitatio*) is a tax upon the persons or heads of men, either on all indifferently, or else according to some known title or mark of distinction upon each, and that either of bare honour and dignity, or else of some office or calling, or both.

The tax was adopted in the first instance in the 51st and last year (1377) of the reign of Edward III., under the financial pressure caused by the wars with France: the property tax on movables, known by the name of "the tenth" and "the fifteenth," and the subsidies on wool proving insufficient to meet the needs of the time. In that case a tax of fourpence per head, commonly known as "the tallage of groats," was imposed upon all persons other than beggars and persons under fourteen. It was followed by the graduated poll taxes of the years 1379 and 1380, the age of exemption being raised to sixteen and fifteen respectively. In 1379 the scale ranged from a groat up to ten marks (£6 13s. 4d.), in 1380 from three groats (1s.) up to sixty (£1). These exactions fomented a growing discontent among the people, and were the immediate cause of the peasants' revolt under Wat Tyler. In the following century poll taxes were used only as a method of obtaining revenues from aliens, who could not be reached by the ordinary tenths and fifteenths and subsidies. In 1513 (4 Hen. VIII.) a general poll tax was again levied, but yielded unsatisfactory results, and the expedient was not again adopted until 1641, when £400,000 was raised for payment of arrears to the

army.* That case evidently formed the precedent for the poll tax imposed after the restoration in 1660, the levying of which, so far as Rochester was concerned, is the subject of this Paper.

I shall venture to set out, rather fully, certain particulars of this Act (12 Charles II., cap. ix), which seems to have been passed soon after the meeting of the Houses of Parliament in 1660, but the date of the Royal assent not being indicated it is impossible to say the exact day when it came into force. I may mention also that the statutes were not at this time numbered, nor were they divided, as now they are, into clauses and sections, but this statute bears the number "ix" in the collection of statutes in the British Museum, and also in Pickering's *Statutes at Large*, 1762-3, in which collection it is only mentioned as an expired Act.

The title is: "An Act for the speedy provision of money for disbanding and paying off the forces of the Kingdom both by Land and Sea," and the preamble proceeds as follows: "Whereas the present raising of great sums of money for the speedy disbanding of the forces both by land and sea is a matter of vast consequence and urgent necessity, so that not only the happiness and peace of His Majesty's Kingdoms, but also the well being and prosperity of them, depends upon it, which said sums of money cannot be suddenly raised all as the pressing occasions do require, without some extraordinary means used, to the which all his Majesty's subjects, at this visible exigence of this Kingdom, will heartily and cheerfully submit, seeing it is to free themselves from so great a burthen and daily-increasing charge, May it therefore please your most excellent Majesty that it may be enacted and Be it enacted," etc.

The operative part of the Act goes on thus: "That all and every person and persons, who, at the time of the execution of this Act shall be of the several ranks and degrees

* Authorities for the above: S. Dowell, *History of Taxation and Taxes in England* (1888), Stubbs' *Constitutional History* (1878), *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1911). I am greatly indebted to our Editor, the Rev. G. M. Livett, for all the above references, and for much other valuable advice and aid in preparing this Paper.

hereafter mentioned, shall for the purpose aforesaid contribute and pay the several sums of money hereafter, in this Act, set down and appointed, that is to say, Every person of the degree of a Duke of England, Scotland, or Ireland, inhabiting and residing within this Kingdom shall pay the sum of One hundred pounds.”

Then follow, in similar form of words, the sums to be paid for other ranks of the nobility, *e.g.*, a Marquis £80, an Earl £60, a Viscount £50, a Baron £40, the eldest son of a Duke, inhabiting and residing within the Kingdom, being of the age of one and twenty years, £60, the eldest son of a Marquis £50, of an Earl £40, of a Viscount £35, of a Baron £30, every Baronet of any of the said three kingdoms, or of Nova Scotia, £30, every Knight of the Bath £30, every Knight Bachelor £20, every Serjeant-at-law, and every person of the degree of an Esquire,* or so reputed, inhabiting and residing within this Kingdom, and above the age of one and twenty years £10. A widow was to pay the third part of what her husband, in his lifetime, was subject to. Every Parson or Vicar, being possessed of a Parsonage or Vicarage or other estate of the clear annual value of one hundred pounds, the sum of £2. Every Doctor in the Civil or Canon Law, and every advocate, £5. Every Judge or Commissioner in the Court of Admiralty or of the Probate of Wills £20. Every Proctor practising in those Courts £5, every Doctor of Physick £10. Then follows a clause for taxing the Lord Mayor (£40) and other officers of the Corporation of the City of London, and several pages of the Act follow, taxing alien housekeepers and traders, all the great officers of State, naming each officer and order separately, and the tax they were to pay, and among others every person “who is or hath been an alderman in any City within this Kingdom, if he be below the degree of a Knight or Esquire” (and it will be seen that several persons in Rochester were taxed under this head), “the sum of £5. Every attorney-at-law of any of the Courts of Westminster or of the Palatine Courts” (and

* It will be seen that a further Act was necessary to define more precisely who did, or did not, come within the degree of “Esquire.”

under this too), "the sum of £3. Every person in any office or place under his Majesty (except his Majesty's Household servants in ordinary*) who receiveth the yearly fee of Ten pounds, the sum of £10."

Then, lastly, follow the enactments that covered the great bulk of the population, as follows: "Every person that can dispend in land, leases, money, stock, or otherwise, of his or her own proper estate, one hundred pounds per annum, the sum of forty shillings, and so, proportionably, for a greater or lesser estate, provided it extend not to persons under five pounds yearly. Every person, being a single person, and above the age of sixteen years, the sum of Twelve pence. And every other person, of what estate or degree soever he shall be, within his Majesty's Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, not rated before in this present Act, not receiving alms, and being above sixteen years of age, shall pay Six pence."

Everybody was to pay their due within twelve days after the proclamation of the Act, at the accustomed places in the several counties, and for the better assessing, ordering and levying of the tax Commissioners were appointed for the several counties, whose names were set out in Schedules to the Act, and powers were given to them to appoint bailiffs and others to make the assessments and collect the money, and, for that purpose, to divide and sever their jurisdictions among the hundreds, rapes, wapentakes, wards, or other places within their limits.

About fifty Commissioners were appointed for Kent, the first name on the list being Philip, Lord Strangford, and the last being the Mayor of the City of Rochester. After his name occur the officials for certain special jurisdictions within the county, the Cinque Ports, Romney Marsh, etc. No doubt the Commissioners so appointed made due proclamation of the Act on Penenden Heath, and proceeded to get the tax collected.

* And the Act referred to in the preceding note also had to define more clearly what this exemption meant or did not mean, or how it was dispensed with altogether.

But it seems that it became necessary to pass a supplemental Act, the 12 Charles II., cap. x, the title of which is: "An act for supplying and explaining certain defaults in the principal act," and by this it was enacted that "every householder, being master or mistress of a family, shall within two days after demand made by any assessor, or other officer, thereto appointed, deliver unto such assessor or officer of any parish, town, or place wherein such householder being such master or mistress shall dwell, a true and perfect list of all persons above the age of 16 years as shall be inhabiting or residing in the respective families, together with the names, surnames, degrees and qualities of such persons;" and this under the penalty of £5 in case of default. This Act also provided that the Commissioners were to make return of all sums of money rated, taxed, and assessed by virtue of the Act, before the 20th day of October next, to the Court of Exchequer, and pay over the money to the Treasurers appointed by the Act. It also granted a commission of one penny in the pound to the Collectors, and also provided that a person taxed in one place should be exempted from paying in another place where he might also have property or be liable to be taxed; also it gave powers of distress against defaulters.

But even this did not suffice, and before the end of the Session another Act had to be passed, 12 Charles II., cap. xxviii, entitled: "An act for further supplying and explaining certain defects in an act intituled An act for the speedy disbanding and paying off the forces of the Kingdom both by sea and land." This third Act recites in its preamble "that through some doubts arising upon, or from negligence in, the execution of the Act of this Parliament" (quoting the title of chapter ix), "and also of one other act" (quoting the title of chapter x) "the same acts do not answer the ends aforesaid, in such manner as was expected, without some further explanation of the sence (*sic*) thereof, and a review of the several assessments made thereby, so that some persons may not escape without payment at all, or go away at very small proportions, whilst others pay their just and

full due." It was therefore enacted "that all and every persons of the several ranks, degrees and qualifications in the said act or acts mentioned shall contribute and pay the several and respective sums of money there appointed to be paid, any pretence of exemption as being His Majesty's ordinary servants notwithstanding."

Having thus disposed of that exemption, or saving clause, in the first Act, no doubt to the great chagrin of many of the grandees and officials of the Court, it was further enacted that all bodies, corporate, ecclesiastical, or civil, as well as individuals, should be taxed at the rate of forty shillings for every £100 of income; next the Act dealt with those who were taxed as Esquires, but who had tried to escape on the ground that such an honourable title was above their degree—the clause runs: "Every barrester-at-law, and every other person that hath subscribed to any deed or writing wherein he, or they, have been written or entituled Esquire, or that hath acted by virtue of any commission, or Act, wherein he, at any time before the sitting of this Parliament, was written, or entituled, Esquire, shall pay as reputed Esquire within the said Act." Further powers were given to enforce payment of the tax by distress, and by imprisonment until payment, if there were no sufficient distress. Additional commissioners were appointed for some of the counties, and a committee of the House of Lords was set up to deal with those peers who did not pay their quotas.

Returning now to the assessment for Rochester, it will be seen that each sheet contains, besides the margin on the left-hand side (in which sometimes notes were made*), five columns, (1) the names of the persons assessed; (2) the "free estate and stock;" (3) "rent of houses not yet assessed;" (4) a column headed "H. and E.," which I take to mean "House and Estate," and in this column the amount of the tax which each person taxed had to pay is set forth; and finally, there is a column (5) which on the first of the fifteen sheets, but in that sheet only, has the heading £ s. d.

* In the printed copy which follows, these notes are placed in the first column either after or under the names to which they refer.—ED.

at the top, but no figures are set out in this column in the first or any other sheet, only a few notes at rare intervals.

The "free estate and stock" in the second column seems to answer that clause in the Act which imposed the tax of forty shillings upon "every person that can dispend in land leases money or stock or otherwise of his or her own proper estate £100 per annum, and so proportionably for a greater or less estate." The next column, "rent of houses not yet assessed," seems unnecessary for the assessing or levying of this tax, and, I think, must have been inserted for some extraneous purpose, possibly connected with other taxes and levies which were granted to the King during the same Session of Parliament. It is clear from the analysis which has been made that the amount of the tax was reached directly from column 2, and that the sums shewn in column 3 do not affect it in any way. Column 4, headed "H. and E." on the first sheet of the assessment, was discontinued, and does not appear on the subsequent sheets at all; it may be that when the assessors began their work they meant to add columns 2 and 3 together (or the sums in them), and to put the totals under column 4, "H. and E.," and then to insert the amount of the taxes, in the aggregate, in column 5, which, as I have said, was headed "£ s. d." on the first sheet only; but that, immediately recognizing that it would make no difference to the amount of the tax in any case, they put that amount under the column 4 (the "H. and E." column), and did not trouble to alter the titles on the first sheet, or to insert corresponding titles in the subsequent sheets.

Here is the analysis* referred to above, shewing:—

Number of Assessments at £5 or over.	Assessment of The Free Estate and Stock.	Normal Tax.	Variations from the normal.
	£	£ s. d.	s. d.
2	300	6 0 0	
1	250	5 0 0	
1	100	2 0 0	

* I have also to thank the Rev. G. M. Livett for this analysis, which he was good enough to draw up in order to demonstrate the basis on which the assessments were made.

Number of Assessments at £5 or over.	Assessment of The Free Estate and Stock.	Normal Tax.	Variations from the normal.
	£	£ s. d.	s. d.
2	60	1 4 0	
5	50	1 0 0	
2	40	16 0	
5	30	12 0	
5	25	10 0	
13	20	8 0	
1	18	8 0	
5	15	6 0	
1	13	6 0	
8	12	6 0	One 5 6
25	10	4 0	One 5 0
1	9	4 0	
8	8	3 6	
2	7	3 0	
24	6	3 0	One 3 6
10	5	2 0	
<u>121</u>			

The collectors did not descend to minute fractions or consider anything below 6*d.*, and in all cases the normal tax does not include "his wife," for whom an additional 6*d.* is imposed.

Nor does this analysis include the Mayor and Aldermen, on each of whom the tax is assessed at 100*s.*, or with wife 100*s.* 6*d.*, nor the tax of £10 on Doctors of Physic, nor the £5 on Barristers and Esquires, nor the £3 on Attorneys, with the additional 6*d.* if they were married.

The assessment shews that no part of Strood or Frindsbury was included in it, and that the portion that was included, that is to say, all that lay on the Rochester side of the Medway, was divided, for the purpose of the collection, into seven wards or boroughs, which are designated respectively Middleborough, Bully Hill, The College (*i.e.*, the Cathedral Precincts), Southborough, St. Clement's or Clements-borough, Eastborough, and Eastgate-borough.

I find that the assessment contains the names of, or references to, 1113 persons, presumably all adults over 16. This includes the wives, who are not generally mentioned by their Christian names, but only as "wife," and also includes the husbands who were absent from their homes on the day

of the assessment, but who paid the tax through their wives ; their husbands' Christian names generally are stated.

There is only one instance of a person being excused from the payment on the ground that he had been assessed elsewhere.*

The total of the assessment is stated at the foot of column 3 of the last sheet of the MS. to be £186 18s. 0d., but on carefully adding up the figures I make the total £188 7s. 6d., and as the difference is so slight (and is probably attributable to some of the figures being very difficult to read) I have adopted the latter figure in the following table, which shews approximately the whole number of adults taxed, and the amount collected in each of the seven boroughs or divisions.

The MS. assessment was also so framed as to shew the number of houses, or families, as well as of the persons taxed ; the name of the master or mistress of each family or house comes first, then the names of the other inmates are stated, but in an inner margin, so as to distinguish them ; and thus we are enabled to get roughly at the number of the inhabited houses in each of the divisions, but only on the assumption that each family had a separate dwelling. They are set out in this table :—

	No. of persons assessed.	Number of the inhabited houses or of the families.	Amount of tax paid.
			£ s. d.
Middleborough . . .	79	27	25 2 0
Bully Hill . . .	39	16	18 9 0
In the College . . .	61	27	15 10 0
Southborough . . .	156	67	22 5 6
St. Clements Borough . .	185	88	23 4 6
Eastborough . . .	267	115	47 9 0
Eastgate Borough . . .	326	147	36 7 6
Total . . .	1113†	487	188 7 6

* Mr. Thomas Bellowne of Eastgate Borough (folio 14 of assessment), taxed at 8 shillings, is stated in the marginal note to have "paid at London by a certificate."

† Some attempt may be made to ascertain, from these figures, the total population of this part of Rochester at the time of the Restoration. The late Mr. Scott-Robertson, our former Editor, in a public lecture which he delivered at Strood in 1877, while dealing with the population of that town from the

The highest individual assessment (of which there are three) was £10 0s. 6d. Francis Barrell, Esq.,* a Barrister, the Recorder of Rochester, who lived in the College, or, as we now call it, the Cathedral Precincts, is assessed (as a Barrister) at that sum. His wife is also assessed at 6d., so he was then married, but her name is struck through in the assessment. He had four inmates of his house liable to the tax, John Mapilzden, who was perhaps his clerk, Thomas Bundock (which sounds like a butler's name), and two females, probably domestic servants. His house was, I think, part of what had been the Bishop's Palace, and which then, as now, may have been divided into two or three separate residences. Augustine Cæsar, Doctor of Physic,† and his wife are also taxed at the same figure, he of course as such doctor. They lived in Eastborough and had one female inmate only in their abode. The third person who was so taxed was Richard Allen, Esq.,‡ with his wife. They also lived in Eastborough, and their establishment comprised four

data afforded by the returns of the poll tax in 1377, stated that the number of children under 14 (the age fixed by the poll tax of Edward III.) is generally found to be just half that of persons above 14; as the number of adults over 16, in these parts of Rochester in 1660, was, or may be taken to be, about 1113, if we add to that half the same number for the younger children under 16, less say one-eighth, in respect of the difference between the ages of 14 and 16, we should get at a total population at that time of about 1600; but this, I imagine, is an under-estimate.

By the Census (1911) the number of the population for somewhat the same area as is included in the assessment of 1660 is as follows:—

	Population.
St. Margaret's (including Borstal and Troy Town but excluding Chatham intra)	15,253
St. Nicholas, Rochester	1948
The Cathedral Precincts	105

but as to St. Margaret's no trustworthy comparison can be made, since Troy Town, St. Margaret's Banks, and Borstal were almost unbuilt upon in 1660, but are now very populous.

* Francis Barrell, Serjeant-at-Law, succeeded Anthony Welldon, who was dismissed from the office at the Restoration, as Recorder of the City. He was also afterwards elected M.P. for it, but so short a time before his death that he was not able to take his seat. He died on the 15th September 1679, æt. 52. There is a monument to his memory in the Cathedral with a long and laudatory inscription (Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, p. 707), and another to his eldest son Francis, who was also M.P. for Rochester in 1701 (Thorpe, p. 708). His son Henry was Chapter Clerk for thirty-five years, and died in 1754, aged 83 (Thorpe, p. 717).

† Dr. Augustine Cæsar, M.D., died in 1677, æt. 75. There is an elaborate and effusive epitaph on his monument in the Cathedral in which among other such hyperboles he is compared with his great namesake Julius Cæsar. *Nec Julio minor | morborum enim turbas aliis inexpugnabiles | Veniens, Videns | Vicit* (Thorpe, p. 713). A son succeeded him, who, I think, was named Julius, and resided in Strood at one time.

‡ See note, p. 27.

grown-up people, one male and three females. Mr. Barrell and Mr. Allen are the only persons named in the assessment, excepting the Mayor, who are designated as "Esquires," and so were liable to the £10 tax.

Among the citizens taxed by this assessment there are some whose names are still well known, some that seem more or less familiar, and some which have survived to our own times. It would be useless and tedious to attempt to refer to them all, but among them these may be mentioned: in the division called *Middleborough* Hearne Thurston,* Richard Cobham, and Philip Bartholomew;† in *Bully Hill* George Woodyer, gentleman, Allen Ackworth, and Peter Buck;‡ in the *College or Precincts* George Maplezden (or Maplesden); in *Southborough* Robert Bassett; in *St. Clement's* Edward Batten§ and William Aldridge; in *Eastborough* Richard Head,|| Henry

* Hearne Thurston was one of the two persons who made this assessment. Both their names are appended to it. There is a memorial in the Cathedral to James Thurston (*juris peritus*), son of this Hearne Thurston, whose eldest son Morrell Thurston provided the stone. It was this Mr. Morrell Thurston who gave the Dean and Chapter the ancient Roll of their manor of Ambree (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIX., p. 93), and there is a tablet to his memory in the Cathedral (Thorpe, pp. 710, 720).

† There is a monument in St. Nicholas Church to the memory of Philip Bartholomew. He was an attorney. It was erected by his son Leonard. He died in August 1696.

‡ Peter Buck. This is not the Sir Peter Buck (called The Worshipful Sir Peter), the original builder of Eastgate House. The conveyance of that mansion and the adjoining property to Mr. John Parker for £400 (now deposited in the Rochester Museum), dated the 20th October 1687, is from Peter Buck of the Middle Temple, London, gentleman, then described as the only son of Peter Buck and Judith his wife. This Peter was himself, as the deed shews, the son of an elder Peter Buck; but even the last-mentioned person, the grandfather of the vendor in 1687, appears not to have been the Sir Peter the Knight, but he was probably the son or other near relation, and was in his lifetime the owner of the mansion.

§ The Batten family were leading inhabitants, long connected with Rochester, and provided the city on at least four occasions with its Mayors in the eighteenth and earlier half of the nineteenth centuries. The last of the family to live in Rochester was Miss Lætitia Batten, afterwards the wife of Jesse Thomas, Esq. (also in his time Mayor, whose pleasant presence many of the citizens will still remember). The present representative of the Batten family is Colonel Frederick Græme Batten, now in command of a regiment in India, son of the late General Sisley John Batten. For some generations past the family have furnished officers for both services. Another descendant is Mr. J. Lambly Thomas of Eltham, a member of our Society.

|| Richard Head (who was taxed on an income of £300) was created a Baronet in 1676. He was born and buried at Rochester, as we learn from the inscription on his monument in Rochester Cathedral (*Hæc urbium antiquissima Cunas ei dedit et Tumulum*). He was M.P. for the City 1667–1679, Mayor in 1683; died September 1689, æt. 80. It was in his house (now the Capital and Counties Bank) that King James II. took refuge on his first retreat from London early in December 1688, and from which, on his return on the 23rd of

Clegget, Peter Stowell,* and William Nicholson; in *Eastgate Borough* Barnabas Walsall† and Stephen Alcock.‡

Although the assessment only includes the adults, that is only those over 16, still one is struck in perusing it with the smallness of the numbers of most of the families. It is quite the exception for there to be more than two children living at home with their parents, and in one instance only, that of Mr. Alderman Francis Cripps in Eastborough, does there appear to be so many as four children or relatives in the house. In that case four were mentioned, William Cripps and Alice, Frances and Jane, beside two other females, apparently domestic servants.

It is to be regretted that there is no information to be gathered from the document as to the exact situation of any of the houses. No name or "sign" is given which would identify any of them, nor, except in a few instances, does the business or profession carried on by the occupiers appear. Doctor of physic occurs once, and the tax is £10 as before

that month, he made his escape through the back garden to the river, and so to France (a tablet affixed to the house records this). The King presented Sir Richard with a valuable emerald ring (Burke's *Peerage*, 1851). He was succeeded in the Baronetage by his grandson Francis (son of his eldest son of the same name, who died in his father's lifetime). His household in Eastborough in 1660, according to the assessment, consisted of himself, his wife, his son Henry, and five servants. The title has become extinct, but the Baronetage granted to Sir Francis Bond Head (a descendant through the female line, who assumed the name of Head) in 1838 still continues in the person of Sir Robert Pollock Somerville Head, Bart.

* Peter Stowell is recorded to have been a benefactor to the Cathedral, which he helped to put into repair after the Restoration. He also compiled the List of Charitable Bequests relating to the Diocese of Rochester, contained in Thorpe's *Customale Roffense and Antiquities, etc.*, pp. 39—58. He was at sometime a Proctor and Register of the Bishop's Consistory Court, and according to a note in Fisher's *History of Rochester*, p. 60, it was principally owing to him that the Dean and Chapter, after the Restoration, recovered many of their books, papers, and records, together with their old seal. He was Mayor of Rochester in 1667.

† Barnabas Walsall was a brewer or distiller, and connected with the Dalison family (see *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vols. XV. and XVII.). He was Mayor in 1643 and 1650.

‡ Stephen Alcock. In the year following the date of this assessment, in which he is rated at £250 per annum, there is an allusion to Mr. Alcock in the Diary of Samuel Pepys. On the 8th April 1661 he writes that "on that day," coming to Rochester, he "alighted at M^r Alcock's and there drank and had good sport with his bringing out so many sorts of cheese," and on the 10th April, "Go to the Salutation Tavern where M^r Alcock and many of the Town came and entertained us with wine and oysters and other things." Mr. Stephen Alcock was Mayor of Rochester in 1663. A Mr. Alcock (whose Christian name is not given) is entered in the Roll of the Manor of Ambree in 1683 as the owner of the "Star Inn" in Eastgate, and was probably this same person.

noted; physician occurs also some three times, but they were probably general practitioners and not liable to the £10 tax; a schoolmaster once, and several—I think three—attorneys, who are taxed, as the Act required, at £3 each; no ecclesiastical dignitary, or officer of any sort, is named, and this is only what might have been expected with regard to the Cathedral body, who were not yet reinstated;* no minister of religion is mentioned—were their official residences occupied or not? Probably some were by officials of the Commonwealth, but the assessment affords no information as to that.

The districts or boroughs into which this Cis-Medway part of the city was divided may be guessed at with some degree of probability: *Middleborough* must be the portion of the city bounded on the east by the division called Eastborough, perhaps at Northgate, on the south by the Precincts or College and Bully Hill, on the west and north by the river and Clements or St. Clement's Borough, which latter, I suppose, occupied the north-west quarter of the city, including Horse Wash Lane, near which St. Clement's Church stood, and the Common; *Bully* or *Boley Hill* we all know, and that it lies between the river or the castle walls on the west, the division called Middleborough on the north, the Cathedral Precincts on the east, and the mediæval arch or gateway on the south; *The College* or Cathedral Precincts remains now pretty much as it did in 1660, so far as the boundaries are concerned. It comprised then, no doubt, as it does now, the houses on the south side of the High Street, from the Chertseys gate to Messrs. Tuffill and Son's premises. *Southborough* would, I think, be all the part of the city lying south of the Southgate and lying between the river on the one side and Eastgate or Eastborough on the other, excluding Borstal, which was probably in some other district for the purpose of the collection of the tax. *Clements*, or, as one would prefer to designate it, *St. Clement's*

* The Diary of Mr. Pepys for 10 April 1661 says, "then to Rochester and there saw the Cathedral which is now fitting for use, and the organ then a-tuning." So it is clear that up to that date the Cathedral had not been ready for Divine service. Mr. Fielding's recent valuable work, *The Records of Rochester Diocese*, also confirms this, and shews that the Dean's and Canon's stalls, as well as the Churches of St. Nicholas and St. Margaret, were all vacant in 1660.

Borough, lay probably, as before suggested, in the north-west corner of the city by Horsecwash Lane, and was, we may assume, co-terminous with the ancient parish of St. Clement's. *Eastborough* would perhaps have been the part of the city between the point where Middleborough terminated (perhaps at the entrance to Northgate), and extended to the Eastgate, comprising all that part of the High Street which did not belong to the Precincts, and all of it to the north; then lastly, *Eastgate Borough*, lying to the east of Eastgate and extending so far as the city extended in the direction of Chatham, and perhaps including Crow Lane; but all this is more or less conjectural.

The assessment purports to have been made on the 25th September, and was all collected by the 29th October following, by far the greater part of it by the 21st of that month, which seems to shew that the citizens paid the tax very promptly, if not willingly. The Act required it to be paid before the 20th October.

There are a good many alterations and obliterations in the assessment relating to the Aldermen of the city: the annual election of these worthies took place under the City Charters on, I believe, Michaelmas Day; the assessment had probably been made up some little time before, and it had been assumed that the same gentlemen would be re-elected, which, however, in several instances was not the case, and so some alterations became necessary in this assessment. I do not understand the note at the end of it, viz., "allow for an abatement for the Eastgate Aldermen," but it may have to do with the result of the election, and may point to some allowance having to be made to those who had paid the tax in advance and had then lost their seats.

In the following copy the first page exactly represents the first folio of the original MS. In printing the subsequent folios the sums of money in the second, third, and fourth columns are shewn in modern form, omitting noughts or cyphers. The figures in the second and third columns represent pounds throughout.

[Folio 1.]

THE CYTY OF ROCHESTER, 1660.

An Assessment made y^e 25th of September 1660 by order from the Commission^{rs} for the Pole money according to an Act of the King and Parliament in that case made and provided.

MIDDLE BURROUGH.	The free Estate and Stock.	Rent of houses not yet assessed.	H. & E.	£ s. d.
		<i>l.</i>		
Mathew Parker Alderman & his wife } Bennite Burgis }			5 00 6	
Mr Thomas Lashly	010		00 4 00	
William Pass, Ald ⁿ			5 00 00	
Mr Thomas Williams & his wife	040		00 16 6	
Margret Thwaites			00 01 00	
Mr Thomas Redgway & his wife	006		00 3 6	
Edward Redgway				
Thomas Redgway & Mr Tho ^s } Margret Vousden Raysell }			00 04 00	
Mr George Alington	009	30	00 4 00	
William Dawling } Henry Bartlet } Ham. Harden } Margret Rocke }			00 04 00	
Mr Edward Harris & his wife	006		00 3 6	
Alice Searles			00 01 00	
Mr Clement Brewer & his wife } Clement Brewer }	012		00 06 6	
John Hooper }			00 02 00	
William Purse & his wife			00 01 00	
Mr Francis Rowlandson & his wife			00 01 00	
Mr Hearne Thurstone & his wife*	020		00 8 6	
Margret Godfrey			00 01 00	
Mary Wild widd.			00 01 00	
Deborah Drovery ^e wife of Thomas Drover			00 01 00	
John Marten & his wife			00 01 00	
Joane Cleget y ^e wife of Mr W ^m Clegget } [m. rec ^d 1 ^s /- taken off since the book } was last ex ^d 3 ^s /-.] }			00 4 00	
Elizabeth Jones			00 01 00	
Anne Gunton Widdow } Susanna Boorne }	025	14	00 10 00	
Richard Ward & his wife			00 01 00	
Mr Richard Cobham & his wife } William Cobham }	025	08	00 10 00	
Thomas Cooke }			00 02 00	

* See note *, p. 12.

MIDDLE BURROUGH.	The free Estate and Stock.	l. s. d.		
[Folio 2.]				
John Marlow, Esq ^{re} ,* Maior & his wife }		5	0	6
Nicholas Sim'ons }			2	0
Mary Edmunds }				
M ^r Robert Man & his wife }	8		4	0
Richard Newton }			2	0
Anne Goolding }				
M ^r Henry Dunning & his wife }	18		8	6
Henry Dunning }			2	0
Mary Brathredge }				
M ^r Richard Courthop & his wife }	6		3	6
Ann Seeres }			1	0
M ^r Richard Walford }	20		8	0
M ^r William Campen & his wife }	10		4	6
John Cadman }			2	0
Mary Miller }				
Thomas Crosley & his wife }			1	0
M ^r John Hogg & his wife }	6		3	6
Sarah Doule }			1	0
M ^r Phillip Bartholomew, Attorn., & his wife		3	0	6
Robert Thomas }				
Jane Harden }			3	0
Rose Hockley }				
BULLY HILL.				
George Woodyer, Gent. }	300	6	0	0
Margret Johnson }			2	0
Elizabeth Harthrope }				
M ^r Robert Fowler [m. "now an Alderman" deleted] & his wife }		2	0	6
Elizabeth Well }			2	0
Elizabeth Boorne }				
M ^r Allen Ackworth & his wife }	12		6	6
Elizabeth Osbourne }			1	0
M ^r Richard Cranley }	20		8	0
francis Potter }				
Thomsin Cogger }			3	0
Joane Page }				
Thomas May, Ald ^r , & his wife }		5	0	6
Elizabeth Bunce }			1	0
Joan Crane the wife of Joseph Crane }			1	0
M ^r Thomas Whiton & his wife }			1	0
M ^{rs} Bridget ffereby }	12		5	0
M ^r Maurice Eady & his wife }	60	1	4	6
Martha Hutsone }				
John Burton }			3	0
Anne Westhenne }				

* The Mayor, although designated "Esquire," is taxed, probably as an Alderman, at £5 only.

BULLY HILL.		The free Estate and Stock.	Rent of houses not yet assessed.	l. s. d.		
Peter Buck,* Gent ⁿ , & his wife	100		2	0	6	
William Knowles & his wife	10	6		4	6	
[Folio 3.]						
Joan Crotchley y ^e wife of Thomas				1	0	
M ^{rs} Susanna Bayley				1	0	
Elizabeth Holmes				1	0	
Martha Brytey, wife to John				1	0	
William Burgisse & his wife				1	0	
IN THE COLLEIDGE.						
Francis Barrell,† Esq ^{re} [m. "and his wife" deleted]			10	0	6	
John Maplizen						
Thomas Bundock				4	0	
Anne Hoffer						
Elizabeth Wood						
M ^{rs} Elizabeth Cobham	20			8	0	
M ^{rs} Anne Smith	13			6	6	
M ^{rs} Rebecca S ^t Leger				1	0	
Joan Wood				2	0	
Grace Stowell						
Henry Smith				1	0	
Thomas Ward & his wife	6			3	6	
Henry Paine						
Elizabeth ffryer				2	0	
William Ashly & his wife	6	3		3	6	
Mary Andrews				1	0	
M ^{rs} Robinson	6			3	6	
M ^r John Petty & his wife	20	3		8	6	
Mathew Boccocke						
Mary Ellis				2	0	
M ^r William Crump & his wife	6			3	6	
Sarah Harthrope				1	0	
William Bennet & his wife			6	1	0	
ffrancis Bowen						
Mary Cheesman				2	0	
ffrances Tomson				1	0	
M ^{rs} Joan Edwards	10			4	0	
M ^{rs} Mary Wood, widd. . . .	5			2	0	
ffrances Davis, widd. . . .				1	0	
Judeth Rushen the wife of				1	0	
John Heath				1	0	
Edward Whitton & his wife				1	0	
Joan Gray				1	0	
William Rothwell & his wife	6			3	6	

* See note †, p. 12.

† See note *, p. 11.

IN THE COLLEDGE.		The free Estate and Stock.		ll.	s.	d.
George Maplizen	50		1	0	0	
Joane Fowler				1	0	
John Heath & his wife				1	0	
Mr Abraham Stanton & his wife				1	0	
Joan Johnson				1	0	
Susannah London				1	0	
[Folio 4.]						
Richard Houlding & his wife	15			6	6	
William Ballard & his wife	6			3	6	
Elizabeth Ballard				2	0	
Mary Marshal						
John Wood & his wife				1	0	
Waight, widd.				1	0	
Mr Francis Kirke and his wife				1	0	
SOUTH BURROUGH.						
John Batty & his wife	10	8		4	6	
Henry Grig				2	0	
Anne Strowde						
Mr Francis Merrit	50		1	0	0	
John Tredway				1	0	
Joseph Webb & his wife				1	0	
Roger Tathamclarke & his wife				1	0	
William Chanler				1	0	
William Chatbourne & his wife		4		1	0	
Anne Chatbourne				1	0	
Henry Stusbury				1	0	
Anne Younge, widd.				1	0	
Phabin : Biggs y ^e wife of William				1	0	
Thomas Turner & his wife				1	0	
John Bull & his wife				1	0	
Daniell Miller				1	0	
Margret Barlow, widd.				1	0	
Daniell Barlow				1	0	
Matthew Hawkins & his wife	20	3		8	6	
Elizabeth Bull				1	0	
Edward Andrews & his wife				1	0	
Dorothy Staynes, widd.				1	0	
Walter ffisher & his wife	20			8	6	
Constant Cotton				1	0	
Richard Hews & his wife				1	0	
Kathren Sarbey				1	0	
William Ellison (? Allison) & his wife	15			6	6	
George West				1	0	
Mr Elizabeth Atkins, widd.	25			10	0	
Mr Needler						6
frances Atkins } Anne Baldwin } Patience ffloyd } Margret Tym }				4	0	

SOUTH BURROUGH.	The free Estate and Stock.		l.	s.	d.
M ^r Quarles Brown & his wife	60		1	4	6
George Ayres & his wife		6		1	0
Thomas Vallence & his wife		3		1	0
John Penny & his wife	6			3	6
Henry Penny				1	0
M ^{rs} Frances Rogers y ^e wife of M ^r Rogers .				1	0
[Folio 5.]					
M ^r Arthur Brooker & his wife	40			16	6
John flud					
Edward Boorne					
Edward Kendal				4	0
John Coale					
Steven Ladd					
[m. taken of for Coale 1/-]					
Christopher Hads & his wife				1	0
John Bates				1	0
Mary Armore y ^e wife of Robert				1	0
Isack Leeds & his wife	5			1	0
Dorothy Hads, widd.				2	0
Anne Hennis				1	0
Elizabeth Leafegreen	12			1	0
Henry Wright & his wife				6	6
Rebecca Wright				1	0
Anne Wright	5			0	0
William Mortimore & his wife [m. taken of 4 ^s]		6		2	6
Thomas Kent				1	0
M ^r John Plastow, Attorney			3	0	0
John Brome					
James Bucknall				3	0
Ellen London					
M ^r Thomas Mott & his wife	10			4	6
Robert Norton [m. taken off 1/-]					
John Reeves				3	0
Edward Hamon					
Jane Watson					
John Gage & his wife	10			4	6
Thomas Miller				1	0
Amie Large				1	0
Alice Cooper, widd.	6			3	0
Anne Getting				2	0
Dorothy Henecar					
Robert Heath & his wife	12			6	6
Mary Heath				1	0
Robert Leake & his wife	15			6	6
Mary Brooks				1	0
Theodor. Lovell & his wife				1	0
Ady Rowell				1	0
Alexander Dirkin	12	5		6	0
Margret Cheesman				1	0
Joane Halsted, widd.	5			2	0
Dorothy Dirkin, widd.	20			8	0

SOUTH BURROUGH.	The free Estate and Stock.	l. s. d.		
Thomas Sharpe & his wife	10		4	6
Jane Norris			1	0
Edward Whiton* & his (three other words deleted)	50	8	1	0
Katherine Whitton			0	0
Ellen Calfe			2	0
[Folio 6.]				
Mr ^s Mary Haines, widd.	20		8	0
Bonham Spencer, Ald ⁿ		5	0	0
Aune Chambers			1	0
Anne Goldock	6		3	0
Thomas Staines	6		3	0
Barbury Cousens, widd.			1	0
Mr James Wallison			1	0
Robert Taylor and his wife			1	0
Nathaniell Taylor			2	0
Thomas Taylor			2	0
Richard Hutcheson & his wife	5	4	2	6
John Beard & his wife			1	0
Susanna Dunning, widd.			1	0
Susannah Cadman			1	0
Dorothy Vernum y ^e wife of Richard			1	0
Thomas Chatbourne & his wife	5		2	6
Anne Collins y ^e wife of John			1	0
Martha Chaddocke, widd.			1	0
Susanna Chaddocke			1	0
Anthony Hailes & his wife			1	0
Mary Johnson y ^e wife of Thomas			1	0
Phillip Torkinton and his wife			1	0
Henry Bevington and his wife			1	0
Henry Nichols and his wife		6	1	0
Mr Thomas Phillips & his wife	12		6	0
Joseph Phillips			1	0
Susanna Phillips			1	0
CLEMENTS BURROUGH.				
John ffalce			1	0
John Mabb, Ald ^a , & his wife		5	0	6
William Broad			1	0
Ursilla Smith			1	0
Susanna Browne			1	0

* Mr. Edward Whiton or Whettin was the Receiver, and his receipts given for the tax, or instalments of it, are endorsed on the assessment and signed by him. The words struck out may have been "wife," with her name added, but it was evidently intended to obliterate them, and it has been done effectually. He was Mayor in 1645.

CLEMENTS BURROUGH.		The free Estate and Stock.	l. s. d.		
William Kennet & his wife			1	0	
M ^{rs} Anne Heade, widd. } Gilbert Young		10	2	0	
M ^{rs} Sarah Young			1	0	
M ^r Thomas Barton & his wife			1	0	
John Bullaigne & his wife		6	1	0	
John Matam			1	0	
Josias Reed & his wife			1	0	
Hester Larken			1	0	
Thomas Copsey & his wife			1	0	
Thomas James			1	0	
Samuel Marlton & his wife			1	0	
Phillis Milles			1	0	
William Head & his wife		30	12	6	
frances Head			2	0	
Elizabeth Cleggett					
Robert Prat & his wife		10	4	6	
Robert Bassett			1	0	
John Pomfery & his wife			1	0	
William Merryman & his wife			1	0	
Margret Moore y ^e wife of Henry			1	0	
Ann Victuall y ^e wife of Richard			1	0	
Rachel Joanes, widd.			1	0	
[Folio 7.]					
Mary Rockleife y ^e wife of Thomas			1	0	
Sarah Marten y ^e wife of Henry			1	0	
Elizabeth Marlen y ^e wife of William			1	0	
Dorothy Johnson y ^e wife of John			1	0	
[verie poore] [m. 1 ^s /-]					
Robert Giffen & his wife			1	0	
John Pickendon			1	0	
Thomas Giffen & his wife			1	0	
Robert Radlam & his wife			1	0	
John Ripingal & his wife		3	1	0	
Robert Bowen & his wife			1	0	
Anne Reifeild			1	0	
francis Iles & his wife [for y ^e marsh*]		8	1	0	
Richard Waites & his wife		2	1	0	
Richard Stevens			1	0	
Thomas Chambers & his wife		2	1	0	
Robert Attaway & his wife		2	1	0	
Barnet Tanner & his wife			1	0	
John Gilrae			1	0	
John Puckle & his wife			1	0	
William Kee & his wife		5	1	0	
Richard Green, Ald ⁿ , & his wife			5	0	6
Anne Bunn			1	0	
Christopher Wade, Ald ⁿ , & his wife			5	0	6

* Attached to figure 8 in column 3.

CLEMENTS BURROUGH.	The free Estate and Stock.		ll.	s.	d.
Sarah Starlen			1	0	
Thomas Wiat & his wife			1	0	
John Scot & his wife			1	0	
John Keen & his wife			1	0	
Elizabeth Bradley, widd.			1	0	
Mary Griffen, widd.			1	0	
Anne Reed y ^e wife of Thomas			1	0	
Elizabeth Burrall y ^e wife of Thomas			1	0	
Robert Curtice & his wife			1	0	
Thomas Browne & his wife			1	0	
Thomas fforeman & his wife			1	0	
Elizabeth Maior y ^e wife of Peter			1	0	
Elizabeth Shipwright y ^e wife of John			1	0	
Robert Curtice, Sen ^r , & his wife			1	0	
Mary Curtice			1	0	
Anne Ansell y ^e wife of William			1	0	
Bartholomew Bridgman & his wife	30		12	6	
Thomas Seers & his wife			1	0	
Robert Husted			1	0	
Deverex Watson & his wife			1	0	
Matthew Granger & his wife			1	0	
Henry freeburne & his wife			1	0	
Cutbert Dunkin & his wife			1	0	
Dorothy Pollard			1	0	
John Nellis & his wife			1	0	
John Boad			1	0	
Thomas Elnor (Alnor ?) & his wife			1	0	
Mary Baynard y ^e wife of Walter			1	0	
frances Searles y ^e wife of Richard			1	0	
Thomas Hopwood & his wife			1	0	
Dorothy Cleeve, widd.			1	0	
Richard Combes & his wife			1	0	
Alice Smith, widd.			1	0	
John Green & his wife			1	0	
[Folio 8.]					
Stephen Carrier & his wife			1	0	
Richard Tombs, Sen., & his wife			1	0	
Mary Skitter y ^e wife of John			1	0	
John Dunning & his wife	10		4	6	
Joane Parker			1	0	
Nicholas Tong & his wife	10	7	4	6	
Ambrose ffellows	}				
Benjamin Mitchell			3	0	
Jane Hutchins					
Christopher Wright & his wife			1	0	
Allen Coombes & his wife	30		12	6	
George Wilson			1	0	
William Aldredg & his wife			1	0	

CLEMENTS BURROUGH.	The free Estate and Stock.		l.	s.	d.
Richard Marchant & his wife		6	1	0	
Mary Embers			1	0	
Edmund Rolfe & his wife		14	1	0	
Judith Assiter			1	0	
James Rolfe & his wife			1	0	
Richard			1	0	
Mr Thomas Hammond & his wife	10	5	4	6	
Barbury Taylor, widd.		2	1	0	
Edward Smith			1	0	
M ^{rs} Anne Goldwell, widd.	8	3	3	6	
M ^r Richard Goldwell & his wife			1	0	
George Bat & his wife		5	1	0	
William Phillips, Jun ^r , & his wife			1	0	
Edward Batten* & his wife	8	10	4	0	
Marie Brooke			1	0	
EAST BURROUGH.					
Mr John Wild & his wife	10		4	6	
Robert Allen			2	0	
John Nash					
Mr John Huggins & his wife			1	0	
Mary Jones			1	0	
Mr Robert Paul & his wife			1	0	
Anne Searles			1	0	
William Davis & his wife			1	0	
Henry Head			1	0	
Richard Hunt			1	0	
John Haysell			1	0	
Robert Moyes			1	0	
Kendrick Lake & his wife	10	8	4	6	
Mary Joylesse			1	0	
M ^{rs} Jone Gofinch, widd.	6		1	0	
M ^r Richard Head† & his wife	300	10	6	0	6
Henry Head			1	0	
William Lawton			1	0	
frances Cooke			1	0	
Susanna Brooke			1	0	
Elizabeth Gray			1	0	
Anne Webb			1	0	
John Dundey & his wife		6	1	0	
Edward Taylor & his wife			1	0	
Anne Cooper			1	0	
John Bradfeild & his wife			1	0	
Jonas Paine			1	0	
M ^{rs} Elizabeth Rime			1	0	

* See note §, p. 12.

† See note ||, p. 12.

EAST BURROUGH.	The free Estate and Stock.		ll.	s.	d.
[Folio 9.]					
Mr Henry Wriothlesley, Attourney, & his wife		8	3	0	6
Nicholas Stonehouse				1	0
Thomas Allen				1	0
Ellen Downes				1	0
Margret Wanecocke				1	0
Mr Richard Creswell & his wife	10	6		4	6
John Creswell					
Richard Creswell				3	0
Anne Warren					
William Attewell & his wife				1	0
William Bird & his wife		5		1	0
John Bird				1	0
Hanna Denerson y ^e wife of ()				1	0
Laurence Gascoine				1	0
Thomas Scudder		5		1	0
Jonathan Woodford & his wife				1	0
John Selvester & his wife				1	0
Stephen Childrey & his wife				1	0
Richard Wood & his wife				1	0
Henry Blewett & his wife				1	0
X'ropher Swifington & his wife				1	0
Anne Swifington				1	0
Henry Skeer & his wife		14		1	0
William Sexby & his wife				1	0
Susanna Dunkin				1	0
John Heely & his wife				1	0
Richard Nye, Alderman ("Gent., & his wife" deleted and "Alderman" substituted)			5	0	6
Margaret Nye				1	0
Grace Stevens				1	0
Mr William Phillips, Sen., & his wife	10	8		4	6
Jane Yorke				1	0
Henry ffeild				1	0
George Baker & his wife				1	0
George Nash & his wife				1	0
Samuel Stow & his wife				1	0
francis Stow				1	0
Henry Clegget & his wife	10			4	6
William Marshall				1	0
Elizabeth Marshall				1	0
John Marten & his wife				1	0
Arnal Rile				1	0
Elizabeth Barker y ^e wife of				1	0
Margaret Allerd				1	0
Richard Bayley & his wife				1	0
William Popeley & his wife				1	0
James fturner & his wife				1	0
Richard Newman & his wife				1	0
Rawlins Rivers and his wife	10			4	6
Mary Rivers, widd.				1	0

EAST BURROUGH.		The free Estate and Stock.		l.	s.	d.
David Cunningham & his wife				1	0	
Adryan Ebsworth & his wife				1	0	
John Taylor & his wife				1	0	
Thomas Lyfoote				1	0	
Margret Tayler				1	0	
[Folio 10.]						
Daniell Watson & his wife				1	0	
Robert Popeley & his wife				1	0	
M ^{rs} Elizabeth Austen, widd. . . .	30			12	0	
frances Sparkes				1	0	
Richard Saywell & his wife				1	0	
Jane Baker the wife of				1	0	
Dorothy Norris, widd. . . .				1	0	
Anne Nordish				1	0	
Thomas Osmand & his wife				1	0	
Anne Thomas, widd. [m. did take Almes]				1	0	
[m. 1 ^s /-]						
Joyce Straine [m. verie poore] [m. 1 ^s /-]				1	0	
Thomas Stone & his wife				1	0	
John Adames & his wife				1	0	
Elizabeth Godden, widd. . . .				1	0	
Joan Griffen, widd. . . .				1	0	
Henry White & his wife	2			1	0	
Augustine Cæsar,* Doct ^r of Phi., & his wife	8	10		0	6	
Rebecca ffarnell				1	0	
M ^{rs} Mary Dearing				1	0	
M ^{rs} Mary Huggins				1	0	
William Bowlen & his wife	5			1	0	
Roger Hews				1	0	
Samuel Bird				1	0	
David Baker				1	0	
Thomas Wood & his wife [Jo. Brookes]	3			1	0	
John Wigmore & his wife	5			1	0	
Thomas Owsbey & his wife	5			1	0	
John Keen & his wife	6			5	3	0
John Hogg & his wife	6			5	3	0
William Oliver & his wife [M ^r Cobbey]	5			1	0	
Peter Stowell, Gent, [†] & his wife	50		1	0	6	
John Stowell				1	0	
Anne Packe				1	0	
M ^{rs} Mary Cooke, widd. . . .	15			6	0	
M ^r Bartholomew Browne & his wife	6	5		3	0	
M ^r Richard Mathews & his wife	15			6	6	
Samuel ffox						
William Betts		4		3	0	
Isabella Shirbrooke						
[M ^y Olyver [†]]						
James Osmore & his wife				1	0	
James Osmore				1	0	

* See note †, p. 11.

† See note *, p. 13.

‡ Attached to the figure 4 in column 3.

EAST BURROUGH.	The free Estate and Stock.	l.	s.	d.
Mr Thomas Heath	10		4	0
Elizabeth Brett			1	0
Richard Hills & his wife	6		1	0
Mordant Hills			1	0
Anne Burrows			1	0
[Folio 11.]				
Richard Allen, Esq ^{re} ,* & his wife	10	10	0	6
Michael Rabbitt				
Mary Day			4	0
Mary Reeve				
Mary Barrows				
Samuel Moore & his wife	4		1	0
William Nicholson & his wife			1	0
Mary Insley, widd. [m. takes almes] [m. 1 ^s /-]			1	0
Elizabeth Sanderson, wife of John [m. verie poore] [m. 1 ^s /-]			1	0
Edward Brimton & his wife			1	0
Thomas Gamon & his wife	8	6	4	0
Thomas Hodge				
Thomas Crooch			3	0
William Luckett				
Mr Tho. Browne, Schoolmaster	10		4	0
John Wilmot & his wife	6		3	0
William Stonehouse			1	0
Elizabeth Jobson, widd.			1	0
Elizabeth Kennet			1	0
Matthew Collens & his wife	8		4	0
John Backett			1	0
Xr'ofer Yew & his wife			1	0
Henry Britton				
Elizabeth Wattle			1	0
Joane Cullume y ^e wife of Giles			1	0
William Stymson & his wife			1	0
William Judry & his wife		4	1	0
Christian Gamber			1	0
George Garret & his wife			1	0
Robert Done & his wife		7	1	0
John Clun & his wife			1	0
John Brimton & his wife			1	0
William Smith & his wife			1	0
Alice Jones, widd.			1	0
Elizabeth Jones y ^e wife of Edward			1	0
M ^{rs} Elizabeth Lamport, widd.	20		8	0
Zacharias Stevens & his wife			1	0

* On the 9th April 1661, during Mr. Pepys' visit, before referred to, he meets with a Mr. Allen and his two daughters, and visits them afterwards at their own house and has a violent flirtation with the younger daughter, Miss Rebecca Allen. It is probable that this entry relates to the same family, but the Diary does not shew where the Allens' residence was.

EAST BURROUGH.		The free Estate and Stock.	l. s. d.		
Mr Richard Baldwin & his wife			1	0	
Grace Winter			1	0	
Mr James Wilkins & his wife			1	0	
John Beecher	}	10	2	0	
Ester Rolfe			4	6	
Mr George Roper & his wife			2	0	
John Bracklesbe	}		1	0	
Rebecca Mathews			1	0	
Thomas Dobson & his wife			1	0	
Barbury White y ^e wife of Matthew			1	0	
George Phips & his wife			1	0	
Richard Drayhearne			1	0	
Jone Robinson			1	0	
Georg Oswell & his wife			1	0	
X ^r ofer Cockewell & his wife			1	0	

[Folio 12.]

EASTGATE BURROUGH.

Thomas Jacob & his wife			1	0	
William Leake	}	2	3	0	
Virgill Rennals					
Margret Kent	}				
[James Pollard*]					
James Atkins		8	3	6	
Mary Waggon			1	0	
Hugh Busse & his wife		3	1	0	
John Matham & his wife		3	1	0	
William Hixon & his wife			1	0	
Hercules Hills & his wife		8	4	0	
William Symons & his wife		4	1	0	
Thomas Symons			1	0	
Edward Edwards & his wife		6	3	0	
Edward Couchman & his wife			1	0	
Thomas Naylor & his wife			1	0	
Mary Edwards			1	0	
Thomas Jordaine & his wife			1	0	
Nicholas May & his wife		5	2	6	
Joane Maskall			1	0	
James Smith & his wife			1	0	
Richard Say & his wife		5	1	0	
Mary Eason			1	0	
Andrew Ellis & his wife		3	1	0	
John Sneade			1	0	
X ^r ofer Laughlen & his wife		2	1	0	
Mr Barnabas Walsall† & his wife (now Alder-			1	0	
man <i>deleted</i>)			1	0	
Richard Tompson & his wife			1	0	

* Attached to the figure 2 in column 3.

† See note †, p. 13.

EASTGATE BURROUGH.	The free Estate and Stock.		ll.	s.	d.
Richard Langley & his wife	10		4	6	
Thomas Charnock			1	0	
Thomas Benstead & his wife			1	0	
Joane Benstead					
Thomas Oliver			1	0	
Anthony Brasset & his wife			1	0	
Thomas Milson & his wife			1	0	
Anthony Bravet [<i>m. is not</i>] [<i>m. 1s/-</i>]			1	0	
Edward Ongley & his wife			1	0	
John Kemsley & his wife			1	0	
Robert Usher & his wife			1	0	
John Halliard & his wife			1	0	
Samuel Morgan			1	0	
John Gullison & his wife			1	0	
Thomas Walton & his wife			1	0	
John Pakering & his wife			1	0	
Stephen Alcocke, Gent ⁿ [<i>" Esq^{re}" deleted</i>]	250	5	0	0	
Mary Burrall			1	0	
M ^{rs} Davis, widd.			1	0	
Jonathan Pickering & his wife			1	0	
Thomas Seaverne & his wife	25		10	6	
Elizabeth Seaverne			1	0	
George Hennis		4	1	0	
Robert Phillips & his wife			1	0	
Edward Williams & his wife [<i>m. takes</i> <i>almes</i>] [<i>m. 1/-</i>]			1	0	
Rogison & his wife [<i>m. takes almes</i>]			1	0	
M ^r Gilbourne, Phisic'on	25		10	0	
Elizabeth Mallow			1	0	
ffrauncis Cripps, Ald ⁿ , & his wife		5	0	6	
William Cripps			1	0	
[Folio 13.]					
Alice Cripps					
frances Cripps					
Jane Cripps			5	0	
John Bristow					
Dorothy Smith					
M ^r Daniel Tayler & his wife	20		8	6	
William ffarham & his wife	10		4	6	
Elizabeth ffarham			1	0	
Anne ffarham			1	0	
Thomas Troward & his wife		1	1	0	
Robert Blake			1	0	
Thomas Lowes		2	1	0	
George Johnson & his wife			1	0	
Arthur Pickman & his wife			1	0	
Susanna Netter, widd.			1	0	
John Bremsteede & his wife			1	0	
John Cobham	6		3	0	
Elizabeth Wood			1	0	

EASTGATE BURROUGH.	The free Estate and Stock.	l. s. d.
Mathew Silke & his wife		1 0
Margret Arnald		1 0
Elizabeth Netherland		1 0
Robert Colgate & his wife		1 0
Edward Davenport & his wife		1 0
Thomas Mitchell & his wife		1 0
John Pollard & his wife		1 0
Elias Rose & his wife		1 0
Stephen Ross & his wife		1 0
Hills y ^e wife of Daniell Hills		1 0
Henry Tayler [<i>m. interlined</i>]		1 0
Ursilla Paine, widd.		1 0
Nathaniel Richardson & his wife		1 0
Elizabeth Burmon, widd.		1 0
Elizabeth Ballard y ^e wife of (. . .)		1 0
William Harman & his wife [<i>m. takes almes</i>]		1 0
John Stone & his wife		1 0
Edward Gunton & his wife	5	2 6
George Gunton		1 0
Mary Wild y ^e wife of Peter		1 0
Anne Tripcony y ^e wife of W ^m		1 0
William Garret & his wife		1 0
John Taylor & his wife		1 0
John Hills & his wife		1 0
Margrett Hills		1 0
John Kingson & his wife* [<i>m. 2s. 6d.</i>]	5	2 6
Drew Kirke		1 0
Richard Hartrope & his wife	5	2 6
Jesper Stone		3 0
William Nellaby		
Anne Nubs		
Peter Tanner & his wife		1 0
Widd. Whitham		1 0
Richard Paxford, Ald ⁿ , & his wife		5 0 6
Dorothy Hammon		1 0
M ^{rs} Mary Cod	20	8 0
M ^r Thomas Gurrall & his wife		1 0
M ^r Stephen Serten & his wife		1 0
M ^r John Stephens & his wife		3 1 0
John Pikelen & his wife		1 0
[Folio 14.]		
Samuell Cox & his wife		1 0
Phillipp Ham'ersley, widd.		1 0
M ^r Samuel Halwell & his wife	6	3 0
M ^{rs} Sarah Quessonbury, widd.	6	3 0
Sarah Quessonbury		2 0
Mary Quessonbury		
John ffortescue & his wife		4 1 0

* It does not appear why this 2s. 6d. is noted in both margins; perhaps it was left for further consideration.

EASTGATE BURROUGH.	The free Estate and Stock.		l.	s.	d.
Cap ^t John Waller & his wife & sonne*			2	0	
Susanna Hills [<i>m.</i> 3/-]			1	0	
Henry Browne & his wife			1	0	
Edmund Bonney & his wife			1	0	
Charles Henicar & his wife			1	0	
Susannah faireweather y ^e wife of ffrancis			1	0	
John Back & his wife		4	1	0	
M ^r Thomas Peake, Phisic'on, & his wife	10	4	4	6	
John Peake			1	0	
Thomas Tayler & his wife			1	0	
M ^r Abraham Browne & his wife			1	0	
Alexander Arnald & his wife			1	0	
Stephen Constable & his wife			1	0	
Thomas Richardson & his wife			1	0	
William Plummer & his wife			1	0	
Thomas Godden & his wife			1	0	
Parfet & his wife			1	0	
Stephen Godard & his wife			1	0	
Alexander Bolcome			1	0	
Thomas Ollive [<i>m.</i> gone]			1	0	
Edward Wymarke			1	0	
Stephen Bonnett & his wife	8		4	0	
Henry Best					
Daniell Gurling			3	0	
Mary Deale					
Henry Venman, Ald ⁿ , & his wife		50	5	0	6
Christopher Venman					
Peter Southard					
Thomas Tayler			6	0	
John Walton					
Martha Garet					
Jone Benstead					
M ^r Thomas Bellowme [<i>m.</i> p ^d at London by a certificate]	20		8	0	
Robert Moorecocke and his wife	50		1	0	6
John Newing			2	0	
Thomas Olive					
M ^{rs} Alice Haithorne, widd.	10		4	0	
Sarah Lane			1	0	
Rob ^t Mitchell & his wife		3	1	0	
M ^r Rob ^t Cart & his wife	12		6	0	
Charles Henley			2	0	
Anne Castelton					
John Webb & his wife			1	0	
John Asq & his wife			1	0	
William Lewes & his wife			1	0	
Margret Netherland			1	0	
Hester Newell, widd.	6		3	0	
frances Turner			1	0	
Anne Pledge, widd.			1	0	
Anne Post, widd.			1	0	

* The words "& sonne" were inserted as an addition.

EASTGATE BURROUGH.		The free Estate and Stock.	l. s. d.		
[Folio 15.]					
James Wotherd			1	0	
ffaith Baker, widd.			1	0	
Joseph Scott	7		3	6	
Anthonie Colly			1	0	
Alice Green			1	0	
Mr William Parker & his wife	30		12	6	
William Parker	}				
James Etherington					
James Rennalds		5	0		
John Swingford					
Mildred Harman					
ffreshwith Tayler, widd.			1	0	
Thomas Ashley			1	0	
Thomas Randall and his wife [<i>m. takes almes</i>]			0	0	
Samuel Betts & his wife			1	0	
John Nicholson & his wife			1	0	
John Moore & his wife—for the 3 tene- ments of Mr Cart's		5	1	0	
Marye Atwaters, widd.			1	0	
Anne Montgomery y ^e wife of John			1	0	
John Atwaters			1	0	
Robert Graves & his wife			1	0	
Benjamin Gabbet & his wife			1	0	
William ffoster & his wife	7		3	6	
Thomas Joyce			1	0	
Richard Tilden			1	0	
James ffryer			1	0	
Elizabeth Betts y ^e wife of Nicholas			1	0	
Nicholas Dodsley & his wife			1	0	
Walter Duke			1	0	
Ralph Strange & his wife			1	0	
Edward Shelley & his wife			1	0	
Laurence Baker	}				
Thomas Younge		1	0		
Anne Taylor y ^e wife of			1	0	
Robert Derrey & his wife			1	0	
Anne Browne y ^e wife of John			1	0	
Luke Capon & his wife			1	0	
Simon Huckmore & his wife			1	0	
Elizabeth Coats y ^e wife of Henry			1	0	
Margret Harden, widd.			1	0	
Rebaccah Baker the wife of Tho.			1	0	
Sum total			186	18	0

This is a true returne made to the Com'ission^{rs}
the 26 day of Sept. 1660.

HEARNE THURSTON.
CLEMENT BREWER.

Allow for an abatem ^t for ye) l. s. d.			£206	16	6
Eastgate Aldermen & poore.) 22 4 0	Rec ^d of Mr Browne		1	4	6
The whole charge			208	1	0

The following receipts are endorsed on fo. 14 of the MS.:—

Rec^d the 2 of October 1660 of Clement Brewer and Herne Thurston }
Collectors for Rochester the some of one hundred and sixty } 160 0 0
pounds by me

EDWARD WHITTON.

Rec^d the 16 of October 1660 of Clement Brewer and Hearne Thurston, }
Collectors for Rochester for the Pole mony the some } 20 0 0
of Twenty pounds more in p^t. I say rec^d by me

EDWARD WHITTON.

Rec^d now the 29 of October 1660 of Clement Brewer & Herne Thurston }
Collectors for Rochester for the pole mony five pounds } 5 8 6
Eight shillings 6^d. I say rec^d by me

EDWARD WHITTON.

185 8 6

In the MS. the “sum total” of the assessments is given as £186 18s. 0d., but on carefully adding all the figures, after collating them with the original, I make the true total £188 7s. 6d. The following figures may perhaps elucidate the final result.

The whole charge, as stated in the note at the bottom of the assessment, was . . . 208 1 0

Then, according to the same note, there was to be allowed for an abatement for the Eastgate Aldermen (some of the Aldermen’s names are altered and interlined in the assessment as if there were difficulty in ascertaining them accurately—it may be that an election was just taking place) and poor . . . £22 4 0

Received of M^r Browne . . . 1 4 6

23 8 6

184 12 6

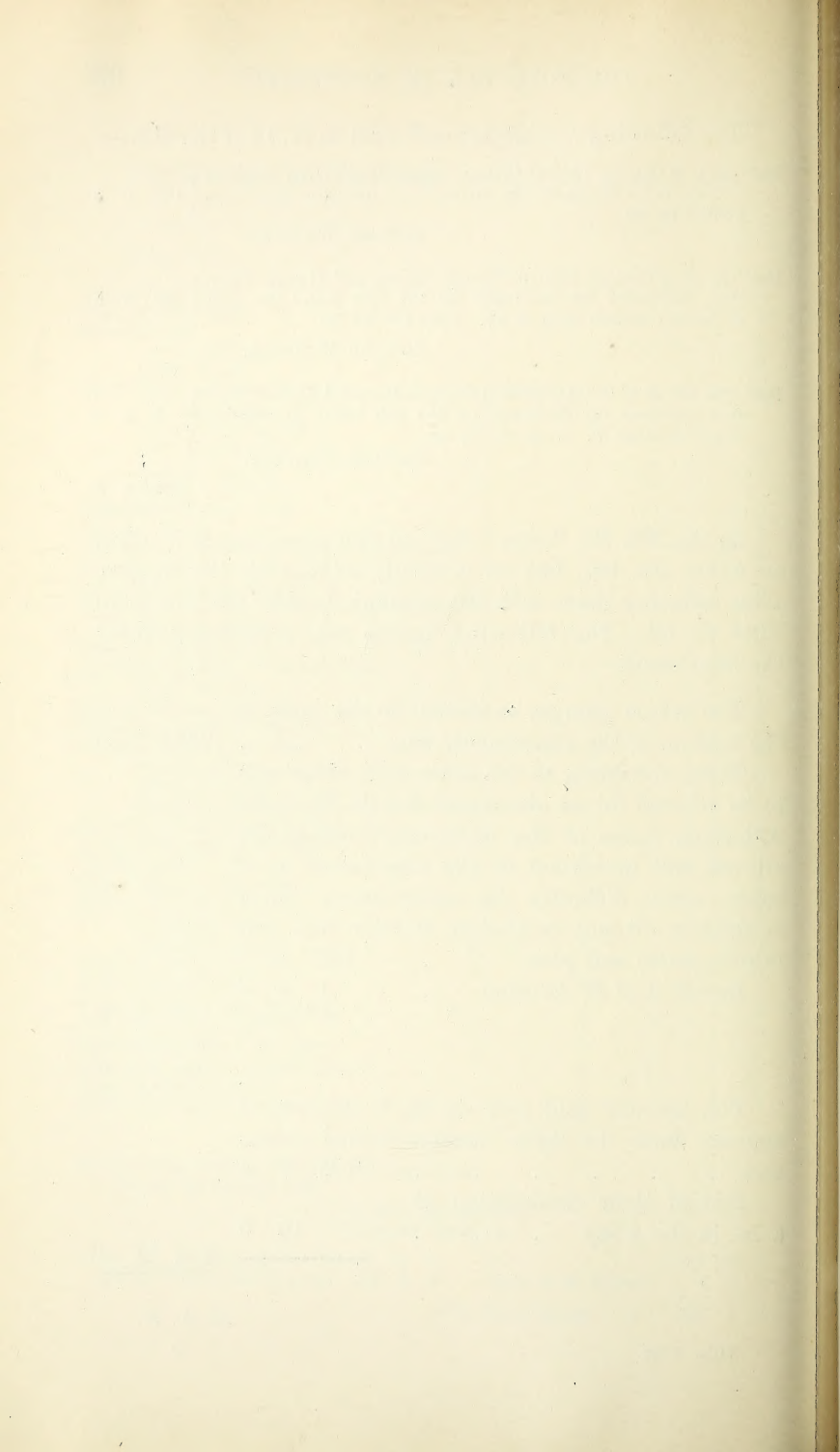
The amount paid over by the Collectors, as appears from the three receipts copied above, was . . . £185 8 6

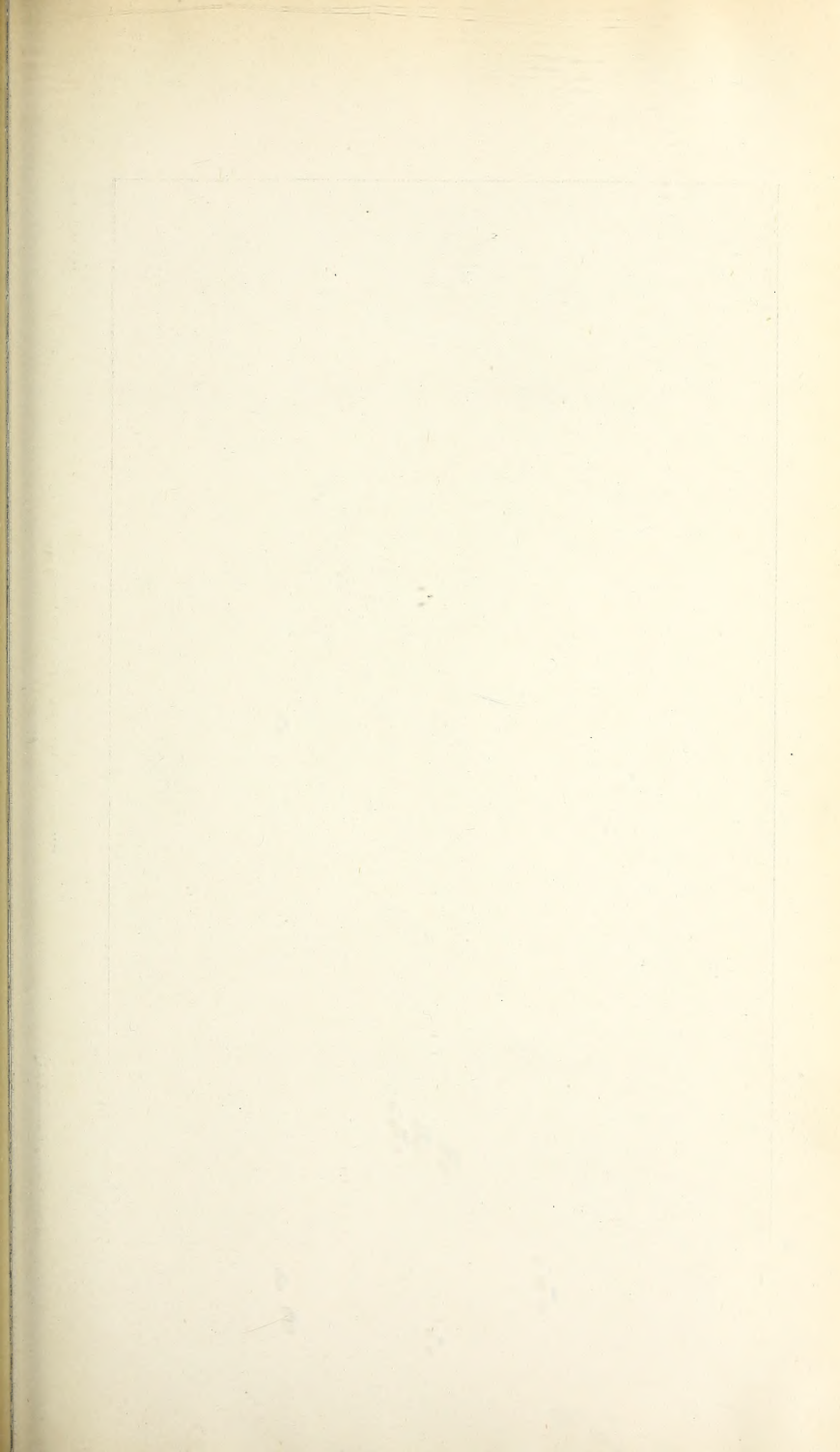
Deduct their commission at

a 1d. in the £ say . . . 16 0

184 12 6

A. A. A.





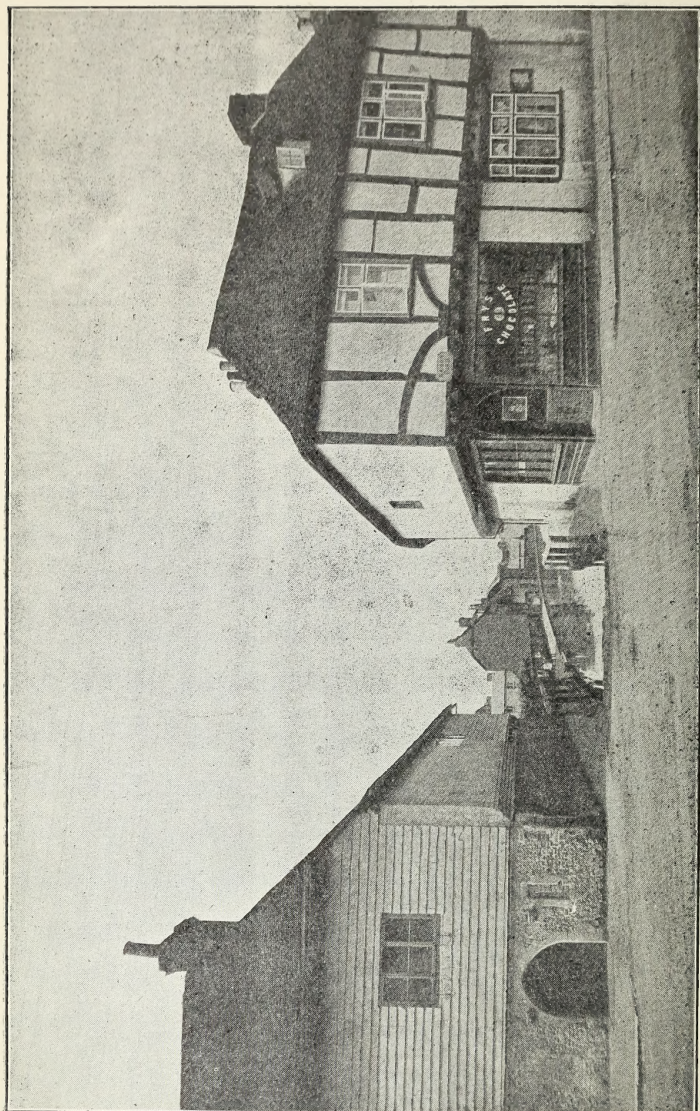


Photo.]

Arch. Cant., Vol. XXX.]

MAISON DIEU, OSPRINGE.
(1912.)

[*W. Whiting.*

1302297

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY OF OSPRINGE COMMONLY CALLED MAISON DIEU.

BY CHARLES H. DRAKE.

THE founding of hospitals, such as the one which forms the subject of this Paper, seems to have been prompted by two motives: first, as a channel for the distribution of alms, and secondly, to provide rest and refreshment *en route* for the numerous persons visiting shrines at home and abroad. The first I need say little about: it has been common to all ages in Christian lands. As to the second, the rage for undertaking pilgrimages, which was one of the distinguishing features of mediæval times, had the effect of increasing the number of travellers over certain roads to such an extent that hospitality could not always be obtained in the monasteries and inns existing in the districts through which pilgrims had to pass. It is true there were the Knights Hospitallers, but as time went on new centres of attraction arose, and hence the foundation of these Houses of God,¹ remains of some of which still exist in different parts of the country.

The parish of Ospringe lies in the hundred of Faversham, in the north-eastern division of Kent. Adjoining it on the north is the parish of Faversham, the main road from London to Dover for a distance of over a mile forming the boundary line between the two parishes. The village is

¹ "Maison Dieu," lit. House of God. The term was in general use in the Middle Ages, *vide Piers Plowman*, A. Passus viii., 28. Truth bade merchants trade fairly and "saue y^e Wynnynge, and make Mesondeu ther-with. Meseye to helpe, and wikkede wones withly to amende . . ."

And *Morte d'Arthur*, line 3038. Arthur assembles his knights to assault the city: "Thane boldly thay buske . . . Mynsteris and Mason dewes thay malle to the erthe . . ."

At Ripon are still some remains of a house (in High St., Agnesgate) formerly known as "The Maiden's Due" (*Maison de Dieu*). At Tickhill were three hospitals, one of which, founded by John of Gaunt, was called *Maison Dieu*. The Dover *Maison Dieu* is well known.

situate on the main road, the dwellings on the south side of the street being consequently in Ospringe, while those on the opposite side are in Faversham.

This main road, originally part of the Roman Watling Street, has for many centuries been an important one, and at the time of which I am writing was one of those frequented by persons coming into and going out of the country. It was also the direct route for pilgrims from London and the eastern counties to the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury. It must not, however, be confounded with the Pilgrims' Way, which lies some miles to the southward.

The popularity of the "holy blissful martyr" began in earnest about the time of the erection of his shrine in Canterbury Cathedral in the year 1220. About the same time Hubert de Burgo, guardian of the realm, founded his Maison Dieu at Dover. The young and impressionable King Henry III. was not long in following the example set by his minister, and more than one house of refuge for the traveller, the poor and infirm can be traced to his piety.

Ospringe, with the advantage of its watercourse, would suggest itself as a convenient halting place, and the king appropriated, out of his manors in Ospringe and Faversham, a site for his hospital. Very soon after 1230 the House seems to have been established.² It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and consisted of a Master and three Brethren who were called Presbyteri Conversi,³ that is, secular priests who had taken the vows of the Order of the Holy Cross,⁴ and two secular clerks

² Lewis, *History of Faversham Abbey, etc.* (1727). I have freely availed myself of his account of the hospital of Ospringe.

³ See MS. entitled *Domus Dei de Ospringe* among *Reg. Arch. Cant.*

⁴ Brethren of the Holy Cross. A religious Order keeping the Austin Rule. They may in some way have been connected with either the Hospitallers or the Templars, with one or other of which Orders some authorities have connected this hospital. Their property was, however, held of the king and of him only. The late Mr. J. F. Wadmore in a learned paper on the Hospitallers in Kent (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII.) makes no reference to this house, nor can I find that the Knights Templars exercised any control over its members or property. A printed pamphlet (in the British Museum) by the Prior of the Templars in London sets forth the advantages of subscribing to the brotherhood and getting the spiritual benefit of association.

whose office it was to pray or celebrate for the soul of their founder and the souls of his royal predecessors and successors. The master and brethren were to be hospitable to the poor and needy pilgrims, and particularly to relieve poor lepers, "which distemper," as Mr. Somner observes, "seems then to have been a 'National Malady,' and accordingly, in all parts provision was made for the receipt and relief of such persons as that comital disease had marked out for sequestration from publick commerce."⁵ For this end were there apartments provided in another house built on the other side of the street over against this hospital, some of the walls of which are still remaining.

The king also caused a chamber to be built in the house and set apart for his use, when he passed this road. This room was known as *camera regis*, or the king's chamber.

Geoffrey seems to have been the first master or *custos* of the hospital.

In 1234 the king granted him certain corn which had been grown on the lands of the king's manor of Ospringe, formerly held by Goldwin de Dol, to the benefit of the said hospital, and in the year following Geoffrey obtained from Henry out of his wood in Meredew six posts and other material for forming enclosures, as well as four beams, ropes and certain timber for the work to the hospital.⁶

On 9 February 1235 the king affixed his seal to the agreement made between Robert, abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and the convent of the same place of the one part, and the brethren of the hospital of the Blessed Mary "de Osspring" of the other part, for a chapel or chantry in the said hospital.⁷

About the same time he directed that Helen, daughter of Andrew de Faversham, who was blind (*visu orbata est*), should be received into the hospital as a servant of God and sister of the hospital, and treated as were the other sisters.⁸

It appears by this, that besides the hospitality given to

⁵ *Antiquities of Canterbury*. (Quoted by Lewis.)

⁶ Close Rolls 18 Henry III., *et seq.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, 19 Henry III., m. 19 d.

⁸ *Ibid.*, m. 18.

travellers, the house maintained a certain number of alms-folk who dwelt within its walls.

In 1235 the king gave to the brothers for their support, during his pleasure, one hundred solidates in land with the appurtenances thereon, in Waltham, which the king had before given to John de Dinar (or Disner), the hospital to hold them in "full seisin."⁹

The king also caused fifty hogs to be sent to the hospital from his park at Havering, or elsewhere if more convenient.¹⁰

Final concord was made "at the King's court at Bermundsey, St. Michaelmas in fifteen days, 19 Henry III. (1235), between Hervey (*Hervicius*) de Cobeham, master of the hospital of St. Mary, Ospreng, plt., and John le Wandeyes and Letitia his wife, defts., of one messuage with appurtenances in Ospreng by which John and Letitia recognise the same to be the right of the master and brothers of the said hospital as of the gift of John and Letitia, to hold of them in free, pure, and perpetual alms for ever free from all secular services and exactions, and they warrant therein the said master and brothers against all men for ever; in return the master and brothers give their prayers."¹¹

It is doubtful if any of the foundation deeds of this house are in existence now. The series of charter rolls in the Record Office give evidence, however, of a number of grants of property to the hospital, commencing in the year 1237, the earliest date mentioned by Tanner.¹² This charter is dated 8 February, 21 Henry III. (1237), and in it the king confirms an agreement as to the demise of lands in Merrow¹³ by Alice, prioress, and the nuns of S. Margaret Ivingho, and an agreement as to lands in the same place by Roger de Crest to the brethren of the hospital of Ospringe for thirty years.

⁹ Close Rolls 19 Henry III., m. 10.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, m. 2.

¹¹ Feet of Fines, Kent, Case 96, File 19, No. 260.

¹² Tanner, *Monasticon* (Nasmith), "Maison Dieu, Ospringe or Awsspreng." Charter Roll 21 Henry III., m. 7.

¹³ Merrow, a parish in Surrey about three miles north-west of Guildford.

Respecting these lands an order was made a few months later as to the Aid then being collected for the king's needs. (See Appendix I.)

On 10 September 1237 Henry conferred on the hospital the manor of Trehanston or Triameston, in Burmarsh, previously held by Jordan de Mumartr'.¹⁴ The descent of this manor is given in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. II. It was an acquisition to the house. In connection with the gift of this property Gracienus is mentioned as *custos* of the hospital.

In the next year the king's bailiff of Ospringe was ordered to deliver to the brethren xiii quarters of grain "de dono Regis."¹⁵

1239. By charter, another grant of property in London, Elverland, and Sheppey. (See Appendix II.)

This was followed in August 1240 by a further and valuable gift, "La Denne" in Headcorn with the advowson of the church there, and property in other places. (See Appendix III.)

8 April 1241 Henry granted the brethren his protection "without term."¹⁶ He paid a visit to the hospital in May of the same year, when he sent an order to the keeper of the archbishop's wood in Betenham to give xii oaks suitable for timber towards the work of the hospital (*ad opus hospitalis*) of his gift. On the occasion of this visit two shillings was given to Juliana, a sister of the hospital, for divers presents of milk and butter made to the king on his arrival at Ospringe.

The buildings of the hospital had probably by this time nearly reached completion, and one of the next things done was the obtaining, in 1245, of a grant of the right of sepulture of the brethren who wore the habit there, and of those sick or diseased people who happened to die in the hospital. This was obtained from Robert, lord abbot of St. Austin's Abbey, Canterbury, who, on account of the appropriation of the church of Faversham to that abbey, claimed a jurisdic-

¹⁴ Close Roll 21 Henry III., m. 3.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 25 Henry III., m. 9 d.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 22 Henry III., m. 9.

tion over the site of this hospital, which was in the parish of Faversham.¹⁷

In this grant (see Appendix IV.) the abbot provides that none else who do not belong to the hospital should be buried there; and that all the profits which should arise either from offerings, wills or confessions, or any other way by the death of those in the hospital, should freely and without any diminution be yielded to the church of Faversham. That if there was any family in the said hospital in a secular habit, it should receive all spiritual rights from the vicar in the church of Faversham, and frequent the said church on the principal festivals of the year. That the priests for the time being who should minister in the said hospital should hear no confession except that of the brethren and poor who were sick in the hospital, and should to them only give the viaticum and extreme unction, and perform divine offices, and even in that case should pay, without any detention, all the profits to the vicar of Faversham.

It was likewise provided that the priests of the hospital should admit no parishioner of the church of Faversham to divine service on the solemn days, especially Christmas Day, Candlemas Day, Easter, the Assumption of the Blessed Marie, and the Dedication of the Church, nor on any other days; and that if any parishioner of Faversham offered anything in the hospital, those offerings should be restored to the mother church without any diminution.

Also the priests of the hospital were not to receive at any time of the parishioners of Faversham any annal or triennial.

For the greater security of the performance of all the premisses it was ordained that the brother of the hospital who was the chapel-warden, together with the secular priests who ministered and dwelt in the hospital, should take an oath of fidelity to the vicar of Faversham for the time being, in the church of Faversham, that, to the utmost of their power, they will save harmless the mother church in Faversham in the abovesaid matters, and in all others.

¹⁷ Lewis. Cf. Twysden, *Decem Scriptores*, 1893.

Lastly, the abbot agreed with the brethren of the hospital, that for this privilege of sepulture of the aforesaid persons, which he had now granted to the hospital, they should every year at Easter pay him at his house at Faversham one shilling of free rent, and to the church of Faversham on the day of the Assumption of St. Marie one wax taper of two pounds weight.

On 29 January 1246 Henry granted to "St. Mary and the sick and brethren of the king's hospital in Ospringe" the following liberties: "They shall be free of suits of counties and hundreds, wapentakes, aids of sheriffs and bailiffs, of view of frank pledge and murders, and they and their men shall be quit of the common amercement when the county is amerced before the king or his justices of the bench or of assize, and they and their men shall be quit of all toll in every market and in all fairs, and in all passage of bridges, ways, and the sea through all the realm, and in all lands in which the king can grant such liberties.

"They shall safely receive and buy all lands given by any donors within the bounds of the king's forest.

"No forester, sheriff or bailiff shall take lodging at the houses of the said hospital, or take aught against the master's will.

"All animals called 'Weyf' found in the fee of the said hospital shall belong to the brethren unless someone who can prove his right to them have followed them within a proper time, according to the custom of the country.

"They shall have the chattels of fugitives being their tenants and the amercements of their men, whether they are amerced before the king or before his justices of the bench or in eyre, or before commissioners to take an assize or deliver a gaol or before sheriffs or other bailiffs, provided that the said bailiffs shall first receive the amercements and immediately deliver them without diminution to the said brethren; moreover, none of the above liberties shall be abrogated by non-user."¹⁸

On 22 January 1247 licence was granted to William

¹⁸ Charter Roll 30 Henry III., m. 7.

Gracien, warden, to sell land which he bought of Walter de Hok to the use of the hospital, and to make profit thereof for the hospital.¹⁹

In the same year (1247) followed another charter granting to the hospital a number of gifts of land, etc., in various places. (See Appendix V.)

Adam de Tamie of Sheppey (by deed dated 1 April 1247 in the charter rolls of Henry III.) expressly mentions his grant "as an act of piety . . . as a free gift for ever to the master and brethren of the Maison Dieu founded by Henry III. in 1235, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the parish of Ospring in the county of Kent."²⁰

On 3 June 1251 the king granted to the hospital a weekly market at Headcorn manor on Thursday, and a yearly fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of SS. Peter and Paul.²¹

The house received a further gift in May of the next year, of land in "Trehameston in the marsh of Rumenhale" to hold in frank almoin, by finding a chaplain to celebrate daily in the hospital the Mass of the Blessed Edward King and Confessor.²²

A few months later followed a grant and confirmation by the master and brethren of the hospital of the Blessed Mary of Dover to God and the hospital of the Blessed Mary in Ospringe, and the master and brothers there, of all claim to the hereditament, late of William Fitz Nicholas of Ospringe, which he gave to the said hospital of Dover, except one acre next the parson's garden, to hold to the said master and brothers in puram, etc. . . . This document is signed by brother Michael, master of the hospital of Dover, dated in Dover 20 day of March 1253, and by William de Vienne, Robert de London, Luca de Hornescrive, William de Putwode, Roger de Hornescrive, John le Wandeis, Galfrid le Salvage and Ald. William Sparue. It has the seal of the Domus Dei, Dover, attached.²³

¹⁹ Pat. Roll 31 Henry III., m. 8.

²⁰ A. A. Daly, *History of Sheppey* (1904), p. 283.

²¹ Charter Roll 35 Henry III., m. 6.

²² *Ibid.*, 36 Henry III., m. 11.

²³ Title Deed O. 122, Chapter Library, Cant.

When the king's son was knighted in 1254 the master of the hospital of Ospringe paid aid for half a fee of land held in Tangertone within Whitstaple from Robert de Mescegras. The manor of Tangreton *alias* Beconfield, says Hasted,²⁴ was held by knight's service. The master also held one fee in Trianstone "de domino Rege de Honore de Partico."²⁵

In 1255 (1 January) the king by letters patent confirmed a covenant made between the master and brethren of the hospital and Geoffrey le Sauvage, respecting a messuage in Ospringe lying between that of Robert de London towards the east and the watercourse towards the west.²⁶

The hospital secured another charter early in the year 1258. (See Appendix VI.)

It was also, in 1263, holding land in the manor of Folkestone.²⁷

An instrument among the Somner MSS. dated at Ospringe on the Friday after the festival of St. Lucy the Virgin, in the year of grace 1267, states that Elias, the master, and all the brethren of the hospital agree that Archbishop Boniface, patron of the vicarage of Hedcrone, the parsonage of which was appropriated to this hospital, should allow to the vicar over and above the income of the vicarage the sum of 100 shillings, and they expressly assert that the patronage or advowson of this church was granted to the archbishops of Canterbury by the prince their founder.²⁸

In 52-53 Henry III. a writ was directed to the barons of the exchequer, by which the king pardoned to the master of this hospital the last tallage assessed upon his tenants "hac vice de sua speciali gratia."²⁹

On 27 January 1267 the king, by inspeximus of a charter dated Clarendon 29 June A° 30 Henry III. in favour of the hospital of Ospring, renews the same under the seal "now in use" at the instance of Elyas, now master of the said hospital, with further grant, that whereas in the said

²⁴ *History of Kent*, viii., 513.

²⁶ Patent Roll 39 Henry III., m. 17.

²⁸ Lewis.

²⁵ *Arch. Cant.*, XII., 197, *et seq.*

²⁷ *Arch. Cant.*, III., 261.

²⁹ Madox, *Hist. Exchequer*, p. 692.

charter it was granted that they might receive and hold any lands acquired by them in the metes of the king's forest, it is now granted that they may do so as well without as within the said metes : and also, that whereas in the said charter it was granted that they shall have chattels of fugitives, being their tenants, they shall in future have the chattels as well of condemned persons as of fugitives.³⁰

This appears to have been the last of the pious founder's acts of grace to his hospital of Ospringe. His son Edward was abroad at the time of his father's death in November 1272, and some months elapsed before he came to England. After doing homage to Philip for the domains he held in France and settling a dispute with Flanders concerning the wool trade, he arrived in England in the month of August 1273. On 24 September he came to Ospringe, and whilst there granted licence by letters patent to a great number of merchants, English and foreign, to export wool.³¹

1274. Agreement made at the King's Court at Westminster, Hilary in fifteen days, 2 Edward I., between Brother Walter, master of the hospital of St. Mary of Ospreng, plt., and Robert de London, deft., of one messuage, 80 acres of land, 5 acres of wood with appurtenances in Ospreng, Thruleye, and Esling, whereby he recognizes the same to be the right of the said master and brothers of the said hospital, they paying 12s. 6d. a year during the life of Robert, and after his death the same to revert wholly to the said master and his successors to hold by such services as belong to the said tenements.³²

On 21 February 127 $\frac{7}{8}$ there was among the sisters dwelling in the hospital one Juliana, sometime damsel of Queen Eleanor, the king's mother. Ralph de Sandwich, the king's steward, was ordered to cause Juliana to have two beeches for her fuel "of the king's gift."³³

Furley, in his *History of the Weald of Kent*, p. 212, states that sixteen yearly entries occur in the hundred rolls, of

³⁰ Charter Roll 52 Henry III., m. 9.

³¹ Pat. 1 Edward I., m. 7.

³² Feet of Fines, Kent, Case 98, File 56, No. 24.

³³ Close Roll 6 Edward I., m. 12.

purchases of 4000 herrings at 8s. 4d. per thousand for the Maison Dieu at Ospringe, commencing in the year 1277.

In this year, in a roll of knight's fees, the archbishop of Canterbury and the master of the Maison Dieu of Ospringe are returned as lords of Hedcorne.³⁴

Edward I. passed through Ospringe 10 August 1281, staying long enough to transact some little business.³⁵

Archbishop Peckham held an ordination in the church of S. Mary, Faversham, in the ember season of 1283, at which Hamo of the Domus Dei, Ospringe, was admitted "Acolyte," and Brother John Fitz Nicholas was ordained deacon.³⁶

In Peckham's time it was agreed that the master and brethren of the hospital should pay to the vicar of Faversham, for the time being, the sum of five shillings for the small tithes of the close and gardens of the said hospital. (See Appendix VII.)

The master of the hospital about this time appears to have given a great deal of offence to his neighbours. Finding himself in trouble he appealed, as usual, to his royal patron, with the result that on 1 June 1290 the king sent an order to the barons of the exchequer to cause him to be acquitted of 5 marks at which he was amerced before the late king's justices in eyre in Kent, for many trespasses, and of half a mark for a false claim, and half a mark in like manner, as the late king on 15 October A° 55 (1271) pardoned him these sums.³⁷

On 12 January 1292 Edward sent letters to the master of the hospital in favour of Ralph le Bedel, who was in the service of Queen Eleanor, the king's mother, to find him suitable maintenance for life.³⁸

Hitherto this house, in common with other similar foundations, appears to have been exempt from the payment of the subsidies levied on the country for the king's requirements. Peter, who was master in October 1294, had,

³⁴ Hasted, v., 325.

³⁵ Close Roll 9 Edward I., m. 4.

³⁶ Letters of Abp. Peckham, f. 1033, (Rolls Series.)

³⁷ Close Roll 18 Edward I., m. 9.

³⁸ Close Roll 20 Edward I., m. 11 d.

however, with the rest of the clergy, granted the king a moiety of his benefices and goods, and was in return rewarded with the king's protection for one year.³⁹

In 1290 Queen Eleanor of Castile, Edward's first wife, died.⁴⁰ Four years later the king was in treaty with Philip le Bel of France for the hand of his daughter Blanche. It is not surprising, considering this, and the circumstances which arose out of his suit, that Edward should have been often at Ospringe on his journeyings to and from France.⁴¹ He was here on 28-29 July 1293. Twice did he pass through during the next year, and on some other occasions within the following six years, on all of which he stayed for a short time.

On 5 July and on the 20th of the same month, in 1299, he was transacting business at Ospringe. His marriage with Marguerite, the sister of Blanche le Bel, was solemnised at Canterbury by Archbishop Winchelsey in the following September.

Archbishop Winchelsey directed that the brothers of the hospital of Ospringe should make profession in the same manner as the hospitallers and templars.⁴²

Edward I., while at Canterbury on 13 September 1299, sent an order to the bailiff of the manor of Ospringe to cause the master of St. Mary's hospital there to have in the wood of Asshele in that manor viii oaks fit for timber, in order to make a chapel and divers other works in that hospital which the king had enjoined upon him.⁴³

Prince Edward was at the Maison Dieu in January 1305, when a present of x quarters of oats was sent to him from the corporation of Faversham.⁴⁴

On 21 October 1307 the king made a grant for life to Robert de Rydeware, king's yeoman, of that liberty which Juliana de Wy, deceased, had in the hospital of Ospringe by grant of the late king.⁴⁵

³⁹ Pat. 22 Edward I., m. 6 d.

⁴⁰ Strickland, *Lives of the Queens of England*, I., 312-3.

⁴¹ Itinerary of Edward I.

⁴² Reg. Winchelsey.

⁴³ Close Roll 27 Edward I., m. 7.

⁴⁴ *Arch. Cant.*, X., 223.

⁴⁵ Pat. 1 Edward II., m. 17.

Edward II. on his accession to the throne visited France and did homage to Philip, king of France, for Guienne and Ponthieu. He married Isabella, and after a few days returned to England accompanied or followed by the two uncles of his bride and a numerous train of foreign noblemen whom he had invited to be witnesses of his coronation. Journeying to London with his queen they both stayed at Ospringe on 12 February 1308.⁴⁶

In 1312 licence for alienation in mortmain was granted to the hospital in respect of certain properties. (See Appendix VIII.)

In 1314 the king committed two deserving persons to the care of the good brothers of Ospringe:—21 February John de Tot was sent to the hospital to receive the necessaries of life. He had been of service to the late king, and this was doubtless considered a suitable reward. On 12 August the master and brethren were ordered to admit into the house Henry le Lounge of Fletewyk, and find him maintenance for life in food, clothing, etc.⁴⁷

On 22 February of the same year Edward pardoned the master and brethren for acquiring in mortmain, without licence, a moiety of a carucate of land in the island of Shepeye from Elizabeth, daughter of W^m Noel, who held it in chief; with restitution of the same.⁴⁸

1315. 26 April the king confirmed a grant to the hospital by Thomas, son of John de Badele, of a messuage in Ospringe, by Thomas called the cook of the parish of Ospringe, of his entire wood with the soil thereof, lying in a place which is called “Kenteysebusses;” remise and surrender by Stephen, son of Stephen de Cherringe, vintner, of a messuage with the ground and house upon the same which he formerly held from them in Ospringe by the yearly service of 40s.; of a grant by Adam, son of John Monsel of Ospringe, of a messuage in the same town with its curtilage; by Henry, son of Walter de Hornescrive, of 17½*d.* rent; by

⁴⁶ Rymer, II., 32.

⁴⁷ Close Rolls 7 Edward II., m. 10 d., and A° 8, m. 35 d.

⁴⁸ Patent Roll 7 Edward II., m. 21.

Stephen de Molendino of 26*d.* of rent, and a rent of one hen in the same town; by Walter de Hornesclive of 12*d.* of rent in the same town; of a remise by John Peyntur of Ospringe of 5½*d.* of rent in the same town, which they were accustomed to render him yearly out of land which they had acquired from Robert de London; of the surrender and grant by Agnes, late wife of Roger le Flanouer of Ospringe, of five shops in the same town; of a grant by John Callere of Ospringe of the whole time of his tenement in the same town with the houses standing thereon, lying between the land of Stephen de Paris and a messuage of John, son of John Monsel and of Goditha his mother, and of the course of the water which runs through Ospringe; of a grant by Philip, son of William de Putwode, of 4*s.* of rent in the same town; of a remise and quit-claim by John le Peyntour of Ospringe of 24*d.* of rent, which they rendered to him out of a tenement which they held of the demise of Robert Gorges; of a confirmation by John, son of Robert de Wade-ton, of a grant by Richard le Pleiter to them of six acres of land in Upechirche; and of a grant by William, son of William Goges of Scapeye, of a messuage and 2½ acres of land in Eastchirche in Scapeye. By fine of one mark.⁴⁹

Nicholas de Staple, a brother of the hospital, had on 4 November 1310 been appointed master "during the king's pleasure."⁵⁰ The selection was an unhappy one. Before four years had elapsed came a summary order to Brother Nicholas to transfer himself at once to the king's hospital of St. John at Oxford, and stay till the king ordained further concerning his estate, delivering to the master of that hospital the charters, muniments, and all other things touching the hospital of Ospringe in possession of him or others in deposit, the king wishing to avoid the damages, dangers and dilapidations of the goods of the hospital that would, it was feared, arise if Nicholas remained there any longer, on account of the dissensions between him and the other brethren.⁵¹

⁴⁹ Patent Roll 8 Edward II., m. 20.

⁵⁰ Pat. 4 Edward II., m. 13.

⁵¹ Close Roll 7 Edward II., m. 5.

The king ordered the master of the hospital at Ospringe to find him a horse and his expenses to Oxford, and directed the master of St. John's to receive him as one of the brethren there. Brother William de Dewesburi, of the Oxford house, was sent to Ospringe in place of the erring Nicholas, to stay there as one of the brethren.

Brother Nicholas stayed on at Oxford, and in 1327 the new king, Edward III., ordered the master there to maintain him as one of their chaplain-brethren.⁵² About seven years later the king wished him, as he professed in the hospital of Ospringe, to return there and stay as a brother, as he ought by his profession, the master and brethren being ordered to treat him according to the rule of their order.⁵³

Besides troubles within the hospital, the master and brethren had others from without. They frequently found it necessary to resist the attempts made to extort money from them, and these attempts did not always come from lay sources. When in trouble the brothers seem to have appealed, as a matter of course, to the king their patron, and apparently they always obtained redress.

In 1316 Edward ordered the official of the archdeacon of Canterbury to desist from exacting a procuration from the master and brethren for the use of master William de Baeleto, as the hospital, which was of the alms of the king's progenitors, was founded upon a lay fee, had always been free and exempt from ordinary jurisdiction and from all contributions and procurations, and any sentence of excommunication that they might have fulminated against the said master and brethren was to be revoked. A like order was sent to master William de Baeleto.⁵⁴

In the month of September A° 10 Edward II. (1316) Sir John de Ergardia whilst on a pilgrimage to Canterbury died at Ospringe.⁵⁵ It is reasonable to suppose that he was staying in the hospital. This Sir John came of a notable

⁵² Close Roll 1 Edward III., m. 10.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 8 Edward III., m. 9.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 10 Edward II., m. 24 d.

⁵⁵ Summary of Wardrobe Accounts, vol. xxvi., 341.

Scotch family. He was fifth chief (from Samerled) of the clan MacDougall "De Ergardia."

John de Evesham, clerk, came before the king on Wednesday after the translation of St. Thomas (1324), and sought to replevy to the prioress of Davynton her land in Davynton which was taken into the king's hands for her default before the justices of the bench against the master of the hospital of Ospringe. This was signified by the king to the justices.⁵⁶

On 4 November 1325 Edward sent an order to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer to cause exaction by the sheriff of the king in the hands of the king's hospital of Ospreng for divers sums of money for the king's use by reason of the 15th, 16th and 20th lately granted to the king by the community of the realm to be superseded, and to discharge the master and brethren of the hospital thereof at the exchequer upon this occasion, as the hospital which was founded by Henry III. "is so poor in the things and means pertaining to it that the goods thereof scarce suffice for the maintenance of the master and brethren and of the weak and infirm folk in the hospital, and of the other alms to be made according to the ordinance of Henry III., and it would be necessary for the master and brethren to diminish the alms aforesaid if they are charged at this time with the aids granted to the king, etc."⁵⁷

On 15 July 1329 followed an order to the escheator not to meddle with certain tenements, and to permit the master of the house of Ospreng to receive the rents below, and restore any issues received from the tenements, as the king, at the prosecution of the master suggesting that Peter, formerly master of the said house, demised at fee farm to Thomas le Ken 15 acres of land in Ospreng forty years ago, rendering therefor to the master 8 quarters of barley, and also to the abbot of L'He Dieu a messuage and 15 acres of land in Opchirche for a term of eight years for 8 quarters of barley to be rendered to the master. Although demised at their true value the escheator has taken into his own hands,

⁵⁶ Close Roll 18 Edward II., m. 39 d,

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 19 Edward II., m. 23.

detaining them so that the master could not receive the rents. On inquisition it was found that Peter in 15 Edward I. demised to Thomas le Ken 15½ acres of land in Ospreng for 8 quarters of barley, and to the abbot of St. Mary's L'Ile Dieu 18 Edward I. 8 acres of land in Opchirche for one hundred years for 4 quarters of barley, and that Alexander, late master of the house in 1309, demised to the said abbot a messuage and 100 acres of land in Opchirche for eighty years for 4 quarters of barley, and that the tenements in Ospreng are held of the king in gavelkind as of the manor of Ospreng by suit at the said manor from three weeks to three weeks and the demise is not to the damage of the king or anyone else, or to the diminution of the estate of the house.⁵⁸ This order was repeated three years later.⁵⁹

1330. The king on February 16 granted to the master and brethren that they should "be free from providing sustenance out of their house such as at the king's request they provided for life for Robert le Messenger of Newenton, now deceased."⁶⁰

John de Lenham became master in March 1330. Before he had been in office very long the king found it necessary to commission Rob: de Cantuaria and John de Windesore to make a visitation of the hospital, "which is reported to be greatly decayed by lack of good rule, and to remedy any abuses they may find." The enquiry had a good effect and the hospital recovered itself (see note on John de Lenham, under List of Masters).

On 26 March 1332 another brother of the house was sent to Oxford to be maintained there at the expense of the Ospringe house. Thomas Urre was the offender, and the king caused him to be "amoved" because he conducted himself badly towards the master and brethren, and dissipated their goods and excited all manner of disputes between the brethren.⁶¹

At the same time the master was ordered not to admit Robert de Chilham or anyone else henceforth to be a brother

⁵⁸ Close Roll 3 Edward III., m. 14.

⁶⁰ Patent Roll 4 Edward III., m. 41.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 6 Edward III., m. 12.

⁶¹ Close Roll 6 Edward III., m. 29 d.

without the king's special order, as Robert, who pretended that he was a brother, was moved therefrom for divers notorious excesses and disobediences, and the king wished to provide that such unworthy men should not be admitted in future.⁶²

On 28 December following the taxors and collectors of the 10th and 15th in Kent were commanded not to molest or aggrieve the master and brethren in the goods of the hospital for the said 10th and 15th, as the hospital "which was founded by Henry III. of his alms is so slenderly endowed that its goods barely suffice now for the maintenance of the master and brethren, and of the weak and infirm persons there, and for other alms according to the ordinance of the said king, and that if it be charged with the aids granted to the king by the community of the realm it will behove the master and brethren to diminish the said alms."⁶³

William de Cheney (Inquisitio p.m. 6 July 8 A° Edward III.) held 20 acres of land in the manor of Bedemangore (Kent) of the master and brethren of the Maison Dieu, Osprynge, held in gavelkind by service of 3s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. yearly, 2 hens at Christmas, 50 eggs at Easter, and doing their suit at their court of Osprynge every three weeks.⁶⁴

The close rolls of this period shew that protection had frequently to be granted to the hospital from the collectors of taxes, takers and purveyors of wool, and other persons.

Gilbert de Sheffield, for good service, was on 9 July 1335 sent to the hospital for maintenance for life, "as was given to John Toght, deceased, by request of Edward I."⁶⁵

In the year 1347 the king's eldest son was created a knight. It was expressly ordered that the collectors in Kent, of the aid or assessment made for that purpose, should not demand from the hospital.⁶⁶

⁶² Close Roll 6 Edward III., m. 29 d.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 6 Edward III., m. 3.

⁶⁴ Writ 20 April, 8 A° Edward III.

⁶⁵ Close Roll 9 Edward III., m. 18 d.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 21 Edward III., m. 21 d. A list of these assessments was printed in *Arch. Cant.*, X., 117, *et seq.*

In 1355 the king, by letters patent, allowed the hospital to alienate certain properties. (See Appendix IX.)

Early in July 1360 John, king of France, on his return from captivity stayed for one night at the "Ostel Dieu" at Ospring, and dispensed alms liberally to the master and brothers. The story of his journey from London to Dover as told by Stanley is well known.⁶⁷

On 30 September 1360 Richard Crowe, king's sergeant, was sent to the master of the hospital of Ospringe to receive such maintenance for life as John Wayte, deceased, had at the king's request.⁶⁸

In 1366 the master and brethren presented John Postling, priest, to the vicarage of Ospringe, and he was duly admitted on 9 kal. July by the convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, *sede vacante*.⁶⁹

In 1368 the king granted to the hospital a tenement in Minstre.⁷⁰

In 1374, when a tax was levied on the temporal possessions of all religious houses and ecclesiastical persons, the master of the Domus Dei at Ospringe paid £2 3s. 4d.⁷¹

On 1 October 1376 Thomas, master, and the brethren of the hospital granted to the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, a lease of 19 acres of land and all its appurtenances in Bockland, near Faversham, in a certain field called Gesonefeld, for ninety years.⁷²

In July 1377 the country being, as was frequently the case, in fear of the French, Thomas the master (with others in Kent) was commissioned to array and equip all the men of the county and to keep ever arrayed the men-at-arms and archers, to resist foreign invasion, according to the form of the like commission of the late king, causing beacons to be set up in the usual places to give notice of the arrival of the enemy.⁷³

⁶⁷ *Memorials of Canterbury.*

⁶⁸ Close Roll 34 Edward III., m. 13.

⁶⁹ Reg. Convent of C. C., Canterbury.

⁷⁰ Pat. 42 Edward III., f. 1, m. 18. ⁷¹ Thorn, *Decem Scriptores*, 2150.

⁷² Deed B. 376, Chapter Library, Canterbury. Attached to this Deed is the Seal of the Ospringe Hospital.

⁷³ Patent Roll 1 Richard II., m. 29 d.

A valuation was made in the reign of Richard II. circa 1384, of the spiritualities and temporalities of the archbishop of Canterbury in the diocese of Canterbury, of jurisdictions subject to the same. The church of Hedecrone, which belonged to the House of God at Osprenge, was valued at £13 6s. 8d. spiritualities, and the temporalities at £51 5s.⁷⁴

Richard II. in 139 $\frac{2}{3}$ gave messuages and lands in Faversham, Bocton subtus Blean, Ospringe, and elsewhere to the hospital.⁷⁵

William de Makenade of Preston, who died in 1407, left, among other legacies to religious houses, £1 to the Ospringe Domus Dei, to obtain prayers for his soul.⁷⁶

The prosperity of the house seems to have been on the decline during the early part of this century. John Fakenham became master in 1413. He had been in office but a few months before the king found it necessary to commission Master William Assheton, provost of the college of Wingham, doctor of laws, to enquire into the report that many wastes, stripments, dilapidations, trespasses, and other destructions had been committed in the hospital and the church, lands and possessions of the same, by the improvident governance of the wardens or masters.⁷⁷

The commissioner found that the hospital was by improvident governance charged with great annuities, pensions, and corrodies and debt, goods and jewels wasted, manors and lands improvidently let and alienated, and the master so troubled that divine worship and other works of piety were withdrawn. The king took the hospital into his own hands and committed it to his clerk, John Wakeryng, keeper of the privy seal, and W^m Cheyne, one of his justices, to apply in the proper manner.⁷⁸

December 17, 1418. Another enquiry by the abbot of Faversham, William Cheyne of Shepeye, and the escheator of the county of Kent, as to the state of the house when

⁷⁴ Stevens, *Hist. Abbeys*, i., 41. Cf. Twysden, *Decem Scriptores*, 2168.

⁷⁵ Pat. 16 Richard II., f. 3, m. 1.

⁷⁶ *Arch. Cant.*, XXI., 129.

⁷⁷ Patent Roll 2 Henry V., p. 2, m. 28 d.

⁷⁸ Patent Roll 3 Henry V., p. 2, m. 32, 1 Aug. 1415.

John Fakenham, deceased, was warden, who by his carelessness and neglect of many lands and rents wasted the goods, and many relics, ecclesiastical ornaments, books and jewels had been dispersed, sold, and carried off by the warden and his executors.⁷⁹

On 14 December 1422 the king (Henry VI.) ordered a visitation of the hospital by the abbot of Faversham and John Martyn on behalf of the chancellor, the hospital being, as the king's foundation, exempt of any ordinary except the chancellor.⁸⁰ It was again found that the house had suffered through bad governance; the custody was in consequence committed to John,⁸¹ bishop of London, Robert, abbot of Faversham, and John Martyn, one of the king's justices, and a general protection granted for the master and brothers.⁸²

In 1416 the hospital presented John Hamon, chaplain, to the vicarage of Ospringe.⁸³

Valentine Baret of Preston next Faversham, by his will dated 14 September 1440, gave to the poor of the hospital at Ospringe 3s. 4d.⁸⁴

On 3 September 1458 commission to John, abbot of the monastery of St. Saviour, Faversham, Master Thomas Chichelegh, archdeacon of Canterbury, John Cheyne, kt., William Mares, and John Seintclere, reciting that many wastes, exiles, dilapidations and destructions had taken place in the hospital and in the possessions thereof, and that divers lands, meadows, pastures and other possessions had been alienated by Master John Bacheler, warden, and divine service and other charges withdrawn and diminished, and divers chattels, ornaments and other utensils sold. The commissioners to make inquisition touching the character and governance of the said warden and the wastes relating thereto.⁸⁵

⁷⁹ Patent Roll 6 Henry I., m. 11 d.

⁸⁰ Pat. 2 Henry VI., m. 38 to 34.

⁸¹ John Kempe, Bp. Lond., 1422—26.

⁸² Pat. 1 Henry VI., m. 25 d.

⁸³ Reg. Chicheley.

⁸⁴ Probate Archdeaconry Canterbury, 20 February 1449, MSS. Loseley, Guildford. See *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, vol. vi., p. 181 *et seq.*

⁸⁵ Patent Roll 37 Henry VI., p. 1, m. 16 d.

In 1465 Thomas Moyse, master of the hospital of the Domus Dei, Dover, and the confraternity of the same place gave bond for £100 to master Robert Darell of the Domus Dei of the Blessed Mary of Ospringe and the brothers there. (See Appendix X.)

Edward Bounde of Faversham, by his will dated 16 December 1468, desired to be buried in the churchyard of Faversham. He left directions for thirteen masses in the church for his soul on the day of his trental, and that the master of the Masyndewe with his brethren and clerks celebrate the same, and for his labour the master to have 2s., each brother 16*d.*, and each clerk 8*d.*⁸⁶ Edward Bounde was a commoner of Faversham in 6 Edward IV., 1466-7.

(For other bequests to the hospital see *Testamenta Cantiana*, p. 242.)

In 1471 the master and brethren presented Bartholomew Lovell, D.D., to the vicarage of Ospringe. Lovell exchanged four years later to the rectory of St. Mary Axe, London, with Stephen Brown, the master and brethren presenting him to Ospringe. In 1481 Richard Wredilforth, and in 1488 Matthew Knyveton, were admitted to the vicarage, both on presentation by the Domus Dei, Ospringe.⁸⁷

A serious trouble seems to have overtaken the house sometime between 1470—80. Two of the brethren died, the master and the remaining brother survived but for a very short time, and the two secular priests then left the house, which became desolate, and escheated to the crown on 6 June 22 Edward IV.⁸⁸ A plague was devastating the country in 1478, and it is supposed that the brethren were smitten by it.

Edward then committed the hospital to the custody of

⁸⁶ Archdeaconry Cant., vol. 1, 2.

⁸⁷ Regs. Bouchier and Morton.

⁸⁸ Lewis, p. 83. He gives the name of the master as Robert Darell, and the date of his death as on 20 May, 20 Edward IV., with ref.: "Preface to the Funeral Sermon of Margaret, Countess of Richmond." Apparently this is from an inquisition taken 8 Nov. 10 Henry VIII. (Baker MSS., xix., 322), which Lewis quotes verbatim. The evidence does not agree with that given in the Harl. MSS. (6963, p. 116). See my account of the masters of the hospital: John Pemberton.

secular clerks. It lingered on for some years, but its days of prosperity, such as they were, had passed away. It had never been a wealthy house. Its revenues had been expended in charity, and in the by no means inexpensive duty of entertaining illustrious persons. Bad government, too, hastened its downfall. Probably it continued to afford shelter to a few poor folk, and find refreshment for a gradually diminishing number of pilgrims. Thomas Ashby, who was warden from 1473 to 1490, was outlawed, and it is clear he can have been no credit to the house. He was followed in 1490 by Robert Woderowe (or Woderove).

William Constanteyne of Ospringe, heremyt of the spitall house there, by his will dated 7 February 1504-5 desired to be buried in the churchyard of Ospringe. He bequeathed to the high altar of the parish church 6*d.*, and to his wife Alice, whom he appointed his executor, his little tenement in Faversham in the Weststrete, and all residue after paying debts, etc. (Probate 9 May 1505.)⁸⁹

A very few years of the new century had passed before the tide of reformation overtook the house. On 28 September 1511 in a certain vestibule within the chapel of the Maison Dieu of Ospringe Archbishop William Warham visited the house, when and where: "Master Robert Woodroff, S.T.P., master or warden (*magister sive custos*) appeared personally, submitting himself and his house to the visitation, saying that he had received the archbishop's mandate and appeared accordingly: saying further that he had not at present any fellows or brethren incorporate in the house, but only priests, clerks and boys, and other servants hired by himself; and that he found the house in the same state when he first entered it."

The said custos also believed that at the first foundation of the hospital the custos and fellows were priests professed of the Order of the Holy Cross, and used to wear a cross upon their shoulders. He stated, further, that forty years ago (*i.e.*, 1471) one Master Darell,

⁸⁹ Archdeaconry, vol. 10, f. 1.

brother of Sir John Darell, knight, was custos, and in his time he himself and three priests, his fellows in the hospital, were professed in the hospital, and used to have a cross upon their shoulders; that one of those three fellows obtained letters from the Pope for obtaining a benefice, and by virtue thereof obtained one; and that afterwards divers keepers there, being masters of the chancery of our lord the king, obtained the office as he had himself, only by the royal letters patent. Having said these things the warden submitted himself and his hospital to the reformation and ordinance of the archbishop in all things.⁹⁰

In the year 1514 Robert Woodrowe leased two plots of land to the prior of Leeds, Kent. (See Appendix XI.) This appears to be his last recorded act in connection with the hospital.⁹¹

John Underhill became master or warden 6 February 151 $\frac{4}{5}$. But the house had come under the notice of John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, who had been confessor to the lady Margaret Tudor from 1497 until the time of her decease in 1509.⁹²

Now the good lady Margaret had done much for the schools of learning at Cambridge, and was further prevailed upon by her guide to endow a college there.⁹³ She did not live to carry out her intention, and after her death, a new king being on the throne, much difficulty was experienced. Part of the estate which she had willed for the purpose was diverted by Henry VIII. to other uses, and the residue did not suffice. The good bishop, who was also her executor, quickly thought of our old, decayed Maison Dieu, which,

⁹⁰ *British Magazine*, vol. xxix., p. 151. The original is in Lambeth Palace Library.

⁹¹ MS. Lamb., Cart. MSS., iii., 95.

⁹² Lady Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt and descended from Edward III.; consort of Edmund Tudor earl of Richmond, son of Catherine of France; mother of Henry VII. of England. She was admitted to the fraternity of five religious houses (at least): Westminster, Crowland, Durham, Wimburn and Charter House at London (Baker, *Hist. St. John's Coll., Camb.*, I., pp. 56, 62.)

⁹³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 61.

with its yearly revenues then amounting to £70 13s. 4d., was worth having. After a great deal of trouble he, at last, with the help of the Queen, Wolsey, and other courtiers obtained it from Henry, in whose hands it was, and there seems little doubt that this gift removed the last obstacle in the way. The foundation was proceeded with, and became the College of St. John the Evangelist.

To the master, fellows, and scholars of this new college John Underhill, on 10 March 151 $\frac{5}{6}$, resigned all his claim as warden of the hospital and its estates, receiving £40 in hand and a yearly pension of £30 for his life.⁹⁴ In addition, the college in the same year paid to Wolsey (for Henry VIII.) £500 to acquire and appropriate the advowson and patronage of the hospital for themselves and their successors.⁹⁵

On 23 May 1518, 10 Henry VIII., the executors of Margaret countess of Richmond made declaration of several accounts taken by the auditors at sundry times, and among them a bequest to my lord cardinal and to John Heron to appropriate the hospital of Ospryng to St. John's College, Cambridge, and to John Underhill, late master of the hospital, for repairs.⁹⁶

The grant of the property was afterwards renewed by the king in the 11th year of his reign (1519-20), and confirmed by the archbishop, the prior and convent and archdeacon of Canterbury, for their several parts and interests. (See Appendix XII.)

The old order of things had now passed away. The venerable hospital which had for nearly 300 years been "a shelter from the storm, a shadow from the heat," and which had ministered to the wants of the poor and the aged, to the infirm, and weary travellers, was closed and its buildings leased to various persons. One portion, however, the chapel,

⁹⁴ Baker, I., pp. 73, 86. Cf. *Letters and Papers Henry VIII.*, vol. ii. No. 1647. Grant in mortmain of the advowson. (Pat. 7 Henry VIII., p. 3, m. 22.)

⁹⁵ Streatfield Collection, vol. vi., and Cooper, *Life of the Lady Margaret* (ed. Mayor), pp. 206, 213, 226.

⁹⁶ *Letters and Papers Henry VIII.*, vol. ii., No. 4183.

was retained for its sacred use, in accordance with its royal founder's intentions. The master and fellows of St. John's college, mindful of this and in gratitude to their benefactors, obtained from the king a confirmation of the licence for the chapel and continued for a time to maintain a priest at Ospringe.⁹⁷ Some account of the chantry priests and their duties is given further on in this paper.

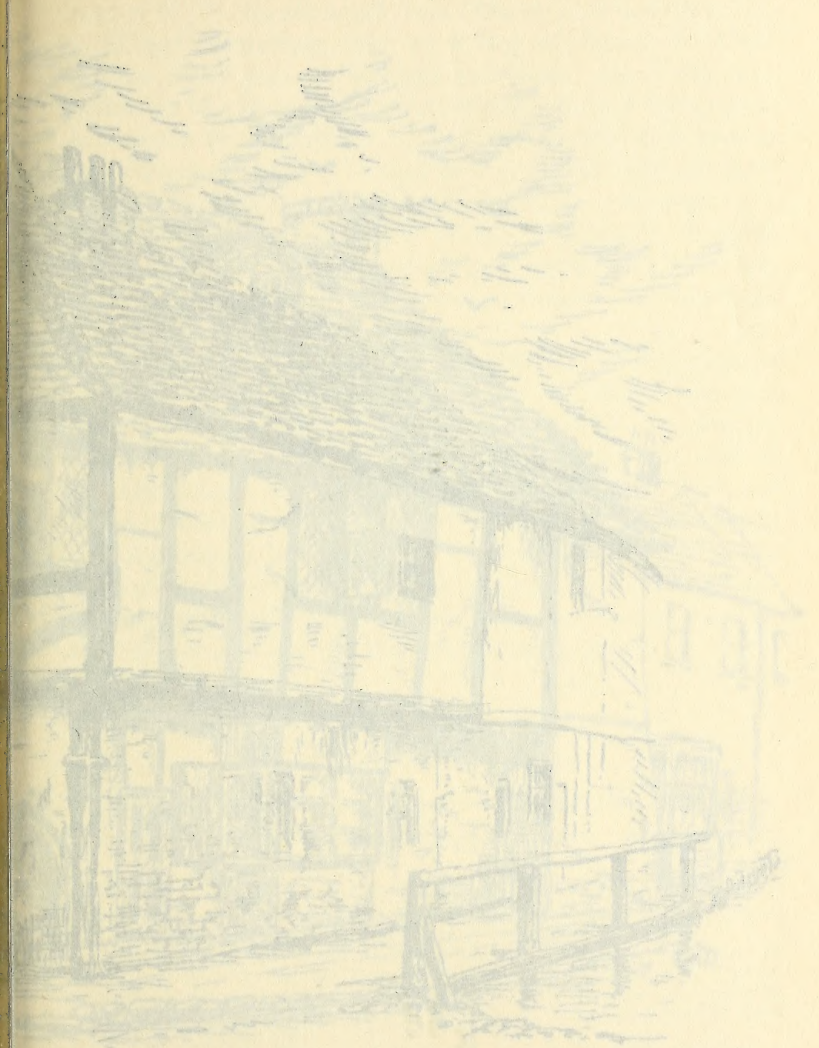
The services in the chapel became less in number as time went on, and before the general suppression of chantries at the beginning of the next reign they had probably ceased altogether.

Thomas Perne of Faversham (who had been mayor in 1530) was lessee of much of the property in Ospringe soon after it became secured to the college. By his will proved 22 February 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ he left "to Richard Colwell all my interest of my lease in the parsonage of Ospringe which I had of the bequest of Robert Fale, except this year's crop now in the barn. Also he shall have the performance of the lease that S. John's college in Cambridge hath granted unto me of the Maison Dieu, and other houses and lands belonging to the same, *i.e.*, the Maison Dieu garden with dove-house, a close called Bramble croft on the north side of the Maison Dieu garden, a little croft on the east side of the highway called Cokkelane, with all the houses and tenements that belong to the Maison Dieu within Ospringe Street on both sides, except the tenement and garden called Hoclyn tenement, which is in the lease with the parsonage, and all the underwood of two woods."⁹⁸

In 1552 Edward Sowgate was holding part of the premises.

John Coldwell, M.D., of Faversham, on 6 September, 6 A^o Elizabeth (1564) obtained lease of "the rooms reserved for the chantry priest at Ospringe with the garden in Ospringe Street belonging thereto, and of other lands there for twenty years from Michaelmas 1572 (or from the end of the lease to Edward Sowgate, dated 20 August, 6 Edward VI.) at a

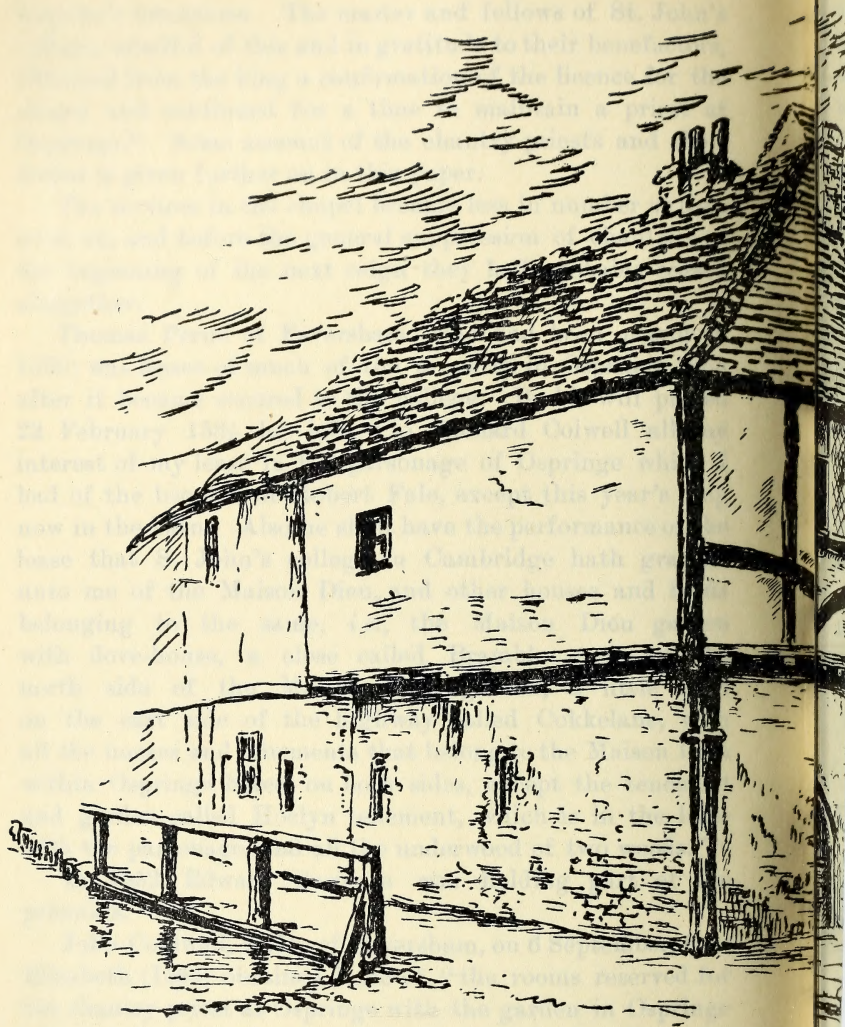
⁹⁷ Chantry Certificates, 29, 74 (P.R.O.). ⁹⁸ Archdeaconry Cant., vol. 19, 8.



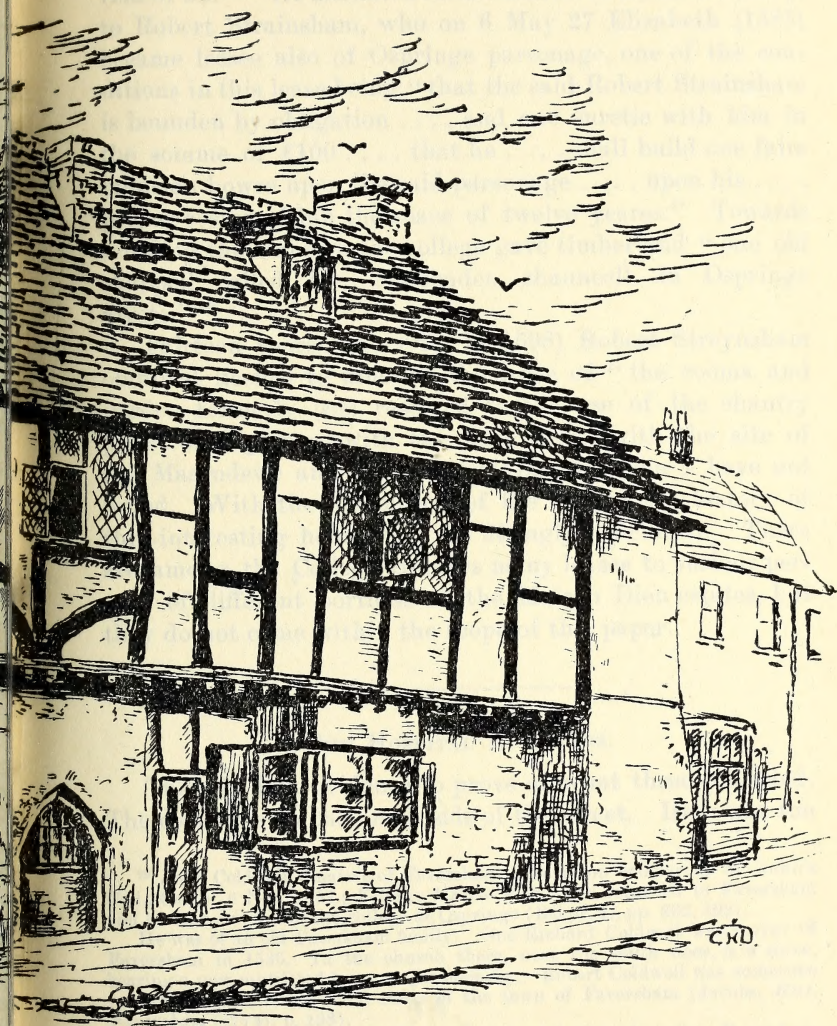
MALSON

Before

1871



MAISON DIEU
BEFORE ALTERATION



U, OSPRINGE:

ATION IN 1894.



SPRINGFIELD

1895

rent of £3.”⁹⁹ He alienated them 7 March 15 Elizabeth (157 $\frac{2}{3}$) to Robert Strainsham, who on 6 May 27 Elizabeth (1585) became lessee also of Ospringe parsonage, one of the conditions in this lease being “that the said Robert Strainsham is bounden by obligation . . . and one suretie with him in the somme of £100 . . . that he . . . shall build one faire mansion howse upon the said parsonage . . . upon his . . . proper costes within the space of twelve yeaes.” Towards building the mansion the college gave timber and “one old chappell called the Massendeu chauncell in Ospringe Strete.”¹⁰⁰

Thirteen years later (viz., in 1598) Robert Streynsham obtained licence to alienate the lease of “the rooms and garden formerly (*sic*) reserved to the use of the chantry priest of Ospringe, with the land there, with the site of the Masendewe and the rectory,” but to whom I have not found. With the demolition of the chapel the history of this interesting house may be fittingly concluded. There are among the College archives many leases to various persons of different portions of the Maison Dieu estates, but they do not come within the scope of this paper.

THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

There is little evidence to prove of what these consisted. The close was on the north side of the street. Here was the

⁹⁹ John Coldwell, a native of Faversham, foundation scholar of St. John's Coll., Camb., 6 Nov. 1551; Fellow, March 1558. He returned to Faversham and became steward of the college at Ospringe (Baker, I., pp. 252, 392).

He was of an old Faversham family. One Richard Coldwell was mayor of Faversham in 1535. In the church there, near the south door, is a stone, bearing a now mutilated brass, to his memory. Robert Coldwell was sometime receiver of the “ferms” and rents of the town of Faversham (Jacobs, *Hist. Faversham* (1774), p. 198).

¹⁰⁰ Baker, I., 423. R. Strainsham (or Streynsham), of another Faversham family, second son of George S., born 1535, educated at All Souls, Oxford, Fellow 1563, B.C.L. and Canon Law. He became secretary to “ye olde Earl of Pembroke,” under whose auspices he “raysed his fortunes.” He married Frances, one of the daughters and coheirresses of Wm. Wightman of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Midds., by whom he had issue two daughters; ob. 1604. His monument is on the south wall of the chancel of Ospringe Church. Two other earlier members of the family had previously held property in Ospringe.

chapel, traditionally on the site now occupied by the "Ship" Inn. It appears to have consisted of chancel and nave, and to have been in the early English style, of flint with stone dressings. The king's chamber was doubtless in the close. There would then be (as in the "Maison Dieu" at Dover, and "God's House" at Southampton, both foundations of a similar kind) a great chamber or hall, a gatehouse, separate rooms for the master, the regulars and secular priests, dwellings for the aged persons of both sexes who were maintained in the hospital, besides a "fermery," a bakehouse, brewhouse and barns, stables, etc. (*vide* Statham, *Hist. Dover Castle and Port*, and Hearnshaw, *Relics of Old Southampton*). The site of the mill, lower down the stream which passes through Ospringe and the western part of the parish of Faversham, is said to have been where a gunpowder mill now stands. All traces of these buildings have now disappeared.

The "leper house" and another building, one on either side of the watercourse, on the south side of the street, survived. When Southouse wrote his *Monasticon Favershamiense* in 1671 there were two crosses remaining upon a little window of stone to the streetwards, the one plain, the other double crossed.

The only remains of these buildings now existing are two portions of walling on the east side of the stream incorporated in the Crown Inn, and part of the east wall of the house on the opposite side. The upper portions of both these houses were, I take it, erected some time after the dissolution of the hospital.

The ground plan accompanying this paper shews all that can now be traced of the foundations.

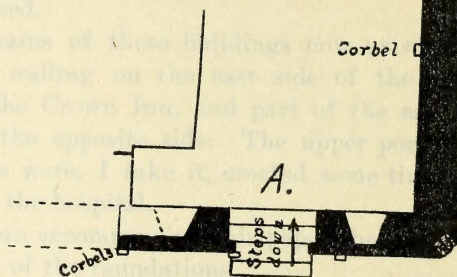
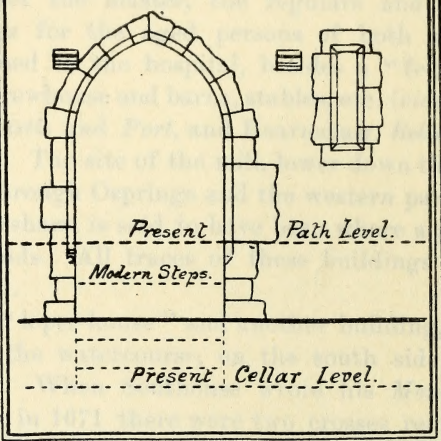
MASTERS OR WARDENS OF THE HOSPITAL.

1234 GEOFFREY (Close Roll 18 Henry III., m. 13).

1235 HERVEY DE COBEHAM (Feet of Fines, Kent, 19 Henry III., Case 96, File 19, No. 260).

PLAN OF EXISTING REMAINS OSPRINGE

DOORWAY &c EXISTING AT A.

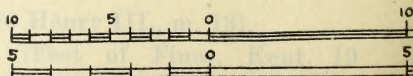


Foot Path

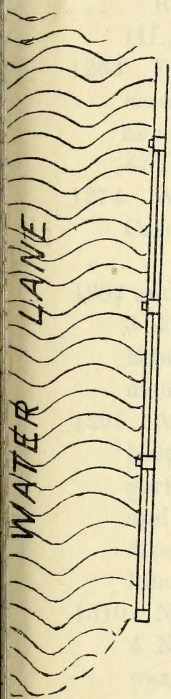
From Canterbury

Scale for Plan

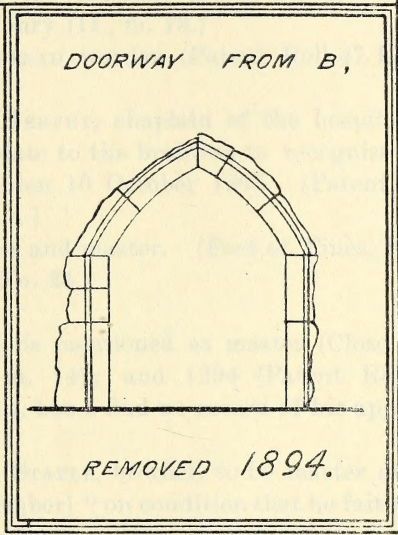
" " Elevations



THE HOSPITAL OF S. MARY, ENT, A.D. 1912.

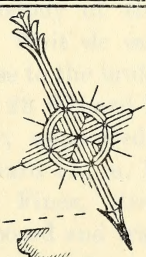


Bridle Path



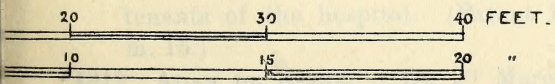
Foundations.

B.



ROAD

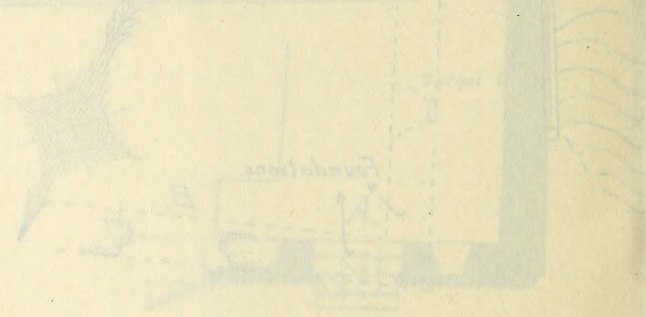
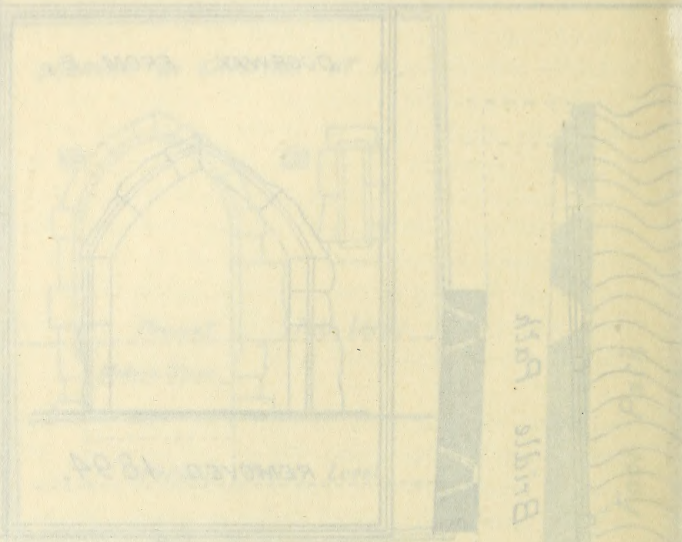
To London →



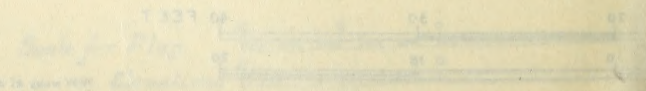
W.W. mens et del.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL



ROAD



1237 GRACIAN (Close Roll 21 Henry III., m. 3).

.....

1253 WILLIAM DE KILKENNI, king's clerk, archdeacon of Coventry, appointed to the keeping of the hospital of Ospringe, and of the hospital of St. John, Oxford. (Patent Roll 37 Henry III., m. 13.)

.... ROGER DE LINSTAD, warden (Patent Roll 47 Henry III., m. 1).

1263 ELLIS, SON OF HERVEY, chaplain of the hospital, to be warden. Mandate to the brethren to recognise him as master and warden 10 October 1263. (Patent Roll 47 Henry III., m. 1.)

1274 WALTER, brother and master. (Feet of Fines, Kent, Case 98, File 56, No. 24.)

.....

128⁶/₇ and 1289 PETER is mentioned as master (Close Roll 3 Edward III., m. 14); and 1294 (Patent Roll 22 Edward I., m. 6 d.), but I find no record of his appointment.

1295 ALEXANDER DE STAPLE, brother, to be master of the hospital (21 September) "on condition that he faithfully performs what belongs to the custody of the same, and to the hospitality thereof." Writ *de intendendo* directed to the tenants. Writ Close to the brethren for him as their master. (Patent Roll 23 Edward I., m. 7.)

1310 NICHOLAS DE STAPLE, brother, appointed master 4 November. (Patent Roll 4 Edward II., m. 13.) He was master in 131³/₄ (see Kent Fines, *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., p. 296). Deposed and transferred to Oxford in 1314.

1314 HENRY DE TENHAM, a brother of the hospital appointed to the mastership during the king's pleasure, "so that he shall do all that appertains to the custody of the hospital and to exercising its hospitality." Writ *de intendendo* for him to the knights, free men, and other tenants of the hospital. (Patent Roll 7 Edward II., m. 15.)

1319 ADAM DE ESSHE. "On 20 March the king sent an

order to Richard de Clare, escheator, to deliver to brother Adam de Esshe, to whom the king had committed the custody of the hospital of St. Mary of Ospryng, the temporalities of the hospital and all other things taken into the king's hands by reason of the death of brother Henry de Tenham the previous custos, together with the issues of the hospital received by him, he having taken them into the king's hands because Henry died before he had been removed from the custody, as if Henry had been perpetual keeper thereof." (Close Roll 12 Edward II., m. 11.) Edward III. on 24 May 1327 confirmed the appointment of Adam de Esshe. (Patent Roll 1 Edward III., part 1, m. 10 a.)

1330 JOHN DE LENHAM, appointed 20 March to the custody of the hospital during the king's pleasure. Writ *de intendendo* for him directed to the tenants, and mandate to the escheator for delivery to the said John, of the hospital, now in the king's hands, by reason of the death of Adam de Esshe, the last keeper thereof. (Patent Roll 4 Edward III., m. 38.) On 3 November 1331 the king ordered a visitation of the house, and certain abuses were rectified. (Pat. 5 Edward III., m. 1 d.) John retained his appointment, and on 9 April 1333 it was renewed "during good behaviour on proof that he has ruled the house well and greatly relieved the estate thereof by his industry." (*Ibid.*, 7 Edward III., m. 10.) A further confirmation of the appointment was granted to John de Lenham on 6 March 1349, and mandate to William de Langele, escheator, for delivery into his custody of the hospital with the lands pertaining to the same, which he took into the king's hands on account of the death of brother John de Lenham (*sic*), the last warden. (Patent Roll 23 Edward III., m. 26.) And then we have—

1349 14 May. WILLIAM DE NEWENHAM, king's clerk, to keep the king's hospital of St. Mary, Ospringe, during pleasure, on condition that he discharge faithfully what pertains to the keeping and rule of the hospital and the

hospitality thereof. Mandate to the tenants, and mandate to William de Langele, escheator, to deliver into the custody of the said William the hospital with the lands thereof, which he took into the king's hands on the death of brother John de Lenham, the last warden. (*Ibid.*, m. 13.)

1349 THOMAS DE NEWENHAM, brother, received the mastership 21 August, on condition that he faithfully, etc., etc. (Patent Roll 23 Edward III., m. 9.)

.... PAUL DE DUNTON. Date of appointment unknown. He resigned before Richard II. ascended the throne. (Pat. 2 Richard II., m. 41.)

.... THOMAS HONYNHAM, chaplain. On 24 July 1378 the king ratified his appointment to the mastership, which was granted to him for life by letters patent of the late king on the resignation of Paul de Dunton, the last master. (*Ibid.*)

1396 JOHN CARLETON, chaplain, grant for life of the wardenship, 26 September. (Patent Roll 20 Richard II., m. 17.)

1401 JOHN CRANEBOURNE, chaplain, appointed to the wardenship void by the resignation of John Carleton, 23 July. (Patent Roll 2 Henry IV., part 4, m. 16.)

1411 JOHN AT SEE, grant of the wardenship, 26 July, on resignation of John Cranebourne. (Patent Roll 12 Henry IV., m. 6.)

1412 WILLIAM GAMYN, chaplain, appointed to the custody of the hospital vacant by the resignation of John at See. (Patent Roll 14 Henry IV., m. 30, dated 20 October.) 12 May 1413, ratification "of the estate which he has as warden." (Patent Roll 1 Henry V., m. 36.)

1413 JOHN FAKENHAM, chaplain, 27 November, grant of the wardenship, on resignation of William Gamyn. (Patent Roll 1 Henry V., m. 16.) I have already referred to the delinquencies of this unjust steward; he died in 1418.

- 1418 WILLIAM PALMERE, brother and chaplain, appointed 1 December. (Patent Roll 6 Henry V., m. 20.)
- 1422 JAMES JERKWYLLE, brother and chaplain. (Patent Roll 9 Henry V., part 2, m. 8.) Ratified 25 March 1428. (Patent Roll 6 Henry VI., m. 1.)
- 1434 ANDREW BIRCHEFORD, brother, knight of Swingfield, appointed to the mastership. (Patent Roll 13 Henry VI., m. 23 and 22.)
- JOHN BACHILER, resigned 1458. (Patent Roll 37 Henry VI., m. 13.)
- 1458 ROBERT DARELL appointed to the custody 27 November 1458 on the resignation of John Bachiler. (Pat. 37 Henry VI., f. 51, in Harl. MSS. 6963, p. 110.)
- 1470 JOH. PEMBERTON, clerk, appointed to the care of the hospital of the blessed Marie de Osprenge 12 November 1470, on the death (*p. mort.*) of Robert Darell. (Pat. 49 Henry VI., f. 1 unica, in Harl. MSS. 6963, p. 116.) This was during the few months of Henry's Restoration. Edward IV. on 15 July A° 11 (1471) ratified the appointment of Pemberton. (*Ibid.*, p. 152.)
- 1472 STEPHEN CLOSE (Pat. 12 Edward IV., f. 12, Harl. MSS. 6963, p. 157. "Rex prius dederat Hospitale de Osprenge Johi Pemberton p. mort Rob. Darell nunc dat dictum Hosptal Stepho Close p. resig. Joh. Pemberton 2 Dec.")
- 1473 THOMAS ASSHBY custos 16 December. (Pat. 13 Edward IV., f. 12. *Ibid.*, p. 160.) He was warden until 1490. On 24 November in that year a pardon was granted (on the certificate of Thomas Bryan, knight, chief justice of the common pleas) of the outlawry proclaimed against Thomas Ashby, or Assheby, late of Ospringe, Kent, clerk, *alias* rector of St. Clement's, Hastings, Sussex, at the several suits for debt in the common pleas, of William Waking, merchant of the Staple of Calais; Alice, widow of John Coket of Ampton; John, son of the aforesaid John Coket, deceased; Walter Coket of Yngham, Hamon Claxton and Clement Clerk, executors of the will of John Cokette (*sic*), and Robert Syred, citizen and mercer of

London. (Materials, etc. of the Reign of Henry VII., vol. ii., 537.)

1490 ROBERT WODEROVE, clerk, warden 26 November 1490.

On the same date a writ was issued to John Bromston, Ralph Seyntleger and Robert Brown, to put the said Robert Woderove in full possession of the said hospital. (*Ibid.*, p. 538.) His surrender of the house to the archbishop's visitation is given earlier in this paper. He was succeeded by

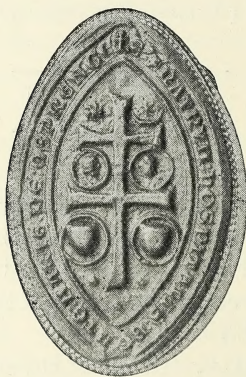
151 $\frac{4}{5}$ JOHN UNDERHILL, clerk, B.D. "Rex 16 Feb. (An. 6 Henry VIII.) concessit Johanni Underhill clerico custodiam Hospitalis B. Mariæ de Hospring in Com. Kancii." Privata Sigilla de An. 6 H. 8, f. 348. (B. Willis, *Hist. of Abbeys*, appendix, p. 3, and Baker MSS.) One John Underhill was master of Northill college, com. Bedf., in or before the year 1513 (*ibid.*). He was also prebendary of Wildland in S. Paul's, London, 1506—19, vicar of Harlington, Midds., 1510—13, prebendary of Stratton and Beaminster secunda in Sarum, and vicar of S. Stephen's, Westminster. His will was proved in 1538 (*Novum Repertorium*). He was the last warden.

CHANTRY PRIESTS.

1525 ADAM BROWNE, 4 April, 16 Henry VIII. Grant of a service in the chapel of St. Mary of Ospryngestrete (le Mesyndew); he to celebrate mass thrice a week and matins and vespers on Sundays and festivals during his life, at a yearly stipend of £12. (Baker, *Hist. St. John's Coll.*, 358.)

1536 PHILIP METCALF. Grant at the suit of William Longford, vicar of Ospryng, to Philip Metcalf, clerk, of a weekly service to be celebrated by him during his life in St. Mary's chapel (le Maseondue) in Ospryng. Stipend 10 marks, a house and garden, with 6s. 8d. for wax, bread and wine. Dated 8 Feb. 27 Henry VIII. (*Ibid.*, p. 358.)

- 1538 RICHARD STYKNEY (or STICKNEY) appointed 25 March to the chaplaincy of St. Mary's, Ospringe, "le Masendew," at an annual stipend of 10 marks. (*Ibid.*, p. 354.) Richard Stickney, clerk, and priest of the Masendew (*sic*) in Osprenge Street in the parish of Faversham, by will dated 17 Nov. 1543, desired to be buried in the churchyard of Faversham. He left his house at Poclinton in Yorkshire to his niece, the younger daughter of John Stickney. Ex'ors, Sir Thomas Dene, clerk, and Wm. Rede. Witnesses: Sir Simond Oxley, Ralfe Hampton, Robert Longe, Sir John Tayler. (Prob. 9 May 1544.) (Archdeaconry Cant., vol. 23, 4.)
- 1544 WILLIAM TOMLINSON, clerk, appointed 26 March 1544. Scholar of his college. His duties were to keep a school as well as to perform service at "Le Masendew," for which he was to receive a stipend of 10 marks, with house and garden. (Baker, *Hist. St. John's Coll.*, 363.)



APPENDICES.

I.

(Close Roll 21 Henry III., m. 2 d.)

Mandatum est collectoribus tricesime in Comitatu Surr' quod assideri faciant tricesimam in terra hospitalis de Ospring' in Merew set tricesimam illam non faciant colligi donec aliud inde habuerint mandatum.

Eodem modo mandatum est Collectoribus tricesime in Com : Kancie quod assideri faciant tricesimam in terris spectantibus ad hospitali de Hospreng'—

Andivimus nuper quod quatuor Juratores Villarum electi at catalla apprecianda pro tricesima nobis concessa, contra sacramentum suum venientes falsum apponunt precium, scilicet pro bove v solidos communiter cum valeat x solidos vel eo amplius, et pro porco qui valet duos solidos vel tres, ponunt sex denarios, et pro ove valet xvi denarios vel eo amplius ponunt sex denarios, blata etiam jam coadunata falso appreciant et alia catalla eodem modo unde (si) sic procedunt sicut inceperunt in catallorum appreciatione, certi sumus quod omnes tales appreciatores et de perjurio possint convinci et nos ita habere non possemus medietatem tricesime a magnatibus et aliis de regno nostro nobis date et concesse, et ideo vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes in fide qua nobis tenemini, quod si contingat aliquos quatuor homines de villis contra sacramentum suum venientes falsum apponunt precium, tunc vos ipsi videatis catalla illa ita falso appreciata et per visum vestrum et legalium militum de comitatu predicto legale precium et rationabile apponi faciates et predictos quatuor homines de perjurio ita castigetis quod castigatio illa aliis prebeat exemplum fideliter agendi, provideatis etiam quod de omnibus catallis blades et aliis mobilibus provenientibus de laicis feodis que non teneantur de Templariis, Hospitalariis, et de ordine Premonstratensium et Cysterci^m et Simplingh' habeamus tricesimam sicut nobis concessa est ubicunque ponatur vel inveniat ne amittamus tricesimam nostram ea occasione quod hujusmodi catalla amoveantur de laicis feodis que de ipsis non tenentur super feoda eorundum virorum religiosorum vel aliorum personarum ecclesiasticarum; taliter vos habentes in hac parte quod merito debeatis inde commendari et ne, si secus egeritis manum at hoc graviolem apponere debeamus.

Teste rege apud Noting : vi Octobris.

II.

(Charter Roll 23 Henry III., m. 7.)

Grant to St. Mary and the brethren of the hospital of Ospring in frank almain, of a house in the parish of St. Mary Colechurch,

London, which he (the king) purchased from Isaac of Norwich, a Jew.

Grant to the same of the gift made to them by Hugh de Windlesores of all his land and the capital messuage in Everlaund.

Grant to the same of the gift of Richard, son of Robert de Neirford, of all his land called Kid' in the Isle of Sheppey.

III.

(Charter Roll 24 Henry III., m. 1.)

Gift to the hospital of St. Mary, Ospring, and the brethren there in frank almoyn, of all the land called La Denne in Hedecrune which the king had to assign to whom he would of the gift of Roger de Leyburne, with the advowson of the church of Hedecrune. Also, land in Twitham which Richard Derekyn of London gave the king to assign to whom he would, being the land which Stephen Haringod recovered in the king's court against Sibyl de Icklesham.

Also land in Twitham which the said Richard gave to the king in like manner, being the land which he held of the gift of Nicholas de Blakedon.

All the above to be held by the hospital by rendering the service due to the lords of the fees.

Gift also to the same of La Denne, being the land which is of the fee of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and which the king had of the gift of Alexander de Gloucestria: also the land which the said Alexander had of the fee of the priory of Holy Trin[ity] in Edesham, and a rent held by him of the same fee in that manor.

Also the land which the said Alexander had of the fee of in Wingham, adjoining the said land of La Dune.

Also the land which the said Alexander had of the fee of William Haket in Hammewolde. . . .

All the foregoing to be held by the said hospital by rendering the service due to the lords of the fee. And the land in Hedcrune and the advowson of the church there to be held quit of all secular service.

IV.

Anno Domini 1245 facta fuit quedam compositio sive gracia per abbatem Robertum fratribus Hospitalis de Hospringe.¹⁰¹

Omnibus presentes literas inspecturis Robertus Dei Gracia, etc., noverit universitas vestra quod nos divine caritatis intuitu

¹⁰¹ Robert of Battle, abbot of S. Augustine's, Canterbury, 1224—53 (Lewis).

concedimus Fratribus Hospitalis de Hospringe sepulturam Fratrum habitum ipsorum gestantium ibidem, et infirmorum tantummodo quos in dicto Hospitali in fata decedere contigerit. Ita tamen quod omne emolumentum tam in Oblacionibus quam in Testamentis, seu Confessionibus, seu quibuscunque modis aliis quod ex eorum obitu provenerit, libere et absque diminutione aliqua Ecclesiae nostrae de Faversham resignetur. Si qua vero fuerit Familia in dicto Hospitali in habitu seculari, omnia jura spiritualia a Vicario de Faversham in ecclesia de Faversham recipiet, et ecclesiam memoratam in precipuis anni Festivitatibus frequentabunt. Sacerdotes qui pro tempore ministrabunt in Hospitali memorato nullam audient confessionem nisi tantum Fratrum et pauperum ibidem ægrotantium, et eisdem personis Viaticum et Extremam Unionem et omnia divina impendent, et in eo casu omnia emolumenta exinde proveniencia Vicario de Faversham sine retentione aliqua persolvent. Item, nullum Parochianum Ecclesie de Faversham solempnibus diebus, maxime in Natali Domini, in Purificatione Beate Marie, et in Pascha, Assumptione Beate Marie et in Dedicatione Ecclesie, nec ceteris diebus ad Divina recipient. Et si aliquis Parochianus de Faversham Oblaciones aliquas in dicto Hospitali fecerit, Ecclesie matrii sine diminutione reddentur. Item, nullum Annale, nec Triennale de Parochianis de Faversham aliquo tempore recipient. Et ad majorem omnium premissorum securitatem, Frater Oeconomus una cum sacerdotibus ibidem ministrantibus et commorantibus Sacramentum Fidelitatis prestabunt Vicario de Faversham qui pro tempore fuerit in Ecclesia eadem, quod Ecclesiam Matricem in Faversham in supradictis et omnibus aliis pro suis viribus indempnem conservabunt. Pro hac autem sepultura quam de prefatis personis dicto Hospitali concessimus dabunt nobis singulis annis dicti Fratres xij*d.* liberi redditus in Pascha in Domo nostra de Faversham, et j cereum duarum librarum Ecclesie nostre de Faversham die Assumptionis beate Marie, etc.¹⁰²

V.

(Charter Roll 31 Henry III., 1 April 1247, m. 8.)

Grant to the master and brethren of the hospital of Ospring of the following gifts:—

- of the gift of Geoffrey de Stonington, all the land in Scapey called Hockelinge for a chapel.
- of the gift of Roger Godebold of Scapey, 17*d.* of rent in Scapey.
- of the gift of Hugh, son of Bodeget, 9 acres of land in Scapey in the parish of Estchuriche.

¹⁰² *Chron.*, W. Thorn Coll., 1893-1894.

- of the gift of Philip de Tunstall, 3s. 2d. rent in Scapey in the parish of Leysdon.
- of the gift of Adam de Tamie, release of 12d. of yearly rent due to him from a holding in Scapey and Bobbinge.
- of the gift of Hamo the cook of . . . ikeleshal and Mabel his wife, 12d. of rent which Geoffrey de Stoninton used to pay from land in Hokelinge.
- of the gift of Thomas, son of Florence, all his land in Widegate which Florence his father gave to him.
- of the gift of Henry de Pyrie, the service and rent which Lawrence de Widegate used to render in Widegate and Bakechilt.
- of the gift of Roger Haket, release of 20s. 6d. of yearly rent due to him from 21 acres of land in Poltun-unul, and release of suit of court and all else due to him from the said land.
- of the gift of Roger the prior and the chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, release from ploughing, hacewite, ripsilver, wode-lode, heylode, aversilver, lambsilver, and from 3 bushels of barley due to them in the court of Edesham from 5 acres in Haltling and 10 acres and 1 virgate in Stapele, with release from a load of barley and 16 gallons of honey due to them from a hundred acres in Stapele.
- of the gift of the same chapter, release of 4s. 6d. and 1 hen yearly rent which the heirs of Elfwy used to render to them in their court of Copton.
- of the gift of Walter and Roger, sons of Robert de Chiltun, 13 acres and 1 virgate of land in Wingham, and 8d. rent due to them from Walter Briwere.
- of the gift of the same chapter, 11 acres lying in the field called Longfurlong, and 9 acres of pasture stretching out from the pasture which the same master and brethren had in the same (*broco*) up to Uldrave on the east.
- of the gift of the same chapter, 12d. rent in the parish of Esghe which Roger Bracur used to pay to them from one acre of land upon Here.
- of the gift of William Whitpelse, 2s. 1½d. rent in Rolling.
- of the gift of the same, 2½ acres lying in Brattighe.
- of the gift of Richard, son of John Gorge, release of 6s. 8d. rent in Stapele due from land there.
- of the gift of the same, a piece of land lying at Sheldesford on the north side of the messuage of the heirs of Turgis.
- of the gift of Robert Parmentar of Sheldesford, an acre and a half of land which he held from Joan, daughter of Florence de Broco.
- of the gift of Eustace, son of Eustace de Twitham, 2 acres of land and a messuage in Twitham.
- of the gift of Robert le Hore and Joan his wife, 2 acres in the parish of Stapele in the field called Litletche.
- of the gift of William de Shamelesforde of all the land which Walter de Huk held of him, quit of all rent service, suit of court and other demands.

- of the gift of Henry de Ospring', all the land called Bradefelde in Ospring'.
- of the gift of the same, release of 2s. of rent due from the land of Thomas Coton in Ospring'.
- of the gift of the same, half a piece of land in the same town lying between the land of Adam de Lenham and the land of the heirs of Aunfrid at Water (*ad aquam*).
- of the gift of William Speron, 13 acres of land there.
- of the gift of Nicholas, abbot of Faversham, and the convent thereof, release of 32*d.* rent and 2 hens in Ospring'.
- of the gift of Walter de Baifeld, 9*d.* rent due from the heirs of Henry de Ospring' and Nicholas his brother for 2½ acres in the same town.
- of the gift of Hugh the chaplain, son of John la Wyete, a messuage in Ospring' which he held from the heirs of Elfwy de la Forde.
- of the gift of the same, half the buildings and curtilages lying in the lane running to Faversham with half the arable land there, formerly of John la Weyte, the father of the grantor.
- of the gift of Richard le Gulp, a share of land in the same town containing 3 virgates of land and 7 feet in breadth.
- of the gift of Aunfrid at Water, 7*d.* yearly rent in that town.
- of the gift of Joce, son of Helta de Harenhull, 16½*d.* of rent in Harenhull.
- of the gift of the same, 18*d.* of rent there.
- of the gift of William ad Donam, 4s. 11*d.* rent there.
- of the gift of Richard Humberlond, 8 acres of land and wood with messuages and other appurtenances in Ospring'.
- of the gift of William, son of John de Fisburn, 6*d.* rent in Ospring.
- of the gift of Adam de Hamme, 6*d.* rent in Ospring.
- of the gift of Robert, son of William, son of Salamon, ½ an acre of land in Ospring, and 16*d.* rent due from Hugh the chaplain, son of John la Weyte, from a messuage in the same town.
- of the gift of Alice, daughter of Elfy de la Forde, all her messuage in Ospring and her share of the croft behind it.
- of the gift of Daniel de Shottindon, 4s. rent which Geoffrey the goldsmith used to pay for a messuage in Ospring.
- of the gift of John la Weyte, all the land lying on the east side of the water running down from Ospring stretching from the land of the said brethren to the messuage of Nicholas le Duc, and all his share in the said water and site of the mill, and 6*d.* rent due from John, son of Henry de Ospring.
- of the gift of Gervase de Besevill, a messuage and croft behind it in Ospring.
- of the gift of Richard, son of Nicholas de Ospring, a messuage in Ospring lying between the messuages of Luke de Hornesclive and John Manekin.
- of the gift of Reginald, son of Beringar, 6*d.* rent due from Maud de Bruneston from land called Capeslond.

- of the gift of Luke, son of Alexander, 3*d.* due from the same from the same land.
- of the gift of the said Maud, land lying between the land of the said brethren and the land of John la Weyte.
- of the gift of Alan Barun, an acre of wood in Ospring.
- of the gift of Martin Barun, 2 acres of wood there.
- of the gift of Ralph Miller of Longewode, 2 acres and 17 day-works of land in Ospring of the tenure of Elverlond.
- of the gift of Maud de la Done, 2 acres of wood in Ospring.
- of the gift of the same, a virgate which she purchased from Serlo de Dona in Ospring.
- of the gift of Henry and William, sons of Henry de Catham, the release of 5*d.* and two thirds of a halfpenny of rent due to them from part of the land whereon the chapel of the hospital is built.
- of the gift of William Blake, 8*d.* of rent receivable from the heirs of Henry de Ospring and Nicholas his brother.
- of the gift of Richard Durdelyn of Ospring, 7*s.* of rent in Ospring.
- of the gift of Simon King, 3*s.* 1*d.* rent in Ospring which he holds from Luke de Hornescliffe.
- of the gift of the same, release of 10*d.* rent due to him from half an acre of land in the parish of Faversham.
- of the gift of Luke de Hornesclive, 2*s.* 7½*d.* of rent in Ospring.
- of the gift of John de la Heiruner, release of a rent of 6*d.* due to him from land in the parish of Faversham.
- of the gift of Master Roger de Faversham, 6*d.* rent from land in Bocton.
- of the gift of William, son of Richard de Hornesclive, 8*d.* rent due to him from Walter the shepherd (*bercarius*).
- of the gift of Turbert Kyng, all his land in Elverlond which he held of the holding of Elverlond.
- of the gift of William de Fronkethe, 3 acres of land in Ospring.
- of the gift of Thomas Coton, 3 acres 3 perches of land there, a rent of 18*d.* due from Peter de Cocsete, a rent of 4*d.* due from Roger Cusin and his brothers, a rent of 10*d.* due from Richard Francais, and a rent of 8*d.* due from Stephen, son of Stephen de la Hay.
- of the gift of Simon de Frankethe, 1 acre and a half and 3 dayworks of land in Ospring.
- of the gift of Arnulf Cade of Ospring, 5 acres of land there, and a messuage late of Anselm the smith.
- of the gift of William Cook, 2 acres of land and wood called the Shaghe.
- of the gift of John, son of Robert de Childeshase, 28*d.* of rent in Ospring.
- of the gift of the same, 18*d.* rent there.
- of the gift of W . . . the prior and convent of St. Mary Bliburgh, 10*s.* rent which the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity,

Canterbury, used to render to them for a tenement without Worgate, Canterbury.
 of the gift of Helen, prioress, and the convent of St. Helen's, London, 26s. 8d. rent due to them from Adam the dyer and Mary his wife, from land in the parish of St. Mildred, Canterbury.

Grant also of all gifts acquired or to be acquired by the said master and brethren.

VI.

(Charter Roll 42 Henry III., 15 April 1258, m. 3.)

Grant to St. Mary and the master and brethren of the hospital of Ospreng, which the king has founded for the support of the poor, of the following gifts:—

- of the gift of Richard de Eylemorton, 18 acres in Ludenham.
- of the gift of William de Tangreton, 120 acres in Whitstaple.
- of the gift of the master and brethren of the hospital of Dover, 17 acres of land and 3 of wood in Ospring.
- of the gift of Absolon le Clerk, 2 messuages and 6 acres in Ospring.
- of the gift of the same, 12s. rent in Ospring.
- of the gift of Robert de Londoniis, 11½ acres of land in Ospring.
- of the gift of the same, 2 messuages and 14s. rent in Ospring some-time of Aunfrey at Water.
- of the gift of William Busot, 2½ acres in Ospring.
- of the gift of William de Frankethe, 3½ acres of land and ½ acre of wood in Ospring.
- of the gift of Richard, son of Nicholas, 3½ acres in Ospring.
- of the gift of Geoffrey Sauvage, 2 messuages, one in Faversham and one in Ospring.
- of the gift of Roger de Lindested, 3 acres in Ospring.
- of the gift of Anfrey, son of Ranulph the baker, four acres and a half in Ospring.
- of the gift of the same, a messuage in Faversham.
- of the gift of Reginald de Cornhulle, 20s. rent in Davinton.
- of the gift of Nicholas de Jerunde, 20s. rent in Ludenham.
- of the gift of Margery de Hokelinge, 3 acres in Sheppey.
- of the gift of John de Brunston and Henry his brother, 3 acres in Ores.
- of the gift of Felicia, daughter of Smalman, 3 acres in Ospring.
- of the gift of Alexander de Grete, 2s. 10d. rent in Ospring.

VII.

(Lewis, *Hist. Faversham Abbey and Church*, p. 51, quoting "Thorne, Clerc. Coll., 2091.")

.... Item habeant et perspiciant dicti Vicarii (*i.e.*, de Faversham) nomine quo supra, a Magistro Domus Dei de Hosprenge

qui pro tempore fuerit vs. sterlingorum pro decimis minoribus de clauso et ortis dicte Domus Dei de Hosprenge infra Parochiam ipsius ecclesie de Faversham notorie constitutis provenientibus, juxta quandam compositionem inter quendam vicarium dicte Ecclesie et Magistrum dicte Domus Dei habitam in hac parte . . .

VIII.

(Patent Roll 5 Edward II., 5 Aug. 1312, m. 22.)

Licence for alienation in Mortmain to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Mary, Ospringe:—

by Robert George, 3 messuages and 1 acre of land in Ospringe.

by Henry de Edelmeton, 2 acres of wood there.

by Robert Gerweis, moiety of an acre of wood in the same town.

IX.

(Patent Roll 28 Edward III., 24 May 1355, m. 1.)

Licence for alienation in Mortmain to the master and brethren of the hospital of Ospringe, in satisfaction of 20s. and 100s. yearly of land and rent which they had the late king's licence to acquire, of the following:—

by Thomas Parson of the church of Wyvelesbrugh, John le Wayte and Roger le Bakere, 14 acres of land, 6 acres of wood in Newenham.

by Walter le Gardyner, a toft and 3 acres and a fifth part of 2 roods of land in Borton Undertheblen, and Ospring.

by the same Walter and John Beggyng, 2 acres of land, 50 acres of wood and 9s. 6d. rent in Ospring, Chartham and Le Blen.

by John de Bourn, 1½ acres of land, 1 acre of pasture, and a rent of 2 quarters of barley in Ospring.

by the said John de Bourn and Roger, 2½ acres of land in Ospring, and

by the said Walter and John le Weyte, reversion of a messuage and 16 acres of land in Newenham held by Geoffrey le Bakere and Christina his wife for the life of Christina.

The value of the whole beyond the rent aforesaid is 10s. yearly, as has been found by inquisition made by William de Apulderfeld, escheator in the county of Kent.

X.

(Deed in Chapter Library, Canterbury, D. 105s.)

In ducentis libris usualis monete Angliæ Solvend. eisdem Magistri Rob'to et confraternibus aut cert. attorn. vel successoribus

suis in festo Pasche proxime futurum post dat. present. ad quam quidem solutionem premittita et fidelitur faciend. obligamus nos et successores nostras per presentis. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum consuestum est appendum Dat^o Octavio die mensis Junii anno quinto Regis Edwardi quatuor post con-questo quinto.

Seal of the Domus Dei of Ospringe.

XI.

(Ref. MS. Lamb.; Cart. MSS., III., 95.)

Indenture made 28 June, 6 Henry VIII. (1514), between Robert Woodrow, master of the 'Ospital of Ospring, and Richard Chetham, prior of the church of Our Lady and St. Nicholas of Ledes, relating to two garden plots which were sometime homestalls lying in the parish of Feversham bowndyng to the lyttyl messuage next unto the messuage there callyd Castell toward the west, and to the garden of the said Castell toward the north, and the king's street toward the south, for a space of eighty years at a rental of 12*d.* to be paid at the Feast of Midsummer, or within twenty days.

XII.

(Deed in Chapter Library, Canterbury, ^{Ca}_o 125 a., O^s 126.)

1520. The prior and chapter of Christ Church grant that St. John's College, Cambridge (to whom the lands of the dissolved Domus Dei of Ospringe have recently been conveyed), shall hold certain lands in the fee of the chapter, in the manors of Adisham, Staple and Chartham on the same terms as they were formerly held by the Domus Dei.

(*Ibid.*, O. 126³.)

1520. The fellows and scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge, give security to the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, for the rent of 122 acres of land and 43 acres of wood in the parish of Chartham, formerly part of the estates of the Domus Dei at Ospringe.

I wish to express my grateful thanks to Mr. Arthur Hussey, who, on learning that I was proposing to investigate the History of the Ospringe "Domus Dei," most generously

offered me his collection of Notes on the House; to Rev. C. E. Woodruff, Hon. Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and to Mr. F. F. Giraud for valuable suggestions and help; to the Master of St. John's College and Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, of Cambridge, for information kindly given; to Mr. William Whiting, of Ospringe, for time ungrudgingly spent in making the measured drawings which accompany this paper; to Rev. G. M. Livett, Hon. Editor to the Kent Archæological Society, for kind help and considerable trouble taken in the revision and final preparation of my work for appearance in this volume; and to others for assistance in various ways.

To Mr. Hubert Elgar I am indebted for his excellent photograph of the seal specially taken for this paper, from the cast No. 305 in the Society's collection at Maidstone; and for the following description from the British Museum Catalogue of Seals: "Thirteenth century, about 2 in. by 1½ in. Pointed oval: A patriarchal cross between four circular panels or plaques containing in each of the upper two a saint's head, of the lower two an ox's head." The legend is as follows: s'. FRATRUM : HOSPITALIS : BEATE : MARIE : DE : OSPRENGE.

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY KENTISH PROVERB.

BY E. P. BOYS RICHARDSON.

THE collection of Kentish proverbs contributed by the Rev. W. W. Skeat to Vol. IX. of *Archæologia Cantiana* includes the following (p. 142) :—

*At Betshanger a Gentleman, at Fredvile a Squire,
At Bonington a Noble Knight, at a Lawyer.*

To which the Rev. Samuel Pegge, from whose original MS. dated 1735 the collection was compiled,* added the following note: “Lawyer is to be pronounced *Lyer* as is common now in some counties. This relates to the worshipful family of Bois’s, of which four several branches were flourishing at once at those seats here mentioned.” The Duchess of Cleveland, in *The Battle Abbey Roll, with some account of the Norman Lineages*,† quotes this proverb, and adds “that *liar* is the word intended is quite clear from the significant omission in the last line.” The following notes are an attempt to assign a date to the proverb and to locate the significant omission.

Bonnington, a manor and seat in the parish of Goodnestone next Wingham, was, to quote Philipot,‡ “the ancient seat from whence the numerous and knightly family of Bois did as from their originall fountain issue out into Fredville, Betteshanger, Haukherst, and other parts of this countie; and do derive themselves from John de Bosco, who is mentioned in the Battle-Abby roll, of those who entered

* Dr. Pegge accumulated his collection from the works of Fuller and Ray and “from private sources.” The proverb here quoted is evidently of the latter category, for it is not mentioned by either of the authors cited.

† Vol. i., p. 89.

‡ *Villare Cantianum* (1659), p. 170.

this nation with William, the conquerour; and certainly they have not been much lesse at this place then seventeen descents, as the datelesse deeds of several of this family who writ themselves of Bonnington, do easily manifest. Nor hath it yet deserted the name, or departed from the possession of Bois, being at this present, part of the patrimony of Sir John Bois, to whose paternal arms, the late king, for his eminent and loyall service performed by him at Donnington-castle, added as an augmentation, upon a canton, azure, a crown imperial, or.”

There can be no doubt that this Sir John Boys is the “noble knight” referred to in the proverb.* He was knighted by Charles I. on 22 October 1644 after his gallant defence of Donnington Castle, Berkshire, an account of which was contributed by the late Rev. L. B. Larking to Vol. III. of *Archæologia Cantiana*. Nor was this by any means his only eminent service to the royalist cause. Amongst other exploits he was a prime mover in the Kentish rising of 1648, and later took an important part in the negotiations for the return of Charles II. He died in Ireland† on 8 October 1664, being at the time Deputy-Governor of Duncannon Fort, co. Wexford, under the Duke of Ormond. He is buried in Goodnestone Church, Kent, where a memorial to him still remains with many others of the Boys family.

This places the date of the proverb as between 1644 and 1664. During that period the manor and mansion of Betteshanger was owned successively by Edward Boys, gent., who died in 1649, and by his son John Boys, gent., a member of the Long Parliament, who died in 1678; while Fredville, a

* Several members of the family have received the honour of knighthood at various periods, but none, I believe, of Bonnington except Sir John Boys, the cavalier. Hasted (*History of Kent*, 1790, vol. ii., p. 637) states that the second wife of Lewis Clifford, Bennet, daughter of Sir John Guldeford, Knt., remarried Sir William Boys of Bonnington, Knt. I can find no other evidence of this William Boys (Sir John's great-great-grandfather) having been knighted. In any case the proverb cannot refer to him, as he died prior to Betteshanger becoming a seat of the family.

† It is often stated, incorrectly, that he died at Goodnestone. This error originated in Hasted.

manor and seat in the parish of Nonington, was inherited by John Boys, Esquire, lieutenant of Dover Castle, and twice knight of the shire,* on the death of his father Sir Edward Boys in 1646.

By the date arrived at, one might be apt to assume that the proverb owed its origin to the Civil War. But the "gentleman of Betteshanger" and the "squire of Fredville" being both staunch Parliamentarians, whilst the "noble knight at Bonnington" was an ardent royalist, it is not likely that it emanated from either of those predominant factions. Rather would it seem that the probable date is subsequent to the Restoration, and the fact that Sir John Boys did not succeed to the Bonnington property until after his father's death in 1661 somewhat strengthens this view.

Other Kentish branches of the family were, at that time, seated in the following parishes:—

Willesborough, Boys Hall.

Thomas Boys, gent., formerly of Sevington, built this seat in 1632. He died 25 January 1659-60, leaving his eldest son, John Boys, gent., æt. 33, his heir.

Mersham, Boys House.

Thomas Boys, gent., son of Thomas Boys of Boys Hall, Willesborough, probably resided here till his death, 13 July 1694.

Goodnestone, Uffington Manor.

Edward Boys, gent., died possessed of this seat in 1664.

Sandwich

John Boys, gent., living in 1664.

Hawkhurst.

William Boys, Justice of the Peace, died about 1665.

Ashford.

Edward Boys, gent., living in 1663.†

* See *Arch. Cant.*, XXI., 234, 236.

† *Visitation of Kent*, 1663—8.

Blean, Hode Court.

This seat, like those of Fredville and Betteshanger, was formerly owned by Sir John Boys of St. Gregory's, Canterbury, first recorder of that city, from whom it descended to John Boys, the poet and translator of Virgil. He is generally stated to have died on 18 March 1660-1, but according to the *Visitation of Kent** he was living in 1663, and further his work on Virgil, published May 1661, contains no intimation that it was a posthumous publication.

Of the above seven there are three to whom the designation *lawyer* might possibly apply, viz., Thomas Boys of Willesborough, William Boys of Hawkhurst, whose names are on the Registers of Gray's Inn, and John Boys of Hode Court, who was admitted as a student at the Inner Temple in November 1640. None of these, however, appears to have followed the law as a profession, so that the surmise that the last word of the proverb was intended not to denote the calling of the person indicated, but as a thinly-veiled reflection on his veracity, is probably correct. The last-named John Boys of Hode Court alone seems to have moved outside the placid sphere of a country gentleman; from his published works we can gather that he combined politics with literature—a combination not incompatible with “the gentle art of making enemies,” and, without associating oneself with the sentiment implied, according to the Duchess of Cleveland, in the last line, there is not much room for doubt that he is the person against whom the proverb was written.

The principal work of John Boys of Hode, published in 1660, is a translation of the sixth *Æneid* of Virgil, to which he added “certaine pieces relating to the publick.” These latter deal with political affairs concerning the county of Kent, which at the time were highly controversial. Amongst other matters he relates how, “by retiring to a hiding place,” he escaped imprisonment for his share in the

* Harl. Soc., vol. 54.

"Declaration of the Nobility, Gentry, Ministry, and Commonalty of the County of Kent" for a full and free Parliament, which he had drawn up and presented on 24 January 1659-60 at Canterbury. But, as shewn above, the proverb had in all probability no political significance; and certainly it could not have arisen from this incident, for he was acting in concert with Sir John Boys of Bonnington, who, less fortunate, was imprisoned in Dover Castle.

John Boys of Hode also wrote a long description and history of Canterbury Cathedral in hexameter verse, entitled *Fasti Cantuarensis*.* His literary ability was considerable, and he was on intimate terms with many Kentish *literati* of his day, including William Somner and Thomas Philipot. To the latter he penned a congratulatory ode "on his diligent survey" prefixed to *Villare Cantianum*, published 1659 (some copies are dated 1664), in which the following verses occur:—

This I affirm, that of his countrey none
Have better merited than hee alone.
Lambert† submit, and Weever too give place;
Nay, thou great Cambden stand aside: Alas!
You have but posted through our countrey, and
As if pursued, have fear'd to make a stand:
Whereas amongst us he both born and bred,
In every hundred, parish, house t'have led
His whole age seems.

It is interesting to note that Philipot, when he comes to describe the manor of Hode, is, on his part, equally enthusiastic on Boys's attainments, referring to him as "a person who, for his ingenious and candid love to literature, may be justly said to be worthy of better times, but fit for these; that is, though his merit should have been calculated for the best of days, yet it is made more eminent by his support

* The MS. of this poem is in the Cathedral Library, and is said to have been written about 1672 (see *Bibliotheca Cantiana*, p. 140). If this date be correct, he lived to a much later date than generally stated. It is possible, however, though hardly probable, that this poem was the work of his son, John Boys of Hode, born 1652.

† i.e., Lambarde.

of learning in the worst." There is also a congratulatory ode by Philipot published in Boys's work. These exchanges of compliments are instructive; for it is asserted that *Villare Cantianum*, though published as the work of Thomas Philipot, was, in fact, almost entirely written by his father, John Philipot, the Somerset Herald of Arms.*

Whatever the merits of the case, there was evidently considerable controversy as to the authorship of the work; and, in view of the highly flattering lines appearing over the signature of John Boys of Hode, it is possible that the proverb arose in this connection. Bishop White Kennet, in his *Life of William Somner*,† referring to the matter, says of Philipot—"there is no dependence on a man who could afford to rob his own father of that book." The same author concludes the biography‡ with a list of Somner's friends in the county, and of the Boys family he mentions four, viz. :—

John Boys of Betteshanger.

John Boys of Fredfield (Fredville).

Sir John Boys of Bonnington.

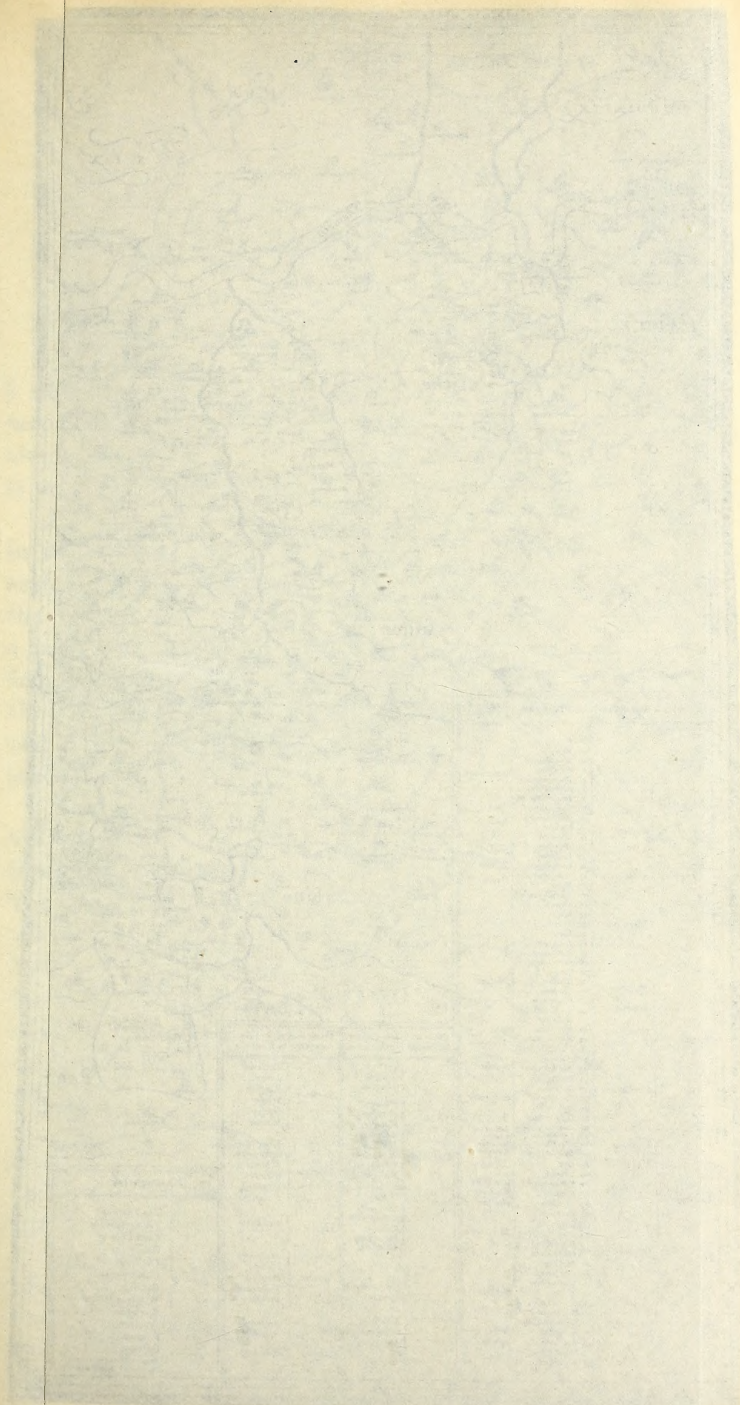
John Boys of Hode Court.

If the suggested date (1660—1664) be correct, and the "significant omission" (Hode Court) has been correctly supplied, then these four are the persons referred to in the proverb; and the fact that they not only represent four distinct branches of the family, but also bear the same Christian name, is probably intended as the chief point to be emphasized.

* "Though the son takes the credit, there can be little doubt that much of it was written by the father."—J. R. Smith, *Bibliotheca Cantiana*, p. 6.

† Prefixed to Somner's *Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts of Kent* (1693), p. 37.

‡ *Ibid.*, 117.



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John Boys of Betteshanger.

John Boys of Fredfield (Fredville).

Sir John Boys of Bonnington.

John Boys of Hode Court.

If the suggested date (1660—1664) be correct, and the "significant omission" (Hode Court) has been correctly supplied, then these four are the persons referred to in the proverb; and the fact that they not only represent four distinct branches of the family, but also bear the same Christian name, is probably intended as the chief point to be emphasized.

* "Though the son takes the credit, there can be little doubt that much of it was written by the father."—J. R. Smith, *Bibliotheca Cantiana*, p. 6.

† Prefixed to Somner's *Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts of Kent* (1693), p. 37.

‡ *Ibid.*, 117.



The Scale of English miles

A NEW DESCRIPTION OF KENT

Divided into the five Lathe thereof, and subdivided into Hundreds and Hundreds, with the parishes Churches, contained within every of the same Hundreds. All which for better understanding, are distinguished with variety of colours. Comprehending also the Cities, the chief Market towns, and the Ports, with their members lying in Kent. As also such of the houses of the Nobility and Gentrie as the Plot could conveniently receive. Wherein moreover the nature of the soyle, whether plaine, Hilly, or woodie, is more distinctly observed, and the tracts of Rivers, Ryces, and creekes, with the windings of the sea-shore, are more naturally described then here before it hath ben done.

Printed and sold by P. Stent

By the traject of Phil Symonson
of Rochester gent 1596

AN ACCOUNT OF A MAP OF KENT DATED 1596.

BY THE HON. HENRY HANNEN.

I do not propose in this Paper to refer at any length to maps of the county in general, but to confine my remarks almost entirely to a particular one, a reduced copy of which is presented with these notes.

My reason for selecting this map is that I believe that in it Kent possesses a map of the 16th century, larger in scale, more accurate in drawing, and much fuller in detail than that of any other county, and one entirely the work of a native, Philip Symonson of Rochester. It fully justifies Lambarde's contemporary description that therein "Rivers, Creekes, Waterings, and Rilles, be more exactly shadowed and traced than heretofore, in this, or any other of our lande (that I know) hath been performed."

As is well known the first county maps published were by Christopher Saxton, and appeared as a set in 1579, though individual maps in that collection bear earlier dates. Those of Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, in one map, and also that of Norfolk, are dated 1574; Kent, Hampshire and some others, 1575. According, however, to Herbert in his *Typographical Antiquities*, licence to print and publish Saxton's maps was not granted until 1577, and they did not, in fact, appear until the collection was published in 1579.

This being the case, then, if it can be shewn that the map of Kent with which we are concerned was published in 1576, we have before us the earliest map of any English county.

The actual year of issue is, however, of minor importance when one considers the general features and scale of the two maps in question. It is sufficient here to point out that Symonson's map measures 31 by $21\frac{1}{8}$ inches and gives the County of Kent alone, while Saxton's map is only about

21 by 16 inches, and includes the whole of Sussex and Middlesex, and parts of Hampshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Essex, as well as Kent. As regards details, Saxton only gives symbols for churches and shews no roads, and in other respects is distinctly inferior to Symonson.

Before drawing attention to the numerous valuable and, in some respects, unique features of Symonson's map, I will deal with its date and reprints.

The impression which I have before me, and of which a reduced facsimile (if I may be excused the expression) is herewith given, bears two dates. My attention was first drawn to this fact by a MS. note in the copy of Philipot's *Villare Cantianum*, in the handwriting of the well-known antiquary William Twopeny.

The note refers to this copy of the map, which was inserted in the volume. Twopeny says: "The map inserted in this volume appears to be an impression of it in its original state. The original date, 1576, is nearly effaced from the copper, 1596 being inserted near it." In order to obtain further information on this point I enquired at the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the Guildhall, but none of them possessed a copy; nor, indeed had they ever heard of one. I also communicated with Sir George Fordham, whose knowledge of cartography, more especially in connection with English county maps, is second to none, and with Dr. Cock of Appledore, but neither of those two great authorities could assist me. It will be noticed that in the bottom right-hand corner one can read clearly the date 1596, and, in the extreme corner, but appearing very faintly, the date 1576.*

Considering the manner in which this map has been dealt with at later dates, it seems to be desirable to give contemporary corroborative evidence of the date of its publication. Lambarde, in the second edition of his *Perambulation of Kent*, published in 1596, says: "Divers other smal pipes of water there be . . . which I may the better passe over with silence, because they may with more pleasure bee

* This second date on all the impressions of the map that I have seen is exceedingly faint, so that it is difficult to be certain about it, but I, on the whole, agree with the late Mr. Twopeny that its correct reading is 1576.

seene in the Charde then read here. For my good friend Master Philip Simonson of Rochester, hath lately published some parte of his labor in describing our shyre of Kent, whereby not onely the Townes and Hundreds, with the Hilles and Houses of men of woorth, are more truely seated: but also the Seacoastes, Rivers, Creekes, Waterings, and Rilles, be more exactly shadowed and traced, than heeretofore, in this, or any other of our lande (that I know) hath been performed. Besides the which he hath observed sundry other things very serviceable, though not meete to be made commune.”* This clearly establishes the fact that Symonson published a map of Kent in 1596, but does not help us in relation to the earlier date.

Turning, however, to the first edition of Lambarde which appeared in 1576, though “collected and written for the most part in the yeare 1570,” we read (p. 177) as follows: “Maidstone: At which place (as I thinke) the name of Medwey first beginneth . . . [the river] crossing the Shire, as it were in the midst . . . If I faile in this derivation, the fault . . . is his that made the Chart of this Shyre.”

From this statement it is clear that there was in existence a chart or map of the county in or before 1576. His comment, which implies that the name “Medway” first appears on the map a little below and not above Maidstone, rather complicates the question; for on my map the name appears as high up as Yalding, and in Saxton’s map it is not given at all.

We are driven to the conclusion, then, that Lambarde, writing in 1576 or earlier, must have had before him either a copy of Symonson’s map, but not in the same state as it appeared in 1596, or some other map of which all record has been completely lost. I suggest, as the most probable explanation, that Lambarde had seen an early, perhaps a trial, impression of Symonson’s map on which some of the names that appear later had not at that time been inserted.

The following is a full description of the original map and its reprints. It was printed on two sheets joined together down the centre. It measures 31 by 21½ inches,

* Quoted from p. 199 of the reprint of the second edition, published in 1826.

on a scale of two miles to one inch. It is framed in an ornamental scroll border, inside of which are three ruled lines, containing the degrees and the minutes of latitude and longitude on the meridian of the Azores. In the top right-hand corner of the map are the Royal Arms of the time of Elizabeth, and in the bottom left-hand corner tables giving a list of the "Lathes, Bailywicks, Hundreds, Market Towns;" "Cityes with their Cathedral and parishe churches;" and Cinque "Portes and their members byinge in Kent;" and lastly, "Franchises." In the bottom right-hand corner is a scale of ten English miles surmounted by a pair of compasses, and the following inscription below:—

A NEW DESCRIPTION OF
KENT

Divided into the fyue Lathes therof: and subdivided into Baylywicks; and Hundredes, with the parishe Churches conteyned within euery of the same Hundredes. All which, for better ynderstandinge, are distinguished with varyetye of coloures: Comprehendinge aswell the Cities; the vsuall Market towns; and the Portes, with their members lying in Kent; As also such of the houses of the Nobylitie and Gentrye as the Plott could conueniently receaue. Wherin moreover the nature of the soyle (whether playne, Hyllye, or wooddye) is more diligentlie observed; and the tractes of Ryuers, Rylles, and creekes, with the trendinge of the sea-shore be more naturally described then heretofore it hath ben done.

Printed and sould by P. Stent

By the travayle of Phil: Symonson
of Rochester gent: 1596 1576*

At the bottom of the map, to the left of the centre: "Engraven by Charles Whitwell." The words "Printed Stent" are engraved apparently by a different hand.

(2.) The next impression that we have of the map is in all respects similar, except that at the top near the left-hand corner, in place of "Parte of Essex" with Romforde, Dagenham, and Raynham Churches, there is given a view of Rye on which is inscribed: "Sir Anthony Van Dyck, Delineavit"; and in the top right-hand corner, in place of

* See note on p. 86.

the Royal Arms, is given: "A view of Dover Castle and Towne from y^e Landside"; and, on the bottom of the view, "W. Hollar fecit". A print of this is in a copy of Philipot in the British Museum, and the engravings are fresh and clear. This impression bears no date, though faint signs of both 1596 and 1576 can be detected. They appear to have been intentionally erased. We can, however, date it approximately between 1635-6, when Hollar first came to England, and 1641, when Van Dyke died; though it is of course possible that the plate was first published after Van Dyke's death. P. Stent's name is given as the publisher, as in the earlier impression, and Whitwell as the engraver.

(3.) The next in order of date would seem to be similar in all respects to the foregoing, except that after "Printed and sould by P. Stent" is added "at y^e White Horse in Giltspur Street," and the date "1659." A copy of this is in the possession of Dr. Cock of Appledore, and he informs me that the earlier dates are faintly visible and that the engravings are clear.

(4.) The next, again undated, is similar, but in place of "P. Stent" appears "printed by J^o Overton at y^e White Horse neare St Pulchers Church." Copies of this impression are in the possession of Dr. Cock, and in the Guildhall and Bodleian Libraries, and in the British Museum.* The plates in all these are exceedingly faint, the plate having evidently become greatly worn. Traces, however, of the earlier dates are still to be detected.

(5.) The map occurs for the fifth and last time in Harris' *History of Kent*, which appeared in 1719. In this case the map is surrounded by a border or frame composed of 118 arms of subscribers to his work. The meridian is altered to that of London. In the top of the map, towards the left, in a frame-like border, "A Map of the County of Kent"; at the bottom, near the centre, "Engraven by Sam^l Parker, 1719"; and filling up the bottom right-hand corner and in place of Symonson's description is "A View of Dover Castle and Towne". Above this view is a scale of 10 miles, and under it "N.B. The Line marked in the Map divides

* Mrs. Gardner Waterman of Stepway House, Hythe, also possesses a copy.
—Ed.

West from East Kent." The views by Van Dyke and Hollar do not appear.

It may be noticed that in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 a few ships are represented in the lower reaches of the Thames, but are not given either in the original impression or in Harris (5). The map given by Harris is not an actual reprint of any of the foregoing, but is based upon them. Some fresh roads are given, *e.g.*, from Croydon to Maidstone, and the churches are mostly re-drawn, and quite a considerable number of additional villages are mentioned. On the other hand the trees are reproduced exactly, both in regard to their position and number. It is clearly not made from a fresh survey, but from Symonson's map brought, more or less, up to date.

It has seemed desirable to deal at some length with the date of the map, because so much of its value and interest depends on the accuracy of its details. In regard to houses, bridges, hills, rivers, and certain other features it does not greatly differ from other early maps, but in some respects it is unique. According to Sir George Fordham—and we could not wish for a greater authority—John Norden (1548—1625 ?) was the first to indicate roads, his predecessor Saxton not giving any. The only maps issued by Norden prior to 1598 that shewed this detail were of Middlesex, London, and Westminster, which appeared in 1593. His next map, that of "Harlfordshire," was not published till 1598. It follows that if the date in the extreme corner of Symonson's map be 1576, he may claim this most important innovation and improvement. If, on the other hand, the date be 1596, he comes a very close second. In addition to this, Symonson also gives us much other information, and of a kind not found at all in Saxton, Speed, or Camden.

As is well known, in their maps, and in most of later date, only a symbol is given to indicate a church. Symonson, on the other hand, represents churches in quite a number of different ways, and in such a manner as to shew, in regard to the tower, its essential character. They are drawn to indicate the following details: (1) a simple tower; (2) with a stair turret; (3) with a lofty, low, or broken spire; (4) with pinnacles; and (5) whether next to a house or in a town or village.

Having carefully compared the map in regard to these particulars with Mr. Oyler's photographs,* I find that of the 251 old churches given by him, in the Diocese of Canterbury, 147 are correctly represented in the map. Of the remainder 81 are inaccurate only in giving a spire where there is not one at present. I have not been able to check this apparent discrepancy to any large extent, but in the few cases where I have done so, *e.g.*, West Farleigh and Maidstone, though they have no spire at the present time they had one when Symonson published his map.

In reference to this point, the representation of St. Mary's Church at Town Sutton, or Sutton Valence, is particularly interesting. It is shewn by Symonson as possessing a tower surmounted by a truncated or broken spire. On referring to Mr. Angell's account† of this church we find, *inter alia*, a picture representing it as it was in 1823, just before it was pulled down, and it is there shewn with a tower surmounted by a sloping roof, from the flat top of which projects a low spire surmounted by a weather-cock. In the text Mr. Angell quotes Hasted to the effect that "the steeple stands on the north side, and had a high spire, the upper half of which having been burnt down by lightning, it was at that part flat and covered with lead." It would be interesting to know if there is any record of the date of this destruction.

As regards other details shewn on the map, we find that the chief rivers and many of their tributaries are clearly and correctly shewn, and the chief roads and bridges, and in one case a ford, clearly noted. Towns and villages, the more important houses with their parks, castles, windmills, woods, and hills are also shewn. Changes in the coast line and in the course of some of the rivers and the innings in Romney and other marshes are particularly interesting and valuable.

In regard to the date and origin of the map there is one other point that requires notice. We find on the copy of the map here described the words "Printed and sould by P. Stent". On the dated copy of 1659 the following addition appears: "at y^e White Horse in giltspur Street". Both Sir

* T. H. Oyler, *Parish Churches of the Diocese of Canterbury* (1910).

† C. F. Angell, *Parish Church of St. Mary's at Town Sutton* (1874).

George Fordham and Dr. Cock commented on the occurrence of Stent's name on both these maps, because, as they pointed out, he was a known publisher of the seventeenth century. On referring to Sir George Fordham's Catalogue of Hertfordshire Maps I found that Stent published a reprint of Saxton's map in 1652 (?) and 1665 (?), or thereabouts, and another map, very similar to Saxton's, also of about 1665. Besides these he published a map of England dated 1665, a copy of which is in the Inner Temple Library, and Sir George Fordham tells me "there is a catalogue of Stent's maps and other publications, dated 1662, in the Gough collection in the Bodleian. It appears from an undated advertisement of John Overton's that he succeeded Stent in his business."

It is, I must admit, difficult to explain this appearance of Stent's name on maps so wide apart as 1596 and 1665. It is, of course, quite possible that there were two publishers of the same name, possibly father and son, and that the latter succeeded to the business. It is very curious that Gough does not notice this point, and still more so that both he in his *British Topography* and J. R. Smith in *Bibliotheca Cantiana*, though they quote Lambarde's statement that Symonson had "lately published" a map of Kent in or before 1596, describe an impression containing the plates by Hollar and Van Dyke, failing to notice that it was obviously impossible that Lambarde could refer to a map that must have been printed many years after his death, which occurred in 1601.

Gough also describes it as "Printed and sold by P. Stent and J. Overton." I have not been able to trace a copy with this imprint, nor have I come across a coloured impression as mentioned in the original "Description" in the copy of 1596.

Of Symonson himself I have not been able to obtain any information. It has been suggested that he worked on certain plans of the estates belonging to the Rochester Bridge Wardens, but the only plan that I have seen is evidently of later date.

A fine copy of Symonson's map of 1576—96, inserted in a copy of the second edition of Lambarde, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby on Thursday, 17 October 1912, from the collection of the late Mr. G. P. A. Pembroke.

HERNE.

II.—HERNE WILLS: ABSTRACTS.

(Continued from Vol. XXVIII., p. 114.)

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

62.—MARGARET, widow of JOHN HYK. (See No. 50,
Vol. XXVIII., p. 108.)

18 October 1492. To be buried in the churchyard. To son Alexander, a querne,* and for the same he to give to his brother Thomas, 12*d*. Also Alexander have the youngest grey horse, a calf, a brass pot, and a pan, a pan unbounded of brass, pair of sheets, coverlet with birds wrought thereon, diaper towel, borde cloth, and flat bason of laten. To son George, a querne* in the kitchen, a donne [? dun] horse, black cow, the best calf, one great pot of brass, great kettle of brass, stopyn† of brass, flat basin, my best coverlet, a pair of sheets of the best hemp, and my best borde cloth. To son Thomas, a baye horse, cow, bull calf, a kettle and my middle pan of brass, pair of sheets, and a borde cloth. To son Richard, a cow called Tyt, a new kettle and the ringell stopyn of brass, pair of sheets, and a borde cloth. Daughter Isabell have two ewes, and to every of her children two ewes. Sons Alexander and George have my cart with its apparel. To son Alexander, all my part of the wood of Southwood and a croft with appurtenances before the gate of Richard Paramore. Son George to have the tenement where I live, with five acres of land, and a weir annexed unto the weir of Nicholas Hawlott. Son Thomas have the tenement with lands lately bought of Wm. Felton, a piece of land called Thornfeld, parcel of wood and land called the Nek, and a weir late of Henry Lynches. Son Richard, the land called the Little Downe, three acres at the Bekyn, and four acres called Helbarough land, and the land weir. Sons Alexander and George ex'ors. Prob. 18 Dec. 1492.

(Vol. III., fol. 329.)

* A handmill for grinding grain or seed.

† A stuppyn or stupen is a stew-pan or skillet.—Parish and Shaw, *Dict. Kentish Dialect*.

63.—NICHOLAS ALEYN.

6 March 1494-5. To be buried in the churchyard. Wife Alice have one great pot, a pan, twelve small dishes, six other dishes, and six saucers de electro. Residue to Simon Graunte and Wm. Aleyn my son, to dispose for my soul, and they ex'ors, with Thos. Stuard overseer. Wife Alice to have for life yearly 13s. 4*d.* out of my tenement in Hunter Street, with eleven acres of land thereunto annexed, and a little Hamell at Pollars, with seven rods of land, between the land sometime of Matthew Phyllyppe, knight, towards the east and south, and the lands of Alex. Ewell west. Vincent my son and Agnes his wife have my tenement at Hunter Street, paying yearly to Alice the 13s. 4*d.*; and at the death of Vincent and Agnes to John their son and his heirs; if John die without heirs then to William, another son of Vincent, and his heirs, etc.; if none, to Simon, son of Vincent, and his heirs; but if none, then to be sold by ex'ors and feoffees, and the money disposed in Herne church for my soul, Alice my wife, my father and mother, etc. Wife Alice to have 13s. 4*d.* yearly from seven acres and a rood of land in Popys [*i.e.*, Poppy] field, four acres and a barn with a garden called Calysham, and five acres called Knolle, which Thomas my son shall have, paying the 13s. 4*d.* Wife Alice to have 6*s.* a year out of my tenement in Hernstone which is called Cokys, and seven acres of land at Cotheysfield, which son John to have, paying the 6*s.* Wife Alice to have 13s. 4*d.* yearly out of my tenement at Chelds, and all lands at Musden in Chislett, which son William to have and pay the 13s. 4*d.* Sons Thomas and John, two acres of wood called Cothey. Wife to have for life my tenement at Hernystone that I bought of Richard Notte, and after her death to be sold, and with the money a priest to sing in the church for my soul, Alice my wife, etc., for one year. Daughter Cristean, wife of Richard Smale, have ten and half acres called Northwillows. Prob. 23 Nov. 1496.

(Vol. III., fol. 112.)

64.—RICHARD PARAMORE.

16 April 1495. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of Blessed Mary a bushel of barley. To wife Joan all the utensils of my living-room, bedroom, and kitchen, also the residue, and Joan with William Paramore ex'ors. Wife to have and occupy my tenement with all lands, and my weir, during her life, then to be sold, and from the money my daughters Elyne, Isabell, Alson, and

Thomesine to have 20s. each within two years of the death of Joan. Residue of lands among my three sons Vincent, William, and Richard. Prob. . . . 1495. (Vol. IV., fol. 42.)

65.—JOHN EASTWELL.

22 March 1495-6. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 3s. 4d. To son Alexander, my best pot, a jake, and a pollear. To Martin my second son, one pot, jake, salett, and a bill. To daughter Joan, my best chest, and to daughter Elisabeth, my second chest. Residue after paying debts and legacies to my wife Margaret, together with certain implements belonging to my tenement—the best table, cheese board, and a quern. Wife Margaret and Robert Notingham ex'ors. Feoffees: Robert Notingham, Alexander Goffe, Thos. Goffe, and Thos. Salkyn, who shall grant to Robert Notingham a piece of ground in the Borough of Hampton, and a place called Cuttyng of 22 acres, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, paying for the same £42, viz., to Margaret my wife £12 within two years after my death, at my month's day £5, and twelve-month's day £5. To Alexander my son when twenty, £10, and to Martin my son, £10 when twenty, and to my daughters Elisabeth and Joan, each £5 at their marriage. To my sons Alexander and Martin all my other lands equally. Prob. 19 July 1496.

(Vol. IV., fol. 103.)

66.—HAMO AT SEE.

7 September 1496. To be buried in the churchyard, and a priest to celebrate in the Church of Herne for my soul and all the faithful departed for a year, and have five marcs (£3 6s. 8d.). Residue after paying debts, etc., to Marione my wife and Thomas my son, and they ex'ors. Feoffees: William at See, Thomas Cobb, James Cobb, and Thomas at See, who are to allow wife Marione and son Thomas to occupy my tenements and lands during the life of Marione equally between them, and at her death to Thomas my son and his heirs for ever. Prob. 7 Nov. 1496.

(Vol. IV., fol. 117.)

67.—JOAN CHESTFIELD. (See No. 17 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 96.)

20 December 1496. To be buried in the churchyard. To Margerie and Elisabeth my daughters, one cow each. Residue to James Church and Vincent Paramore, my ex'ors, to dispose for my soul. Prob. 13 March 1496-7.

(Vol. IV., fol. 129.)

68.—MICHAEL NOTT.

10 January 1497-8. To be buried in the churchyard. To wife Agnes all my utensils in the living room, bedroom, and kitchen, and wife executrix. To Michael Nott all pertaining to my trade (*ad artem meam*). My tenement in the parish of Reculver and in the Borough of Hoth to be sold, and the money to fulfill my will and pay debts; and Michael Nott have all the movables of the tenement within and without except that is nalefaste (*sic*). My sons Christopher, Robert, and Gefferay have the residue of the money. Prob. 19 March 1497-8. (Vol. IV., fol. 191.)

69.—GEORGE HYKS. (See No. 50 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 108.)

30 April 1498. To be buried in the churchyard. Wife Joan and Alexander Hyks ex'ors. Feoffees: John Hyks, Alex. Hyks, Thos. Hyks, and Wm. Baker, to sell one acre of ground in Bekyn felthys* at a place called Busshe to pay debts, etc. Wife Joan to have and occupy my tenement, with lands, woods, and weirs during her life, except she be with a man-child, then he when sixteen to have 16 acres of ground, seven at the Cliff and nine of Upland. After the death of Joan the tenement, etc., remain to the same man-child and his heirs. If a maid-child five marcs at her marriage, and the tenement, lands, etc., to Alex. Hyks and Thomas Hyks my brothers equally, they paying to my daughter 10 marcs. Prob. 31 July 1498. (Vol. IV., fol. 218.)

70.—ROBERT NOTINGHAM. (See No. 56 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 111.)

15 Nov. 1498. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 6s. 8d. That my great pan, best spit, folding table, with all the apparel of the hall, remain and abide to my tenement. To son Vincent, a feather bed, bolster, pair of blankets, etc., a horse, cow, cart, plough, harrow, and "all the Bakon hanging in the rooff," also all the wheat growing at Colwood, and as much corn as will sow his lands. To Nicholas Notingham, a great brass pot, a pan of two gallons, etc. To Thomas my son, a kettle, bason, ewer, etc. To James my son, a great pan, mattress, etc. To Anthony my son, a feather bed, etc. To each son, ten ewes and ten twelvemonthyngs. Daughters Joan and Margery, each to have ten marcs (£6 13s. 4d.) to their marriage. To the wife of my brother William, a pair of coral beads, and to William a piece of silver, and to each son two

* Feld or Fill is a field. (*Dict. Kentish Dialect.*)

silver spoons, and to each dau. one silver spoon. To the wife of Thomas my brother, my wife's furred gown. To Richard my brother, my russet gown. To each of Robert at Seys' children one ewe. Ex'ors: Wm. Notingham my brother and Vincent my son. Feoffees: John Gode, Thos. Cobbe, Robert at See, Alexander Goff, Wm. Aleyn. Son Vincent to have my principal tenement with three crofts, and a grove next the same of 37 acres of ground, paying to Anthony my son yearly, 13s. 4d. Son Nicholas to have all my lands that I have at Thomas Alyn, in the Borough of Hampton, when twenty years of age. Son Thomas the six acres next the pese [foot] wey beside Edington. Son James to have the two acres next John Athallys garden, and two acres next the way at John Athalls, and three and half acres next Wm. at Seys land. Son Anthony to have three acres at Stone and four acres at Chislet. Prob. 13 May 1499. (Vol. V., fol. 19.)

71.—ALEXANDER ALYN.

10 April 1499. To be buried in the churchyard. To wife Florence, all my utensils and my tenement with garden of two acres, etc., in the Borough of Beltynge at Hunterstreet, and wife to be executrix. Prob. 24 Feb. 1499-1500. (Vol. V., fol. 59.)

72.—WILLIAM A DANE.

3 August 1499. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 12d.; Light of St. Mary, 20d. To dau. Sara, a querne. Residue to wife Margerie. Ex'ors: John Hamond and John Borley. Feoffees: John Hamond, Thomas Maye, Andrew Webster. Wife to have my tenement with six acres of ground for her life, then to Sara and her heirs, except one acre to be sold for 40s., and the money disposed in Herne church for my soul, Margery my wife, and all Christian souls. Prob. 18 May 1500. (Vol. V., fol. 71.)

73.—WILLIAM ATTE SEE. (See No. 8 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 92.)

11 May 1500. To be buried in the churchyard. To the five children of my dau. Elianor, 6s. 8d. each. In dirige and mass and other charitable deeds at my burial, five marcs (£3 6s. 8d.), month's mind, 100s., and twelvemonth's mind, 100s. To the Friars-Preachers and Friars-Austin of Canterbury, to each half a quarter of wheat. Ex'ors: wife Katherine, son William, and Robert atte See. Wife Katherine to have the tenement where I now live and forty acres adjoining, and ten acres next the Bekyn for life; then to son William if alive and his heirs for ever, but if son William die without

lawful heirs before he is twenty, then the tenement with lands and appurts., after the death of Katherine, to Elianor my dau., if alive, for her life, and at her death to Robert the son of Henry atte See and his heirs for ever. To son William, a piece of land called Calverthen, three pieces of land beside Howgh wood, another piece called Beane-field in the Borough of Strode, a messuage and five acres of land at Stretend, two crofts at Elphyes, a piece of land at Charnefeld, two other pieces of land at Longdyche in the Borough of Thorneden, three yards [*i.e.*, roods] of land beside the Bekyn, four acres of wood with the ground in Chislet, and three acres of land at Foorde in a field called Cocheyfeld, bought of Lawrence Helar and John Ode. To dau. Elianor, a piece of land called Oldmede of five acres. Son William also to have a piece of land called Hatcherds in the parish of Reculver, on condition he keep and sustain my yearly Obit of 6s. 8d. in the Church of Herne for twenty years next after my death, for my soul, parents, and all christian souls, to be kept within fourteen days after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, as follows: two priests at the Dirige, every of them for his Dirige and Mass, 6d.; two parish clerks to be at the same, to each 4d.; and to the sexton, 6d.; and the residue to poor people of Herne and in other charitable deeds at the discretion of my ex'ors. If William or his heirs failed to do this, then my feoffees to take the land called Hatcherds to ferm and with the profits carry out the same Obit for twenty years. Witnesses: John a Manne, Henry atte See, Thomas atte See, John Ode, John Young. Prob. 12 Oct. 1500. (Vol. VI., fol. 5.)

74.—JOHN LACKER.

7 July 1500. To be buried in the churchyard. Ex'ors: wife Katherine and Thomas Seynt. Feoffees: John Hyk, Thos. Cobbe, John Hoo-de, Richard Paramore. Wife Katherine to have for life my tenement with eleven acres and a rod of land at Hunterstreet, and at her death to dau. Joan, wife of Thomas Seynt, but if Joan die before Katherine, then to the heirs of Joan, but if none to Thomas Seynt. Witnesses: John Aldye, Thomas Hawlett, Thomas Oulpett. Prob. 1 Dec. 1500. (Vol. VI., fol. 8.)

75.—VALENTINE COBBE. (See No. 42.)

8 Feb. 1500-1. To be buried in the churchyard. At my burial, 40s., which my ex'ors to receive of James Cobb my brother for the land sold to him by me. To John at Hall, carpenter, and Alys his wife, my mother, 40s.; and to John at Hall, six ewes.

To Wm. Kenett my brother, four ewes. To James Cobb, my brother, six ewes; and to each of his children one ewe. Feoffees: Robert at See, Vincent Notingham, John at Hall, carpenter, who are to sell one acre of land at Westbregge at the place called Downegrove in the Borough of Hampton, and with the money provide a priest in the Church of Herne. Ex'ors: John at Hall and Vincent Notingham. Prob. . . . 1501. (Vol. VI., fol. 30.)

76.—VINSENT ALEN. (See No. 63.)

24 February 1500-1. To be buried in the churchyard. To sons John, Simon, and William, three acres of wheat when it is ready to crop. Wife have all moveable goods, and executrix. Prob. 14 June 1501. (Vol. VI., fol. 35.)

77.—JAMES A DANE.

20 May 1501. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 6s. 8d. To the Lights of St. Mary, St. Katherine, and St. James, a bushel of barley. Wife Margery to have my tenement with garden in the Street of Herne, next unto the Vicarage, for her life; then to my sons John and Thomas, who also shall have all my other lands, etc., in Herne and Reculver, paying to Margery 20s. yearly. Ex'ors: wife Margery and son John. Prob. 5 July 1501. (Vol. VI., fol. 38.)

78.—JOHN KNEPE. (See No. 37 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 105.)

20 October 1502. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 12d.; to all the Lights in the church, 6d. To son Thomas, 26s. 8d.; dau. Cristian, 13s. 4d.; dau. Joan, 6s. 8d.; to be paid within a year of the death of Julian my wife. Wife Julian have all my lands and tenements with appurts. for her life; then to son James, four acres of land before my gate and one acre of wood called the further acre, but if James die without lawful heirs then to son John. That son John after the death of Julian have all the residue of my lands and tenements, except two acres next to the four acres, which two acres shall be sold to pay debts, etc. Ex'ors: wife Julian and son John. Prob. not entered.

(Vol. VII., fol. 51.)

79.—THOMAS MAGGE.

16 August 1502. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 6d. Half an acre called Bigode in the Borough of Beltinge to be sold to pay my debts. My four outewerys [*i.e.*, weirs] to be

sold, and wife Rose have the land weir. Land called Semtestrowes or Stonyland of two acres to be sold, when dau. Isabell twelve years of age, and the money divided equally between Katherine, Cislei, Joan, and Isabell, my daus., to their marriage, but if they die then the land to son Thomas, my wife having the profit of the land until the age of Isabell. After the death of my wife Rose my lands and tenements to son Thomas, who if he is not then twenty-one that Thos. Colsoll my cousin shall have the custody of son Thomas. Witnesses: Thos. Howlyn, Thos. Colsoll, Henry Webster. Prob. 14 Dec. 1502. (Vol. VII., fol. 41.)

80.—JOHN HOKAR.

4 March 1504-5. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Mary, 6*d.*; to the Light called the Trendle,* 6*d.* Ex'ors: wife Margerie and Robert Goodhew. After the death of my father that Thomas my son have the tenement in which I live in the Borough of Hampton at a place called Edynton, and to his heirs for ever. If my wife is delivered of a son he is to have six acres of land, two at Seestreet and four at Edynton, when he is twenty-one. Wife Margery to have the occupying and profits of the same six acres until the child is of age, but if a maid child then son Thomas to have the six acres, paying £4 to the girl's marriage. Prob. . . . 1505. (Vol. VIII., fol. 64.)

81.—ROBERT PHELIP. (See No. 21 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 97.)

20 March 1504-5. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 12*d.* Wife Joan and son John ex'ors. Feoffees: Wm. Ingram, John Nethersole, Harry Gosbarn. Wife Joan to have and occupy during her life my tenement with all lands thereto in the parishes of Swaleclif, Whitstaple, and Hakinton; then to son John and his heirs for ever. Also wife Joan have and occupy for life all my lands in Herne in the Boroughs of Strode and Hampton, at a place called Grenehill, and at her death then to son William and

* Trendles or trindles were, originally, coils or rolls (cf. our word *trundle*) of wax taper, such as were burned before some shrine by the friends of a sick man making intercession for his recovery—"generally made as long as the sick man's height of stature, and twisted in the trindle form"—see illustration in *Rocke, Church of Our Fathers* (ed. 1896), iii., 344. Later, as in this Will, "the Light called the Trendle" signified "a kind of chandelier or series of circular, graduated wheels, attached horizontally to a pole, and often suspended by a cord from the roof," probably before the great rood, as at Burmarsh, Chatham and Margate (*Test. Cant.*, pp. 40, 79, 211). See Cox, in *Curious Church Gleanings*, p. 56, where an entry referring to St. Laurence, Reading, is quoted: "payed for the tymber trendle for Candlemas Day iiij*d.*" (1539-40).

"Paid for wax bought for the Trendyll hanging in the Church of Lydd, before the high cross there, 5*s.* 9*d.*" (1450-1).—*Records of Lydd*, p. 148.

his heirs, paying to Isabel my dau. ten marcs (£6 13s. 4d.), and to dau. Agnes five marcs; and to John Crispe of Thanet, esquire, £6; and to Sir Thos. Swanne, chaplain, 33s. 4d. After the death of Joan, then sons William and John give to Swalcliff church two torches, price 4s. each. Prob. 8 June 1505. (Vol. VIII., fol. 66.)

82.—JOHN BAKER.

10 October 1502. Buried in the churchyard. Ex'or: William Baker. That my son William have a piece of ground called Crofte to the Cliff ward in the Borough of Beltinge, containing eight acres of land, and to his heirs for ever; also four acres of ground next unto the east part of the same Croft. Sons William and James have three acres of land at Cliff, and two acres of wood called Hawe, between them. Prob. 18 June 1505. (Vol. VIII., fol. 75.)

83.—LAWRENCE HELAR.

22 April 1505. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 3s. 4d. To the Light of St. Mary, two bushels of barley; to the Lights of St. Mary of Pity, St. Martin, and St. Katherine, to each one bushel of barley. To the reparation of one window in the chancel of St. John in the Church of Herne, 20s. To buying one book for the Chapel of Hothe, 6s. 8d. To the reparation of the parish church of Westbere, as much of my land within the same parish as shall sell for 20s. To John Helar, a monk of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, when he shall celebrate his first mass, 20s. To John Helar, tanner, in the Lane called North Lane, Canterbury,* 40s., and to his son William Helar, 6s. 8d. To Agnes Helar, 6s. 8d. Ex'ors: John Percyvall and John Helar of Chartham. All my lands, woods, and messuages in Herne, Sturrey, and Westbere, of which the feoffees are Alexander Cobbe, John Oode (*sic*), Nicholas Litolwood, William Clark, senior, and Bennet Ambrose. All my lands and tenements in the Hundred of Blengate and Westgate to be sold and with the money a priest to sing in the Church of Herne for my soul, friends, etc., for half a year; also Beaton my wife have £6 13s. 4d. on condition that Harry at See, with the assent and agreement of Beaton my wife, delivers to my feoffees my tenement which he had with thirteen acres of land. Witnesses: Thos. Luton, Wm. Hends, Robert Davy. Prob. not entered, Vol. for years 1503-6. (Con. Vol. VIII., fol. 110.)

* There was a William Heler of the parish of Holy Cross, Canterbury, tanner, who was admitted a Freeman in 1467. (J. M. Cowper, *Freemen of Canterbury*.)

84.—ROBERT DAVY.

10 Sept. 1505. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 6s. 8*d.*; to the Lights of Our Lady and St. Peter to each a bushel of barley. That my daus. Joan, Katherine, and Elys have six ewes each. Residue to wife Avice, who with son Gregory ex'ors. Wife to have my tenement at Bromefield in the Borough of Hege, with all my lands for five years after my death; then to son Gregory, with twelve acres of arable land and one acre of wood next to the place, and to his heirs for ever. Son Anthony to have twelve acres of arable land and the residue of the wood. My two sons to pay yearly to my wife, 20*s.*, after the term of five years. No Prob. Vol. for 1503-6. (Vol. VIII., fol. 121.)

85.—JOAN, late wife of ROBERT PHELIP. (See No. 81.)

18 August 1506. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of Our Lady, a bushel of wheat. To dau. Isabelle, a cow, young heiffer, ten ewes, a red coverlet, two pairs of sheets, etc. To son William, a mare with a foal, and a young calf, and to my son's wife a russet gown. To Richard Lentin and Agnes Lentin my dau., one heiffer, a calf, etc. To Isabel Knepe, one ewe, and to Julian Knepe, four bushels of wheat. Ex'ors: son William and Richard Lentin. Prob. 7 August 1506. (Vol. VIII., fol. 143.)

86.—WILLIAM PHELIPPS. (See No. 81.)

26 July 1506. To be buried in the churchyard next to the grave of my father. To the high altar, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the Light of St. Martin, 12*d.* Ex'ors to sell five acres of land at Cultonyes, nine acres at Hilling, four acres at Belebregge, and nine acres at Strode, and with the money pay debts, etc., the residue to Margery my wife, who with William at See and Elinore, late wife of Thomas Everard, to be ex'ors. Wife Margery to have the tenement where I live and sixty acres of land adjoining for one year, and if Margery be with child then she shall have the tenement until the child is sixteen; then the same child to have it, paying to Margery during her life 40*s.* yearly. If no child then Walter Colman have my aforesaid tenement and lands, until his son Lawrence Colman, my godson, is sixteen, paying to my wife the 40*s.* yearly, then Lawrence to have the same; but if Lawrence die before sixteen, then to my next heirs for ever. To Richard Howting my cousin four acres of land at Whitley, and to his sister Katherine, now wife

of Thos. Notingham, my garden at Strode of two acres of land. Witnesses: Thomas Goffe, Alexander Goffe, Richard Howting, John Clark. Prob. 22 Sept. 1506. (Vol. VIII., fol. 147.)

87.—WILLIAM BOYKIN.

20 March 1505-6. To be buried in the churchyard. Daus. Elinore, Isabel, and Margery, each to have two acres of land at Hoverland. Wife Godlefe to have for life my tenement called Weyfrynge with all lands, except the six acres to my daus., and at the death of my wife to my daus. equally. My tenement at Herne town to be sold and the money to pay debts, etc., and for my soul. Ex'ors: Wife Godlefe and Thomas Cobb. Witnesses: Sir Thomas Swan, clerk, Henry at See, Valentine Cobb. Prob. 5 October 1506. (Vol. VIII., fol. 149.)

88.—NICHOLAS NOTINGHAM. (See No. 70.)

26 August 1506. To be buried in the churchyard. That my brother Vincent have five acres of land called Oldbarton in the Borough of Hampton; my brothers Thomas and James, six acres of land at a place called Thomas Alynys, equally between them. To John and Robert, the sons of Vincent Notingham, two acres of land at Oldbarton gate when they are twenty-one. Ex'ors: Sir John Caton, vicar, and Vincent Notingham. Prob. 1 December 1506. (Vol. VIII., fol. 153.)

89.—MARGERY PHELIP. (See No. 86.)

12 April 1507. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 12*d.*; to the Church, a pair of my best sheets to make therewith two altar cloths. To the Light of St. Martin, 12*d.*; of St. Katherine, 4*d.*; of St. Thomas, a bushel of wheat. To Elynore Consaunt my mother, my salt sellar of silver and best chafyr. To William Consaunt my brother, my great brass pot, best feather bed, with a traunson, a coverlet, and pair of sheets next to the best, and two yards of violet cloth. To Alice Consaunt my sister, my best gown and best kyrtil, and second harnessed girdle, a hanging bed with the apparel, a pair of sheets, two platters, two pewter dishes. To Jone Consaunt my sister, my best girdle, a brass pot, two platters, two candlesticks, my best table-cloth, a pair of sheets with a white hanging bed. To Katherine my sister, my best bason with a cover, a pair of sheets, two towels of diaper. To Walter Colman,

my husband's best gown, a feather bed with a traunson, my second coverlet, pair of blankets, pair of sheets, a great spit, a painted cloth hanging in the hall; also to my sister his wife, a tukkyng girdle harnessed with silver. That my mother Elynore and brother William Consaunt shall occupy and take the profits of all such lands and tenements which late were my husband's for the term by him in his last will to me bequeathed, to be bestowed for the health of my soul after the death of Elynore and William, who are to be my ex'ors. Witnesses: Mr. Vicar of Herne, James Paramore, John Clarke. Prob. date not entered. (Vol. IX., fol. 22.)

90.—JOHN HOODE OF FAVERSHAM.

31 August 1506. To be buried in the churchyard of Faversham. Bequeaths to son John all his houses and lands called Hedington in Herne; to son Henry, five acres called Come in Herne; and to John Hode his godson, son of Christopher Hode, eight and half acres of land at Studhill in Herne, and four acres in Swhalflete. Prob. 22 April 1507.

(Archdeaconry Vol. X., 6.)

91.—JOHN HIKKE.

16 March 1507-8. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Lights of St. Martin, Our Lady, Our Lady of Pity, St. Katherine, and St. Peter, to each a bushel of barley. My wife [Isabelle*] to have a chamber in my homestall† for her life and six marcs (£4) yearly, to be paid by Thomas my son; also wife to have all the grain on the ground, three kine, 20 ewes, 10 wethers of the best. To dau. Margaret, one acre of land at Upstreet for ever; and that Saunder German, one of the sons of my said dau., have three acres of land at Haukette; to John German, son of my dau. Margaret, three acres of land at Milham. To Thomas German, son of Margaret, one and half acres of land price 40s. To Margaret German, dau. of my dau. Margaret, 4 marcs (£2 13s. 4d.) to her marriage. To Joan, the dau. of my son Thomas, 40s.; to Agnes and Isabell, daus. of my son, four marcs to their marriage. To my

* "Isabelle, widow of John Hikke," afterwards lived at Reculver, and by her will, dated 31 October 1510, desired to be buried in the churchyard of St. Martin of Herne next to her husband. One of the witnesses to her will was Thomas Cosyn, heremyte, of Brodesteyr (in Reculver). (Con. Vol. X., fol. 65.)

† An obsolete form of Homestead.—*New Eng. Dict.*

dau. Constance, 10s. To the Roodloft of Herne Church, when they begin to set up any part of it, 40s. Ex'ors: Thos. Hikke my son, and Thomas Germin my son-in-law. Prob. 2 Oct. 1508.

(Vol. IX., fol. 103.)

92.—THOMAS COBBE. (See No. 58 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 113.)

1 December 1508. To be buried in the churchyard. That my daus. Godlefe and Isabelle each have a cow, also to their marriage 40s. to be paid by my son James. Ex'ors: my wife [not named] and son James, who are to cause to be carried 100 loads of stone for mending the highway between Hampton Hawe and Wevering every year for three years. Wife to have all my lands, tenements, profits from my weirs, and all other movables for a year; then to James my son half part, and the other half to my wife for life, and James to pay 40s. yearly to his mother. To Thomas, son of Valentine Cobbe my son, five acres of land at Stonylands. To Valentine my son, a house with two acres of land in which he lives at Hampton Hill, with a house at Hampton Brokeside, and five acres of land, also half of my boat, the other half to son James. Witnesses: Sir John Pirkins, parish priest, Alex. Cobbe, Thomas at See, Richard Howting. Prob. (Vol. 1506-9). (Vol. IX., fol. 109.)

93.—WILLIAM ALEYN. (See No. 76.)

4 November 1508. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar for tithes, 3s. 4d.; to the Light of St. Peter, a bushel of barley; of Our Lady, two bushels of barley. To every of my sons, 60 ewes, four kine, and a horse, when aged 20 years; to daus. Christian and Joan, 40s., a cow, and ten ewes at the day of their marriage. To William, son of Vincent Aleyn, two drawing bullocks, and my messuage at Grenehill, and messuage at Yongstreet. Ex'ors: Margarie my wife and John Aleyn my brother. That wife Margarie have and receive the profits, etc., of my tenement where I now live, and a field called Kittesfield, another called Stretesfield, and one acre of land at Strode Barrow in Herne, also all my lands, etc., in Chislet until Nicholas my son is 20 years old, then to him and his heirs for ever, paying to my wife £20 yearly. Also Margerie to have all the profits of my lands and tenements in the Borough of Hawe and Beltinge until Anthony my son is twenty, then to him and his heirs. To John Aleyn my brother,

one acre of land in a field called Cotheyfield. A piece of land called Gomeslys to be sold, and with the money a yearly Obit in the Church. No Probate date (Vol. 1506-9). (Vol. IX., fol. 111.)

94.—THOMAS AT SEE. (See No. 66.)

6 December 1508. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of Our Lady, a sheep price 16*d.*; of St. Katherine, a bushel of barley. To son William, a cow, ten sheep, and my "were bote." To every of my daus., 40*s.* at their marriage to be paid by Cristine my wife. That John at See of Whitstaple after my death enfeoff my feoffees in all my lands and tenements at Studhill, the which with my two uttermost weirs at Bonehill and all my lands and woods in the Borough of Thorneden shall remain to William my son and his heirs, and he to enter into them at the Feast of St. Michael next after my death. Wife Cristine to have all the issues and profits of my tenement at See Street, with all lands pertaining thereto, until Hamon my son is twenty years of age, then Hamon to have the same, paying to Cristine yearly from the same 20*s.*, with right of distress if unpaid. Also Cristine to have all the issue and profits of my tenement at Greenhill with its lands in the Borough of Strode until Vincent my son is twenty years old, then to Vincent, paying to Cristine 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, with right of distress for the same. To son Hamon when sixteen years old, my land at Bonehill; to son Vincent when sixteen, my land at Hampton; if any son die without lawful heirs, his share to the survivors equally. Ex'ors: wife Cristine and son William, with Vincent Paramore, overseer. Prob. . . . (Vol. IX., fol. 120.)

95.—THOMAS SALKYN.

21 November 1508. To be buried in the churchyard beside my father there. To Stephen Salkyn my cousin, 20*s.*; and to Isabel his wife, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to William Salkyn, 20*s.*; to Robert Salkyn, 15*s.* A priest to sing in the Church for my soul, wife, father and mother, and all good friends for half a year and have five marcs. Ex'ors: Stephen Salkyn and Alexander Goff, to dispose for my soul. The tenement where I live, with six acres of land, to be sold, and the money to fulfil my will. A yearly Obit in the Church from the farm of three acres of land at Henneford for ten years, then the three acres to be sold and the money in pious uses. Prob. . . . (Vol. 1506-9). (Vol. IX., fol. 126.)

96.—NICHOLAS EWELL.

8 September 1510. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Lights of St. Martin, Our Lady, and Jesus, to each a bushel of barley. To son John, twenty ewes and two kine when he cometh to the age of twenty-one. Residue to wife Joan to dispose for my soul, and to be executrix, with Sir John Perkins, overseer. Wife Joan to have and receive the issues and profits of all my lands and tenements until son John is twenty-one, then John to have the same paying yearly to his mother 13s. 4d.; but if John die before twenty-one, without heirs, then at the death of Joan to be sold and from the money five marcs to a priest to sing in the Church of Reculver; and to the reparation of the king's highway between Herne Church and Hunters Street 40s., or else some other bad road; also 20s. to be given to poor people and for an Obit in Herne Church. Two pieces of land of four acres called Melfield and Cowlls to be sold to pay my debts and bequests. Prob. 24 March 1510-11. (Vol. X., fol. 103.)

97.—WILLIAM NOTINGHAM. (See No. 56 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 111.)

2 Feb. 1510-11. To be buried in the churchyard. Ex'ors: Wife Joan and Thomas Goff. Feoffees: Vincent Notingham, Alexander Goff, Thomas Salkyn, Thomas Crom. Wife Joan to have and occupy the messuage in which I live, with a hamlet (*sic*) and a croft of land before the gate of the same, until son Thomas is eighteen, then he to have the same, paying to Joan his sister to her marriage 13s. 4d.; but if Thomas die before he is eighteen, then to Margery my dau. at the age of twenty, paying the 13s. 4d. to Joan my dau.; but if Margery die before twenty, then to Joan when eighteen and her heirs; but if none, then to be sold and the money to find a secular priest to sing in Herne Church for my soul, etc., for two years and have 20 marcs (£13 6s. 8d.). Dau. Margery to have a piece of land called Crowe at her marriage. Three acres of land at Knepys Broke to be sold, and the money to pay debts, etc. No Prob. entered (Vol. 1509-11). (Vol. X., fol. 105.)

98.—RICHARD WILKS.

8 May 1510. To be buried in the Church of St. Martin. To the maintenance of the Brotherhood of Jesus in the same Church, 20d. To making a window over St. Christopher in the Church,

5 mares (£3 6s. 8*d.*). Wife Katherine executrix, and she to have the place I now dwell in and all my lands, except the place which I bought of James a Dane, and six acres of land bought of Wm. Ewell, Innys Ewell, and John Alyn, until John my son is twenty-one, then he to have the same; but if he die before then, to Amy my dau. and her heirs; but if none, to be sold, and 20*s.* to the repair of the Church of Herne; to the repair of St. Peter's in Thanet, 20*s.*; to thirty poor maidens half living in Herne and the other half in the parish of St. Peter, £10; to the Brotherhood Mass of Herne, 5 mares; and for four bells to hang about the canopy, 26*s.* 8*d.* Prob. 24 March 1510-11. (Vol. X., fol. 108.)

99.—NICHOLAS RYDAR.

10 August 1510. To be buried in the Church behind the font next to the west door, and to the Church for my burial, 6*s.* 8*d.* To the Lights of St. Martin, Our Lady, the Cross in the Roodloft, and of Jesus, to each 8*d.* Yearly to the maintenance of the Jesus Mass for seven years, 12*d.* To Francis Rydar's wife, 6*s.* 8*d.* and my chest; to the wife of John Rydar, 6*s.* 8*d.* Residue, after paying debts, etc., to Francis, John, and Thomas Rydar equally, and Francis Rydar ex'or. My tenement and land to be sold, and the money to provide a priest to sing for my soul, etc., in the Church at the Altar of Jesus for one year; and 40*s.* for a chalice to be bought for the priest that shall sing Jesus Mass in the same Church; 40*s.* for buying an Antiphonar and a Grail for the qwere of the Church for ever; and 6*s.* 8*d.* for a yearly Obit to be kept for seven years. All the wood growing upon my land at Hoth to be sold for the payment of my debts, etc., and the land to John Rydar. Prob. 1511. (Vol. X., fol. 110.)

100.—KATHERINE A SEE, widow. (See No. 73.)

4 March 1509-10. To be buried in the churchyard. To Alice Consaunt, dau. of Elenor Everard, a brass pan of five gallons. To John Consaunt, a peucher pot of a quart. To William Consaunt, a table-cloth of diaper. To Katherine Everard, a brass pot with a ryngyll. To Alice, the wife of Wm. a See, my best russet gown, harnessed girdle, and hood; and to Margery, the dau. of Wm. a See, a chest with lock and key and a flaxen sheet. To my dau. Elenor Everard, my beads of coral with the gawdees* of silver.

* The "gaudees" were the larger beads in a roll for prayer.

To the Church of Herne, a cow in the keeping of Wm. a See my son, the profit and farm to the sustentation of the Light of Our Lady of Pity yearly 16*d.*, and the residue yearly to the Light of St. Katherine in the Church. To Joan Webston, my blue gown furred. To Cristian Miller, my murray gown lined and a smoke. To my son William all the residue of my stuff. At my forth berying in Mass and Dirige and other charitable deeds, 26*s.* 8*d.*; at my month's mind, 40*s.*; and twelvemonths' mind, 40*s.* To every of the children of my dau. Elenor, 20*d.*, and Elenor executrix, and to have the house where I now dwell with a garden thereto in Herne. No Prob. entered (Vol. 1509—11). (Vol. X., fol. 117.)

101.—JOHN CATON, Vicar of Herne.

4 July 1511. To be buried in the churchyard next to the grave of my mother. To the Church to honour God at necessary times, to lie afore the high altar of St. Martin in the same Church, my best coverlet of blowe and white. To the reparation of the Church, £5. To Mr. Selling and Mr. Dover of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, 6*s.* 8*d.* each. A priest to sing in the Church for me for two years and have 20 marcs (£13 6*s.* 8*d.*). Ex'ors: William Lyngcoll and William Litlewood. To John Rende my cousin, the tenement which I bought of John Martin at Roking Grove; and to Thomas Rende my cousin, two parcels of land at Upperstrowde. No Probate date (Vol. 1511—15). (Vol. XI., fol. 1.)

102.—THOMAS AT CHURCH. (See No. 27 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 101.)

11 September 1511. To be buried in the Church, and to the reparation of the same Church, 12*d.* To the Lights of Our Lady, St. Martin, and St. Peter, to each 4*d.* To the maintenance of the Mass of Jesus, and the Light in the basin of St. James, to each one ewe. To Thomas, the son of James at Church my brother, a cow and six ewes. My greatest kettle to remain to my principal place for ever. Ex'ors: my wife Margaret and Robert at See. Feoffees: John Yonge, Thos. Knoller, Francis Rigden, and Wm. Aleyn. Wife Margaret to have all the profits of my lands and tenements for life, then the churchwardens of Herne to have for twenty years 6*s.* 8*d.* out of three acres of land in a croft called Downegrove, between the lands of Agnes Aleyn, widow, to the east, the land of John Greneham west, the king's street south, the land of Valentine Cobb north, with which 6*s.* 8*d.* the churchwardens to keep a yearly

Obit in the Church at the Feast of St. Peter called Lammasse [1 August] in form following: to the vicar or his deputy and to the Chantry-priest for singing Dirige and Mass, to each 6*d.*, to a soul-priest there, 4*d.*, to the sexton for ringing and making the hearse, 12*d.* After the death of Margaret, the churchwardens to have yearly from a croft of land called the Platt, 5*s.*, to be distributed in the parish among poor people in bread and money for my soul. To the reparations of the foul ways between the sea-side and Thorneden gate in the Borough of Thornden and Wolet, every year 5*s.* during the twenty years. After the death of Margaret, then Thomas, the son of James at Church, to have an acre of land at Bysmere street; and Harry at Church have the profits of three acres of land in a croft called Rayners and another three acres of land beneath the mill bank for one year; also John, the brother of the same Henry, have it for another year, then Richard at Church have it for one year, then Thomas at Church for one year, then Wm. at Church for one year, afterward Philip at Church my brother for one year, then John, the son of Philip. After the death of Margaret that William, son of John at Church my brother, have my boat and two weirs, on condition he pays to my ex'ors within four years £3 6*s.* 8*d.* Prob. 10 May 1512. (Vol. XI., fol. 10.)

103.—ANDREW BOOREMAN.

.... 1513. To be buried in the churchyard. Wife Agnes, with Martin Foox and John Tanner, ex'ors. Feoffees: James Cobbe, John Nashe, William Raynolds. My tenement and garden in the Borough of Strode to wife Agnes for her life, then to be sold and the money disposed part to the Church of Herne, part to foul ways, and part in deeds of charity. If my wife Agnes be disposed to be a Sister in any place, then ex'ors to sell the same tenement and garden and give £4 to wife Agnes. Witness: Sir Christopher, parish priest. No Probate date (Vol. 1511—15).

(Vol. XI., fol. 64.)

104.—VINCENT STUD.

16 May 1517. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of Jesus, 8*d.* To wife Joan, my household stuff. Son Thomas ex'or, and to have my tenement and lands, paying 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to Joan. To son Vincent, £4. No Probate (Vol. 1515—20).

(Vol. XII., fol. 38.)

105.—JOHN AT CHURCH, senior. (See No. 102.)

4 May 1516. To be buried in the churchyard. To the buying of an Antiphonar for the Church, 40s. Ex'ors: James Germin and John Boykin. Wife Alice to have all my movable goods of household stuff, corn, and cattle, except the corn which grew upon the lands that John Boykin the younger hath. Feoffees: Vincent Pamour, James Jermin the elder, William, son of Vincent Alyn, William, son of Thomas a See, and William Pamore the younger. To wife Alice, a croft of land at the Brook of six acres, and a piece of land called Stokgrove of three acres for her life, then to the heirs male of Philip my brother, but if none, to the heirs of James my brother. To Thomas, the son of James Church, my place at Bysmourestreet and six acres of land, paying to my ex'ors 40s. That Harry, John, Richard, and William, the sons of James Church, all such lands and tenements that I have right or title to, after the death of Marion Spencer, widow, and Margaret, the widow of Thomas at Church. To John Boykin the younger, two parcels of land at Westbrook in the Borough of Thornden. To John Boykin the elder and John Boykin the younger, my weir called Sandweir, and half an acre of land in Swalcliffe on the west part of Baker's way. Witnesses: Vincent Paramore, John Paramore, John Boykin the younger, Harry at Church, William Paramore the younger, William Penny. Prob. 16 Feb. 1516-17. (Vol. XII., fol. 21.)

106.—JOHN AT HALL.

31 August 1517. To be buried in the churchyard. That Alice my wife have the tenement where I live for her life, then to William Kennett my son-in-law. Prob. . . . 1517. (Vol. XII., fol. 42.)

107.—JOHN MARCHALD, parish priest.

15 July 1518. To be buried in the churchyard. To Thomas Marchald and Joan my sister, £3 6s. 8d. equally between them. Ex'or: Sir William Michell, chantry-priest of Herne, to dispose in the Church for my soul. Witnesses: Antony Sandway, Richard Hewre, James Germin, Richard Cook. Prob. 25 October 1518. (Vol. XII., fol. 104.)

108.—HENRY NOTINGHAM,* now of the parish of Allhallows in Canterbury.

27 March 1518. To be buried where he dies. My father gave, by his Will, to me certain lands, tenements, rents, meadows, etc., in the parish of Herne. I give and bequeath all the same to Anne my mother and to her heirs, and she to be executrix. Witnesses: Master John Coleman, Master Thomas Bele, Sir Richard Knepe, parson of All Hallows, Wm. Warlowe. Prob. . . . 1518.

(A. Vol. XIV., 5.)

109.—BENET DUBROSE.

22 Nov. 1518. To be buried in the churchyard. Ex'ors: Wife Alice and son Thomas, with Thomas Knoller overseer. To son Thomas, the lease bought of John Marchaunt; and to wife Alice, the profit of all my lands (except my lease) until son Thomas is eighteen, then he to enjoy all my lands, paying 13s. 4d. yearly to my wife Alice. If Thomas die before my wife, then she is to have the same for her life, except one piece in Shelvinge of five rods, and another piece called Tryckys of five rods, which are to be sold, and from the money for a priest to sing in Herne Church for half a year, £3 6s. 8d.; at the death of Alice all to be sold, and the money for a priest in Herne Church, and to the Light of Our Lady and of St. Katherine, to each 6s. 8d. Witnesses: Sir John Simpson, curate, Thomas Knoller, Michael Nott, Richard Church. Prob. 31 January 1518-19.

(Vol. XII., fol. 125.)

110.—RICHARD EWELL.†

3 Nov. 1519. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of Our Lady, 12d. for seven years; and to the Roodloft, 20s. Ex'ors: Wife Cecily and Alexander Hykks. To dau. Joan, my tenement at Yong Street with all its lands, paying yearly 40s. to her mother. That Richard Hikks, son of my dau. Joan, have after the death of Cecily my tenement at Bromefield with all its lands, and to his heirs, but if none, then to John his brother and his heirs. Dau. Joan to have my tenement at Strode, with an acre of land to it, after the death of Cecily my wife. To Margaret, the dau. of

* The Nottingham family were of Herne, and there was a William Nottingham of Chislet, who died in 1504, being buried in that parish.

† There was a Nicholas Ewell of Reculver in 1512, who had a son Richard, to whom he left seven acres called Willowes in Herne.

John Ewell my son, 12 acres of land in the parish of Reculver, and to her heirs, but if none, then to Joan my dau. That my croft of land at Upper Strode of three acres, with appurts., shall maintain a yearly Obit in the Church of Herne for ever, for my soul, parents, and all Christian souls for ever. Witnesses: Sir Oliver Beswyke, curate, Francis Ridar, William Awygare. Prob. 19 Dec. 1519.

(Vol. XII., fol. 167.)

111.—JOHN YONG. (See No. 36 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 104.)

24 April 1518. To be buried in the churchyard. To buy a Book or Vestment, 20s. To my sister Elisabeth, the wife of Richard Yong, and to Francis, Joan, and Cristian, the children of my brother Richard, to each one ewe. To Elisabeth and Robert, the children of my brother Henry, to each one ewe. To Robert, son of Robert my brother, one ewe. Residue to ex'ors, Richard, Henry, and Robert Yong, my brothers. Witnesses: Sir William Betts, Thomas Knoller, Steven Sawyer. Prob. 27 June 1519.

(Vol. XII., fol. 169.)

112.—JAMES PARAMORE.

11 June 1518. To be buried in the churchyard. Son John ex'or, and to have my house and lands, also the ground sown with corn, if he suffer Elinor my wife to have my house and garden for one year. Wife Elinor to have a cow, bullock, four ewes, and the movables of my house. To son Vincent, 13s. 4d.; to son John, a great kettle and 6s. 8d.; to daus. Margaret, Alice, and Agnes, 6s. 8d. each. Prob. . . . 1520.

(Vol. XII., fol. 174.)

113.—JAMES SHARPE.

12 Nov. 1519. To be buried in the churchyard. To Joane Bassett, a little cofer called a caroll. Residue to wife Margaret, who executrix. Wife to have the yearly profits of my tenement during her life, then to Joan Jewys, the dau. of the same Margaret, and her heirs. Witnesses: Sir John Simson, priest, Sir John Walker, priest, William Awger. Prob. 26 March 1520.

(Vol. XIII., fol. 3.)

114.—FRANCIS RIDAR. (See No. 99.)

27 January 1519-20. To be buried in the churchyard at the west end of the church. Wife Mildred and son Thomas ex'ors. Prob. 11 June 1520.

(Vol. XIII., fol. 13.)

115.—WILLIAM AT SEE. (See Nos. 73, 94.)

15 December 1519. To be buried in the churchyard. To the reparation of the Church, 6s. 8*d.*; and to the Brotherhood of Our Lady Light, one sheep. On the day of my burial in Dirige and Mass and other deeds of charity, 20s.; and my month's mind and year's mind, 20s. To wife Alice, all my household stuff and the corn in my barns, a mare, two kine, and twelve sheep. To Hamon my brother, four sheep; and to Vincent my brother, two sheep. Residue to James German, and Valentine Elinore my ex'ors, to dispose for the health of my soul, and John Boykin the elder, overseer. Wife Alice to have my place and all lands for ten years, except an acre of land on the south side of James Elyce's place, which is to be sold and done for me, also another acre on the North side of Studhill croft to be sold and done for me [for my soul]. If my wife marry again and the children are not well ordered, then my ex'ors to see that they are. Wife to have my two weirs until the Midsummer after my death; then unto Vincent and Hamon my brothers, my two weirs with their appurts. for ten years, repairing them sufficiently, and paying to my ex'ors during that term 6s. 8*d.* yearly, to be spent on the health of my soul in the Church of Herne; after the ten years my place, lands, woods, and weirs, except before excepted, remain to Thomas my son, paying to Alice my wife 13s. 4*d.* yearly for her life. To dau. Margaret at her marriage, £3 out of my lands, woods, and weirs. Ex'ors to suffer my Feoffees at the end of the ten years to take the profits of my lands, place, wood, and weirs to the behoof and profit of my son Thomas until he is twenty years old, and they to pay from the same profits the £3 to my dau. Margaret, and the residue to son Thomas when twenty. To Vincent and Hamon my brothers, my part of my wood in Sturrey for ten years, then to my son Thomas. My land called Gorewood to son Thomas. If my wife die within the ten years, then James German to have the governance of my son Thomas until twenty years old, but if Thomas dies before then, my place, lands, woods, and weirs remain to Hamon and Vincent my brothers, paying to Margaret my dau. £8. If my brothers die before Thomas is twenty, then to be sold and the money disposed for my soul, etc. John Alen the younger to have my boat, paying to my ex'ors 16s. 8*d.* when they shall require it and ask it of him. Witnesses: Sir Oliver Besewyk, curate there, John Boykin, senior, James Elyce, and Nicholas Calcott. Prob. 13 Feb. 1520-21.

(Vol. XIII., fol. 41.)

116.—THOMAS STEWARD.

Trinity Sunday 1520. To be buried in the churchyard. Wife Joan to have my tenement in Herne Street with the garden, and she shall keep the light before St. Anne, five tapers to be stricken once in the year, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of wax. At the death of Joan, then to dau. Elynor, keeping the same lights. To son Powle my shirt and other articles of clothing. Wife Joan executrix. Prob. 21 Feb. 1520-1. (Vol. XIII., fol. 72.)

117.—ROBERT BOLDEN.

16 May 1522. To be buried in the churchyard. To son Francis, my plough, etc., two working bullocks, cart, and all the movables pertaining to my shop and being in the same, paying yearly to Joan my wife 3s. 4d. To dau. Avice, all such linen, brass, and pewter that were her sister's Joan, also a young cow called an haugher [heifer]. Towards gilding the new rood-loft in the church, 6s. 8d. Residue of instuff, two parts to wife Joan, and one part to son Francis. Of all my lands and tenements, wife Joan to have a messuage with appurts. in Herne Street for her life, and if my sister Mildred Ridar will dwell in the same with Joan, then Mildred to have half the same messuage during her life, and at their death then to son Francis. Dau. Avice to have my tenement called Pompletys, and to her heirs, but if none at the death of Avice to be sold, and with the money 13s. 4d. in diriges and masses, etc., for my soul, wife, children, etc., and the residue in the carriage of gravel and stones to be laid in the highway between my house at Bromefield and Herne Church. Wife Joan to have and receive the yearly profits, etc., from half my lands, etc., during her life, then to son Francis. No Probate date (Vol. 1519—23).

(Vol. XIII., fol. 107.)

118.—ALEXANDER HIKKS. (See No. 50 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 108.)

26 April 1525. To be buried in the churchyard. To dau. Elenor, now wife of Richard Jode, five marcs (£3 6s. 8d.); and to Plesaunce, the dau. of Richard Jode, to her marriage, 40s. To dau. Cecilie, wife to Thos. Consaunt, 40s. To dau. Margaret, to her marriage, five marcs. Ex'ors: Wife Joan and Richard Jode. Son Richard to have four acres of land called Helborowe land, a long acre called the Busshe, four and half acres beside the Cliff (bought of the heirs of Chamber), two acres called Shephowse, and

the inter (*sic*) weir stedyll [*i.e.* frame or posts], sometime Richard Ewell's. Wife Joan to have for life a croft called Furringers of seven acres, at her death to Richard my son. Son John, when twenty-one, to have my two messuages at Beltinge with three acres of land adjoining, seven acres at Will at Wellys, two acres called Sygrymenes, seven acres in the bottom, and my Cliff between the weir way and the Cliff of Robert Seers containing seven acres, two acres called Southwood, and two weir stedylls that were John Hickks' my father, but wife Joan to have the profits from the same until John is twenty-one. To son Anthony when twenty-one, my messuage at the west end of Herne called Stretend with seven acres of land adjoining, eight acres called Whetey, one and half acres next the land of John Rooper, esquire, deceased, in the Borough of Thornden, and my croft called a little downe of three acres in the Borough of Hampton, but wife Joan to have all the issues from the same until Anthony is twenty-one. Witnesses: Wm. Consant, Thos. Hikks the younger, Thos. Consaunt, Wm. Ewell, Thos. Rider, Wm. Hamme, Wm. Fylpott. Prob. 19 June 1525.

(Vol. XIV., fol. 112.)

119.—JOHN JOHNCOK.

4 May 1525. To be buried in the churchyard. To son Richard a weir. To daus. Martyn, Dorothy, and Joan, to each one ewe and lamb, and 6s. 8d. Residue to wife Isabel, who with John Alyn of Hunterstreet, ex'ors. Wife Isabel to have for life the messuage where I live with the garden and lands, etc., in the Borough of Hampton, then to Richard my son and his heirs, but if none, then to dau. Dorothy and her heirs, but if none, to dau. Joan; but if all the children die without heirs, then to be sold, and the money in repair of fowl ways, and for a priest to sing a trental of masses in the Church. Witnesses: Oliver Beswyk, parish priest, Wm. Raynold, Vincent Pigett, Stephen Sayer, John Bennett. Prob. 17 July 1525.

(Vol. XIV., fol. 114.)

120.—JAMES COBBE. (See No. 92.)

26 April 1525. To be buried in the churchyard. Towards buying an Antiphonar to the use of the Church for ever, 53s. 4d. To dau. Alice, one ewe. My boat with all its apparel to James Elys and William Malyn. Residue after paying debts, etc., to wife Joan, who executrix. Three and half acres of land at Westend in the Borough of Thornden to be sold, and with the money, the

53s. 4*d.* for the Antiphonar, and the remainder to wife Joan. To wife Joan my tenement in Herne Street with its lands, four acres in a plot called Brodepece in Studhill field, and to her heirs. Also Joan to have and occupy for her life my land called Stokiney of six acres, and another croft called Guntlesle of eight acres, which after her death is to be sold, and the money for a priest to sing in the Church for one year, and in other deeds of charity. That James Elys have an acre of land at Studhill which he farmeth of me, and my utter weir at Bouthill, and to his heirs. To William Malyn my weir in the sea called Davye, and to his heirs. That Bevoton Cobbe, dau. of Valentine Cobbe, have my land weir and flood-weir next to it, and half an acre of wood at Hallwood. My place at See Street and all my other lands that Wm. Malyn occupieth, he to have them for four years, paying the yearly ferm to Joan my wife, then to be sold, and the money to wife Joan, and to the reparation of the Steeple or church walls of Reculver 40*s.*, to the reparation of the lead of the church or church walls of Herne four marcs (£2 13*s.* 4*d.*). All the yearly profit from a piece of my land beside Yenford containing three acres, lying to the lands of Sir John Fineux, knight, towards the east, the lands of the Hospital of Harbaldowne and St. John's, Canterbury, south, the lands of Thos. Butt and the Hospitals north, and the King's highway west, for the maintenance of a yearly Obit in Herne Church. Prob. 18 December 1525. (Vol. XIV., fol. 125.)

121.—VINCENT PARAMORE. (See Nos. 64 and 112.)

31 August 1526. To be buried in the churchyard. To the reparation of the church walls about Our Lady chancel of the Church, 6*s.* 8*d.* Towards buying an Antiphonar book for the Church, 6*s.* 8*d.* To the light of St. Katherine, one ewe. To Margery Bougeor my dau., 6*s.* 8*d.*; also to Rose Fylton and Isabel Mannard my daus., to each 20*s.* To son Robert a cow, two bullocks, and four ewes; to son John a cow, two bullocks, and two seams [16 bushels] of wheat. All the other cattle to be equally divided between my two sons Robert and John, and they ex'ors to dispose for my soul, with William Paramore my brother overseer. Son Robert to have my tenement and lands of 27 acres in the Borough of Hampton, paying to Margaret my wife 20*s.* yearly. Son John to have all my other lands in Hunter Street, Edington, and Westbroke, paying to Margaret 20*s.* yearly. Prob. . . . 1526. (Vol. XIV., fol. 166.)

122.—ROSE MAGGE, widow. (See No. 79.)

18 July 1526. To be buried in the churchyard, beside Thos. Magge, late my husband. To the high altar, 6*d.*; to the Lights of Jesus called Holy Saviour, the Cross, St. Peter, and Our Lady, to each 4*d.* To Sir Oliver Beswek, priest, to pray for my soul, 8*d.* Residue to John Werchinden and Joan his wife, my dau., paying my debts, etc., and they ex'ors, with Thomas Colpholt of Canterbury overseer. That John Werchinden and his wife Joan have to them and their heirs all my lands and tenements on condition that within twelve months of my death they enfeoff certain persons such as my dau. Joan shall name, in as much land as is worth £12 for the same Joan for her life, and pay unto Katherine my dau. 46*s.* 8*d.*, and to Rose and Cicely, the daus. of Cicely Cobbe my dau., to each at their marriage 10*s.* Witnesses: Sir Oliver Besweke, priest, Wm. Wilcock, otherwise called Philpott, and Sare, the wife of John Gardon. Prob. . . . 1527.

(Vol. XIV., fol. 196.)

123.—ALEXANDER GOFF. (See No. 25 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 99.)

25 October 1526. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Lights of Jesus, Our Lady, and St. Peter, to each 4*d.* To Margaret Nottingham, the dau. of my dau., one ewe. Ex'ors: Valentine Kingesnoth and Joan his wife, my youngest dau. To Joan Sayer, my eldest dau., dwelling in the parish of St. John's in Thanet, five marcs. To Rose Godhewe my second dau., five marcs. To Cristian my wife, 20 marcs, the chamber where I lie, and meat and drink for one quarter after my death. To the reparation of Herne Church, 3*s.* 4*d.* That stones be laid in certain places in the Borough of Strode where most needed, to the value of 10*s.* That Thos. Goff my brother and John Boykin the elder be overseers. All my lands and tenements in the Borough of Strode or elsewhere to Valentine Kingesnoth my son-in-law and Joan his wife, except a piece of ground called Hellings, which is to be sold to pay debts, etc. Witnesses: Sir Oliver Besweke, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Nottingham, Richard Cooke, Robert Kempe. Prob. . . . 1527.

(Vol. XIV., fol. 197.)

124.—JOHN HAWLOTT.

22 October 1527. To be buried in the churchyard. Residue to wife Agnes and Philip Studde my father-in-law, who ex'ors. My

close of three acres in the Borough of Hampton to be sold, and the money to pay debts, etc. To Rose my sister, seven acres of land called Blakysham during her life, then to John my son. Wife Agnes to have all my other lands and tenements with appurts. until son John is twenty-one, then to him, paying to his mother yearly 13s. 4*d*. If son John die before he is twenty-one, then wife Agnes have all lands, etc., for her life, and then to my next heirs. Prob. 17 Feb. 1527-8. (Vol. XV., fol. 20.)

125.—JOHN BOYKIN.

28 Nov. 1528. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of Our Lady in Our Lady's chancel, 4*d*. Wife Sare to have half my movable goods if she marry not. To each dau., 40s. Ex'ors: my brother John Boykin and Sare my wife. John my eldest son to have my tenement and lands at Hampton Hill, and three acres of land at Thornden, with a marsh. To John my second son, five acres of land called Bakersway in the Borough of Thornden. To William my son, five acres of land at Westbrooke. Witnesses: Sir Oliver Beswyk, John Allen of Hampton, Richard Coke, Thomas Hale. Prob. 11 January 1528-9. (Vol. XV., fol. 54.)

126.—JAMES ELLYS.

22 April 1529. To be buried in the churchyard. To dau. Joan and to sons William and James, to each one ewe. To the reparations of the highways where most needful, 3s. 4*d*. Ex'ors: my wife Isabell and Robert Paramore. That my wife Isabell have the ferm of my weir for the term of three years; and dau. Alice, the ferm of my other weir for four years; then son William have both weirs. Son William when twenty-one to have my tenement and all lands, except two acres and a half in a close called Studhill close. Prob. 31 May 1529. (Vol. XV., fol. 67.)

127.—WILLIAM BAKER. (See No. 82.)

4 Sept. 1529. To be buried in the Church of Herne. To the Lights of Holy Trinity, St. Clement, and Our Lady in the chancel of Our Lady, to each 12*d*. To Joan Aleyn my dau.-in-law, £6 13s. 4*d*.; and to Anthony Aleyn my son-in-law, 26s. 8*d*. To James Baker my kinsman, two acres of land in Bekyn-field. To Alice Mansyn my mother-in-law, 20s. Ex'ors: John Aleyn of

Hunterstreet, and Stephen Sayer, one of the clerks of Herne, and each to have 20s. Wife Cecile to have my tenement and house with a close called Blaksole. Prob. 11 Oct. 1529.

(Vol. XV., fol. 76.)

128.—JOHN PERCILLALL of Faversham. (See No. 34 in Vol. XXVIII., p. 104.)

17 Sept. 1522. To be buried in the churchyard of St. Martin of Herne by my father and my mother. To the high altar of Faversham, 6s. 8d.; and to buy a vestment in the Church of Herne, £5. A priest to have 20 marcs (£13 6s. 8d.) to sing in the Church of Herne at St. John's Altar for one year, and at Our Lady Altar another year. To the churchwardens of Herne, £24 to purchase four nobles [*i.e.*, 26s. 8d.] by year, for a yearly Obit for my soul, my father and mother, and the Vicar to see this done and have 20d., also each churchwarden 12d. To Richard Exton my wife's son, £5; and to Benett my wife's dau., £5. For two grave-stones, one for my father and mother, and another for me, with the cost and charges, five marcs (£3 6s. 8d.). Witnesses: Sir John Gibb, curate, Mr. John Rooke, Robert Thomson, Thomas West. Prob. 3 Oct. 1522.

(Archdeaconry Vol. XV., fol. 4.)

129.—ROBERT NOTINGHAM of Minster in Thanet, son and one of the heirs of Vincent Notingham, late of Heron (*sic*), of the age of twenty-three years and more.

1 May 1529. To be buried in the churchyard of Our Lady in Minster. Ex'ors: Robert Beere my master, and Robert Raymys, with William Baily overseer. Of all the lands and tenements that descended unto me after the death of Vincent Notingham my father in the parish of Heron, after my death 13 acres to the use of Joan my mother, now the wife of Wm. Fraunces the elder. To my brother Wm. Fraunces, 8 acres of land, paying to my sisters Agnes and Margaret Fraunces 26s. 8d. at their marriage. Four acres of land in Herne to be sold, and the money to be done for my soul, my father Vincent, and my grandfather Robert Notingham, and my mother's father John Baker and Agnes his wife. Witnesses: Sir David Raynold, curate, Richard Davy, Thos. Swayn. Prob. 18 July 1530.

(Archdeaconry Vol. XIX., fol. 1.)

130.—THOMAS GOFF. (See Nos. 25 and 123.)

13 July 1540. To be buried in the Church before the Font. Towards the shoting [*i.e.* casting] of the leads at the north aisle of the Church £3, to be paid when the plumbers begin the work. To the Light of the Cross, 4*d.*; to the Light before the Sacrament, 4*d.* To Thomas Ridar my son-in-law, my best gown, doublet, etc.; and to Annes Ridar my dau., two girdles harnessed with silver, etc. Witnesses: Sir Wm. Helling, curate, Thomas Notingham the elder, Richard Church, Nicholas Marsh, Thomas Alys. Prob. 4 March 1541-2. (Con. Vol. XVIII., fol. 2.)

131.—ROBERT SMERSALL.

3 December 1541. To be buried in the Church next unto the grave of John Maycott, being before the Jesus Altar in the Church. Towards buying a canopy to bear over the sacrament going a procession, 20*s.*; and towards the cloth to lay over the brides when they are married, 40*s.* A taper to burn for twelve months before the sacrament, 5*s.* At Swynfield a mass for my soul and parents, and to poor folk of Swynfield,* 20*s.* To the heirs male of my uncle Nicholas Smersall, £20. To my sister Margaret, 20 marcs and a bed with all the implements thereto of the value of 40*s.* To Sir William Michell, chantry-priest of Herne, 20*s.*; and to Sir William Bowker, 10*s.* To Mistress Oxinden, a kyller (*sic*) cloth of chamlet. Ex'ors: William Fineux,† Esquire, and William Oxenden,‡ gentleman, each to have £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, and my Lady Fineux overseer.§ Prob. . . . 1541. (Vol. XVIII., fol. 32.)

132.—WILLIAM MICHELL, Chantry-priest of the Chantry of Herne.

12 Nov. 1540. To be buried in the churchyard before the Altar in Our Lady Chapel. To John Norwood, my best feather bed with all things thereto, and my barley in the Barn at the Chantry. To

* That is Swingfield, where there is a place called Smersall.

† He was the son of Sir John Fineux. (See No. 135.)

‡ Possibly the William Oxenden who was buried at Wingham 10 April 1576, and married Elisabeth Hill (or Hyles), whose Will is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI., p. 285.

§ Elisabeth (dau. of Sir John Paston), the widow of Sir John Fineux, died 12 August 1539, so this would be Frideswide, the wife of Wm. Fineux.

Mr. William Fineux twenty angels,* and he with John Norwood, ex'ors. Residue to poor people and in deeds of charity.† Prob. 20 Sept. 1542. (Vol. XVIII., fol. 69.)

133.—WILLIAM SEE. (See No. 100.)

3 October 1543. To be buried in the Church (*sic*) beside my father and mother. At my burial in dirige and mass and other charitable deeds among needy and poor folk, 100s. To the Vicar of the parish to pray for my soul, and all christian souls, 3s. 4d. To Nicholas Rayner my kinsman, 20 ewes within twelve months after my death. To John Younge, my wife's brother, 40s. To my daus. Elisabeth and Thomasine, to their marriage, or when 19 years old, £100, each to be the other's heir. Residue to wife Isabell to pay my debts and legacies, and she to be sole executrix. To John my eldest son and his heirs male, my Manor of Buckland, with all lands, tenements, customs, etc., in the parishes of Buckland, Luddenham, Stone, Ospringe, and Norton, and for lack of heirs male, to the next heirs male of the same William; also John to have nine and half acres of land that I late had of John Dryland of Wye, in the parishes of Tenham and Norton, when he cometh to the age of twenty-one years; if John die before, then to Robert my son and his heirs. To son Robert all my lands, tenements, pastures, marshes, meadows, woods, rents, etc., which I have in the parishes of Herne, Reculver, and Chislet when he is 21 years old, and to his heirs for ever; provided that Isabell my wife, his mother, shall have her living and dwelling in the Manor of Underdowne that I now dwell in, during the nonage of the said Robert, and £10 half-yearly at the Feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady and St. Michael. Witnesses: Mr. Nicholas Ridley, vicar of Herne, and John Seth. Prob. 12 April 1544. (Vol. XIX., fol. 34.)

134.—HAMON SEE.

28 December 1552. To be buried in the churchyard. To son James, five ewes, a twelver monthing heiffer, two capounes, and my great brewing kettle. To son Thomas, a twelve monthing bull,

* Gold coins with the figure of an angel stamped upon them.

† Lawrence Kinder, Rector of Swalecliffe, by his Will dated 29 October 1540 (and proved 14 February 1540-1), gave to Sir Wm. Michell, Chantry-priest of Herne, "my white ambling mare, my fox furred gown, second best cap, and a new chamlet dublett."

and a young colt that he hath already. Dau. Agnes to have a cow, two ewes, and 6s. 8d. when eighteen. Dau. Joan to have a two yering (*sic*) red heiffer, two ewes, and 6s. 8d. when eighteen. If Joan and Agnes die, then to dau. Christian, and Christian to have a wether at the Purification of Our Lady next after my death; also a brass pot with a hele [*i.e.* cover], and two capons and a heiffer at her marriage. To son Michael my best brass pot, a young mare, best coverlet, and a capon. Sons Michael and James to have my part in my weir, boat, and all things thereto. Sons Thomas and Michael to have my two mollett nets with their stedilles.* To wife Mawdelyn two kine, my ambling mare, and residue of sheep, and one acre of wheat, and the residue of the household not bequeathed to be divided between wife Mawdelyn and son Michael. Ex'or Harry Allen, with Wm. Paramore overseer. Of all my lands and tenements in the parishes of Heron, Reculver, Hothe, Sturrey, etc., that son Michael have my tenements and lands in the Borough of Hampton, except my part in one parcel of land in Hawfield, at the age of twenty-one, and Mawdelyn my wife have the same until my son is of that age, except Michael to have part of the house for his own use, for to lay in such things as he shall have, and if she will not be there with content, then she is to forego all, and he to have it. If Michael die before he is twenty-one, then to my son James. To son Thomas my part in a parcel of land at Hawfield in the Borough of Hampton, and my part in a parcel of land at Studde hill in the Borough of Thornden, and to his heirs for ever. To son Michael my middle ebb weir and my weir called Cut in Bowhill, also wife Mawdelyn to have the land weir at Hampton for her life, then to son Michael; and son James to have my other two weirs in Bowhill, and two parcels of woodland, one in Hothe parish, and the other in Sturrey. Son William to have my tenement in Herne Street when 21 years old, and to his heirs for ever; but wife Mawdelyn to have the same until William of that age; if William die before then, to son Thomas and his heirs. To dau. Christian my tenement in Reculver and to her heirs. Witnesses: Alexander May and John Johnson. Probate 15 February 1552-3. (Vol. XXV., fol. 11.)

* Steddles were the frame or stakes used with the mullet nets.

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A NOTE ON SOME FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURY KENTISH WILLS.

BY H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

PROVISION FOR WIDOWS IN KENTISH WILLS.

A SHORT time ago Mr. Arthur Hussey sent me extracts from thirteen Canterbury wills, which appear of some interest since they threw light on a custom of providing by will for the housing and comfort of the widow among middle-class and yeoman families. These extracts, by his leave, I give in this note.*

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the houses of yeomen and smaller gentry were, in Kent, roomy structures, being mostly timber built, with walls which do not occupy much space. Nevertheless, it seems somewhat curious that the best rooms appear to have often been reserved entirely for the testator's widow. The plan of these houses in the fifteenth century was generally a central hall open to the roof, with two rooms one over the other at the parlour end, and at the opposite a buttery or larder, with one room over, and possibly also a loft at each end: so that it does not seem that the accommodation was very great, and consequently one must imagine that the inheriting son and his family must have enjoyed but a very limited degree of comfort.

It will be noticed in reading these abstracts that, although a right to use the *aula* is generally specified, in only one instance is the "aula" itself bequeathed. In the same way, although an easement in the kitchen is not unusual, "a kitchen" is only once bequeathed. The kitchen was, I believe, originally always an out-of-door structure,

* Mr. Hussey writes me that in some cases these abstracts are from Latin wills, and in most cases the (English) spelling is modernised.

and, from the last-mentioned bequest, it is possible there were sometimes more than one (No. 2), but as the custom of dining in hall gave way to the use of the parlour, it may often have occurred that the cooking was then done in the *aula*.

I append the extracts themselves in chronological order :—

1. Godeman Shurbarne of St. Mary in Romney Marsh. 1461. Archdeaconry I., section 11.

Wife Petronille have one half part of all my messuage, lands, and tenements for her life, and a *camera cum carminis* [stove or fire place], also all my *utensilia et hustamentalia* [? fuel] pertaining to the said *camera*, on condition she provide in the church of St. Mary during her life a yearly anniversary for my soul and my parents.

Here the widow seems to get more than half, and as chimneys were rare (at any rate in brick or stone), the *camera cum carminis* may allude to some other sort of hearth.

2. Simon Alewey of Lydd. 1463. Consistory 2, folio 129.

That wife Joan have for her life in my chief house the *aula* with two *cameras* annexed to the head of the same on the north-east, with a kitchen.

This would seem to indicate about two-thirds of the house.

3. John Davy of Tenterden. 1467. P.C.C., 25, Godyn.

That Joan my wife have her dwelling (*mansione*) reserved to her in the south part of my chief messuage, viz., le p'lour, botrye, and solar.

The "botrye" is not usually included in the widow's accommodation.

4. Stephen Smyth, senior, of Tenterden. 1482. Archdeaconry 3, section 24.

Wife Alice have 10s. yearly for life, also a soler at the parlour end of my messuage, and the parlour under the same soler with fyr and flete [fire and water] in the hall, and her aisement in the kitchen, garden, and other places to her necessary, with free

incoming and outgoing. What time she liketh to dwell and abide in another place, then she shall leave the parlor to Thomas my son.

As she was to have an easement in the kitchen, it is doubtful if "flete" signifies water here. "Fleet" appears to have sometimes signified water, but there is also Flet = a floor or chamber (see Halliwell's *Dictionary*). Most probably, therefore, "fyr and flete" means room to sit by the fire. (See Editor's note.)

5. John Carlis of Birchington. 1495. Consistory Court 4, folio 40.

Wife Cecilie have all the *utensilia* in my *camere*, *aule*, and kitchen, except my best bed with all its apparel, one folding-table, one chair, a copper mill, best brass pot, and a bucket (*scitula*) with cord.

Only a bequest of effects.

6. William Presten of Tenterden. 1498. Archdeaconry 7, section 3.

Wife Joan have the upper room (*alta camere*) in the east part of my messuage, with the rooms (*cameris*) under; with right of use (*aisamento*) in *aule*, kitchen, and garden, and for water there, and place for fuel, with free coming and going.

Apparently includes the parlour and chief bedroom.

7. Thomas Carpenter of Tenterden. 1498. Archdeaconry 7, section 2.

Wife Katherine have the chamber above and beneath the west part of my messuage, with easement to fetch and have water, also in the gardens and closes for fuel, and sufficient fuel for her life.

8. John Penyale of Warehorne. 1498. Archdeaconry 7, section 2.

Margaret my wife have for life all the *cameras* built on the north side of my messuage in which I live, with easement to the *aule* and *coquine*, the garden and the water there, also room to store fuel.

These two are much the same as No. 6.

9. Thomas Bishopenden of Tenterden. 1512. Archdeaconry 12, section 8.

Wife Joan have and occupy for her life my new kitchen standing on the north side of my messuage that I dwell in, with the chamber over the said kitchen and the p'lour, with free coming and going at all times necessary, with aisement in the garden there to lay her wood and fuel, to fetch water, also the fourth part of all fruit growing every year upon my lands.

This is interesting, as it refers to a new kitchen with a room over, and apparently to a newly-erected wing. It was in the sixteenth century that floors were so often inserted in the open halls, and other premises added at same time.

10. William Godfrey of Newington next Sittingbourne. 1514. Archdeaconry 12, section 11.

That son John have that tenement in Newington Street in which I dwell, and to his heirs for ever; but my wife Juliana have a chamber or a place in the same with free entry and issue at all times; but if my wife like not the chamber or parlor then she hire an house of 4s. or 5s. by year, or of 6s. 8d. at the most, and son John pay the rent of the same house during her life.

The accommodation reserved here is very limited.

11. William Beche of Smallhithe in Tenterden. 1519. Archdeaconry 14, section 2.

That wife Agnes have yearly 53s. 4d. during her life out of all my lands and tenements; also to occupy the south part of my house, viz., from the hall of the house southwards, both above and beneath, also in the kitchen necessary water, half the garden and half the fruit of the same, with free incoming and outgoing and all other necessaries during her life.

The same as No. 6.

12. William Gerves of Tenterden. 1525. Archdeaconry 16, section 12.

That Joane my servant have and occupy the two nether chambers and the lought [loft] at the west end of the haule in the

house that I dwell in, with easement of the hall to make fire, and all things necessary, and room in the garden to lay her firewood and to fetch water at all times at her pleasure during her life; also to have four lode of loggs and two lode of faggotts.

This is the only one of the series in which the accommodation is reserved for a servant.

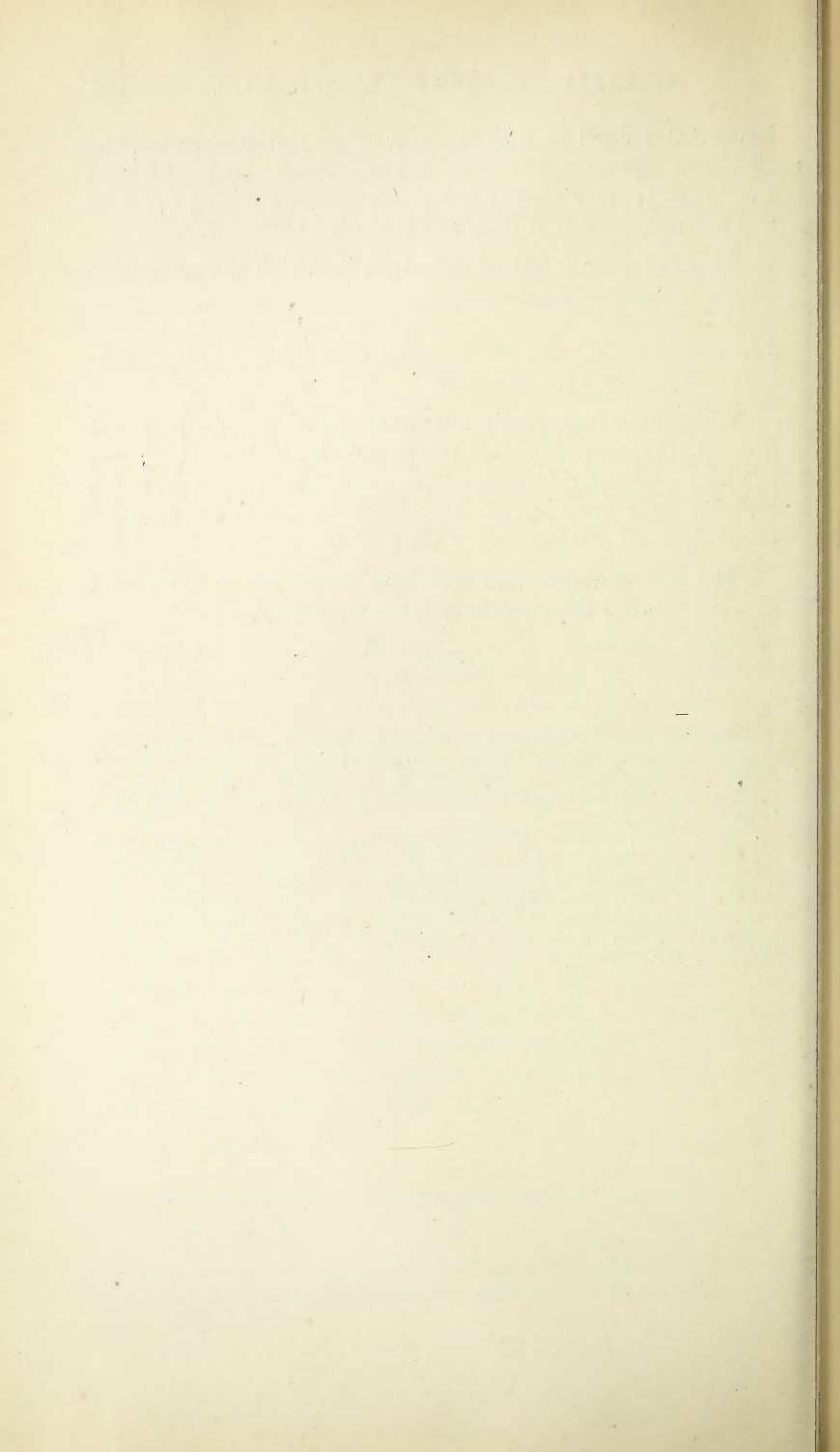
13. Stephen Couper, senior, of Tenterden. 1527. Archdeaconry 17, section 12.

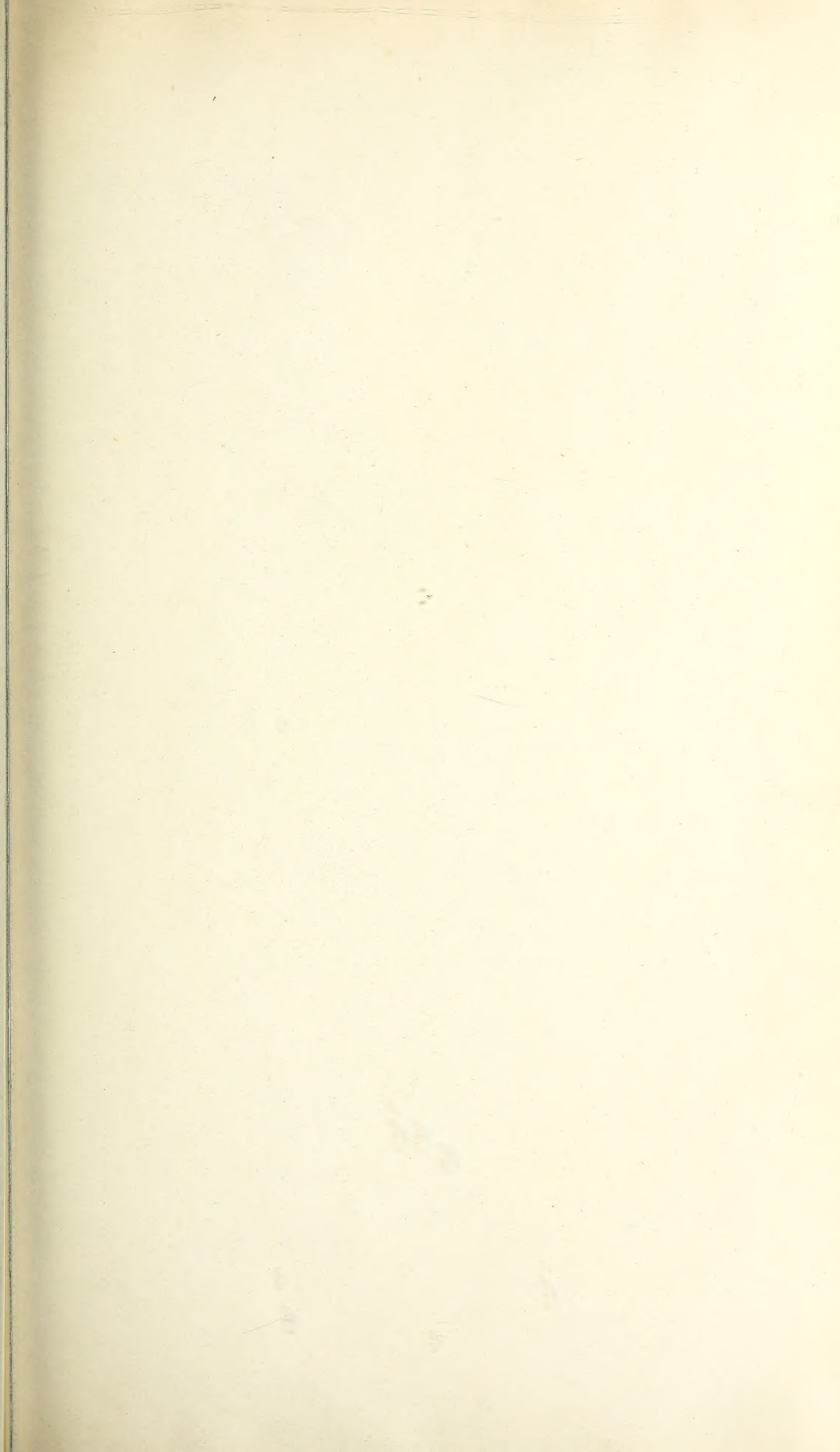
Wife Joane have yearly 20s. from out of my messuage and lands during her life; also to occupy the lowe chamber and loughte in the east side of my messuage, and have easement of the haule to make her fire and other necessities, with easements of the garden, and half the fruit of the garden.

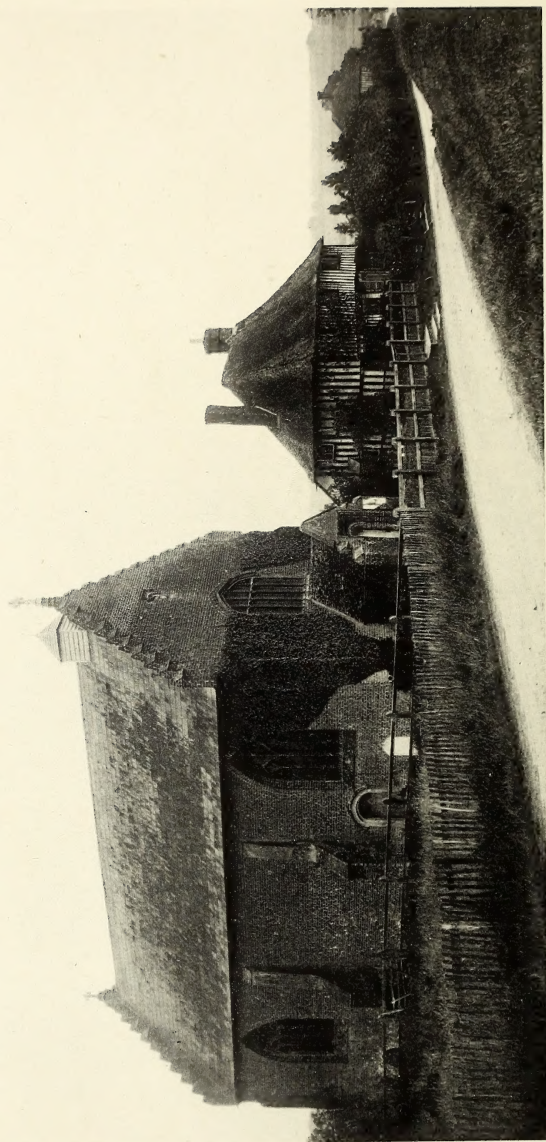
The low chamber and loft may mean the parlour and attic, excluding the chamber on the first floor.

[*Hustamentalia*. Doubtless a variant of *hustilimenta*. *Hustilimentum* = *supellex domestica* (Maigne d'Arnis, s.v.). The word "hustlements" (*ostelementus*), meaning household goods, articles of furniture, occurs in Chaucer, c. 1374. Cf. "Alle the hustilmentis of Beddyng" in *E. E. Wills*, under 1418. (*New Eng. Dict.*)

Flete. The O.E. word *flet* was used as = (1) the ground under one's feet, and (2) a house, "hall," and so, also, the inner part of a house. *Fire and flet* = "fire and house room," an expression often occurring in wills. Cf. "Fire and flet and candle light, And Xⁱ receive thy Sawle" [soul] in an old northern song over a dead corpse. (*New Eng. Dict.*) A different word, O.E. *fléot*, *fleet* = (1) an arm of the sea, a creek, and (2) a drain or sewer; but never simply "water."—Ed.]







Arch. Cant. XXX.

SMALLHYTHE CHAPEL.

[Photo. Alex. Ridley]

THE CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, SMALLHYTHE.

BY A. H. TAYLOR.

"SMALLHYTHE, St. John Baptist. A small church erected in 1500.* At the west is a poor porch. Register 1866. One bell. Vicarage in private gift." Such is the brief and scarcely accurate notice allotted to this interesting old building in a recently published volume of churches of the Canterbury diocese. The church is unique in many respects, and the inhabitants have the right to choose their own minister, a privilege shared by no other place in the county. An attempt is now made to shew that it is deserving of somewhat wider recognition than that accorded to it in the work referred to.

The hamlet of Smallhythe is included in the borough of Dumbourne, one of the six 'boroughs' into which the hundred of Tenterden was anciently divided; and is situated from two to three miles south of the town on the road to Rye. Standing on the east side of the road, on slightly elevated ground, is a veritable Wayside Chapel, concerning the history of which a few remarks are offered. When and by whom it was first founded or built I have been unable to ascertain, but it is certain that a chapel stood here at the end of the fourteenth century, although the present edifice dates but from the early years of the reign of Henry VIII., as will be noticed later. It may at first have been but a small wooden building erected for the convenience of those who lived in a dreary water-logged district, and at

* According to the evidence of wills the present edifice was erected 1516—1519.

a distance from their parish church. It would no doubt be licensed from time to time as a chapel of ease to the parish church of Tenterden, and, standing near the waterside, was doubtless used frequently by seafaring men and strangers.

Our early county historians have but little to say on the subject. Kilburne* appears to be the first to mention it, and he writes: "In Tenterden parish at Smalhith is a chapel (still used and maintained) and (by tradition) is said to have been founded by one Shepherd." He is followed by Dr. Harris,† who, after alluding to the manor of Lights Notinden in Tenterden, and the founding of a chantry there, goes on to say, "This chapel or chantry of Lights, I believe, was formerly a little church, and is so described in old maps; and in Dugdale's map of Romney Marsh is called 'Small Light,' and now in Symonson's map of Kent (1659) 'Small Hithe.'" Dearn, writing nearly a century later,‡ quotes Harris, and adds: "But the Doctor is here evidently in error, mistaking and confounding the chapel of Smallhithe with the chantry spoken of above (Lights Chantry), of which it is not probable there were any remains in his time, as the site of it is now a matter of conjecture alone." It may be noticed that though each of these writers were more or less resident within a radius of fifteen to twenty miles,§ yet neither succeeded in discovering or effectually tracing the origin of Smallhythe chapel. Feeling that its history has been somewhat neglected, I have endeavoured to gather some material toward supplying that omission. The earliest reference which I have is, singularly enough, to be found in the records of the Corporation of New Romney,|| and occurs in connection with ship-building. In the Chamberlain's

* Kilburne's *Topographie* (1659), p. 271.

† *Hist. of Kent*, I. (1719), p. 312.

‡ *An account of the Weald of Kent*, by T. D. W. Dearn (1813), p. 233.

§ Kilburne was married at Tenterden "upon the foure and twentieth day of January 1653, by Daniell Shorte, gent., one of y^e Jurats and Justices of Peace of y^e Towne Corporate of Tenterden" (*Par. Reg.*), and lived at Hawkhurst. Harris was at one time Rector of Winchelsea. Dearn published his work at Cranbrook.

|| *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, V., 536.

accounts of that town, dated 2 and 3 Hen. IV., 1400-1, are these entries:—

Expenses of divers men as well as Jurats and others riding to Smalhyde at different times to see and buy the new barge, and to pay for the same	...	...	...	...	...	30 ^s	4 ^d
Paid to the <i>Chapel of Smalhyde</i> at the launch of the barge	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
For the purchase of the same vessel	...	...	...	...	...	40	6 8
For victuals of the same ship, and ready money given to the master on going to Rochelle	...	...	...	...	...	10	9 9½

This vessel was named the “Eneswithe,” no doubt after the Saxon Princess of the name, who is also one of the patrons of Folkestone and Brenzett churches. These extracts are of much interest, shewing that the business of ship-building was carried on at Smalhythe at an early date, and there are later references of vessels for the Royal Navy having been built and repaired here *temp.* Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI., a condition of things difficult to realise* when one considers the present state of the place.

This chapel was dedicated to St. John the Baptist (as is also the present one), and existed up to the year 1514, when it was destroyed by a fire, which then devastated the hamlet. There are comparatively few references to this early chapel, those which are available being extracts from the wills of the inhabitants in the form of bequests, etc. A selection of these, principally from the Archdeaconry volumes preserved in the Probate Office at Canterbury, is here given:—

j. William Bate of Tenterden, by will, 31 May 1463,

Left his messuage in Smalhyth to his wife Elizabeth for life, and then to right heirs, but if none, to be sold, and from the proceeds, 6^s 8^d towards the repair of the footway (*via pedestie*) between Tenterden and Smalhyth, and 13^s 4^d for a priest to celebrate in the Chapel of St. John Baptist at Smalhyth. (A. 1, 6.)

ij. Thomas Gerveyse of Tenterden, 14 Oct. 1464,

Also directed his messuage in Smalhyth to be sold and

* See also *Churches of Kent, etc.*, by the Rev. A. Hussey (1852), p. 80.

his debts paid; with residue to daughter Margerie at her marriage, or age of 24, but if she died unmarried, then forty shillings for her soul in the Chapel of St. John Baptist. (A. 1, 5.)

iiij. Thomas Frank of Tenterden, 29 Oct. 1464.

That 6^s 8^d of that debt which John Brekynden oweth to me, be bestowed for my soul in the Chapel of St. John Baptist at Small hyth. (A. 1, 5.)

iiij. Robert Ponte of Tent'den, 23 Jan. 1465-6.

After decease of wife Cristine, two pieces of land with a barn upon the same, and two gardens adjoining, lying upon the dene of G'melysh'me in Tenterden, all yearly profits therefrom to the use of the Chapel of St. John the Baptist for ever, so that the priest of that Chapel on Sundays after reading the Gospel, publicly by name, shall pray for my soul and all faithful departed. (A. 1, 7.)

v. John Davy of Tenterden, 1 Mar. 1467.

I will and ordain to the providing of one priest that he may celebrate for my soul in *Capella S'ci Johis Baptiste apud Smalhith* for a quarter of a year, xxvj^s viij^d.

(P.C.C., 25, Godyn.)

vj. Phillip Blossom of Tenterden, 7 Aug. 1471.

Part of lands and tenements to the value of five pounds to be sold, and from the money, to the work (*opus*) of the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, xl^s. (A. 2, 3.)

vij. John Godday of Tenterden, 10 Sept. 1471.

For a priest to celebrate in the Chapel of St. John Baptist at Smalhith for one year, 10 marcs (£6 13s. 4d.).

(A. 2, 3.)

viii. Stephen Jan of Tenterden, 17 March 1471-2.

Itm p. p'sbito celebratur in Capella See Johna Bapte apud Smalhyth, xl^s. (A. 2, 6.)

ix. John Ingram of Smalhith in Tenterden, 23 Nov. 1473.

After bequeathing houses and lands to Thomas and William, sons of Thomas Ingram (presumably his nephews), directed as follows:—

Also I will y^t ye seyd Thomas have ij acr of londs lying in ye merssh y^t belongith to the Chappell of Smalhith paying yerely whan there is a preste yfounded in ye Chappell to y^e fyndyng of y^e preste as doth y^e next acr in y^e east parte or ellis as y^e acr y^t lyeth next in y^e west p'te

Also I will y^t ye seid Will^m shall pay to the Chappell quartly yf a preste syng there iiij^s iiij^d a yere. So yt y^e preste yt seith masse praye for y^e soules rehersyng y^e names iiij tymes in y^e quart^r of John Ingram, Will^m Jamyn, Will^m Dobelynden, and Isabell Elyotte

And who so ev^r have and possede the seid londs and ten' pay y^e money to y^e chappell in forme before rehersid and that inppetuell. (Prob. 9 Sept. 1474.) (A. 2, 14.)

- x. Richard Davy of Tenterden, 7 March 1480-1.

To the work (*opus*) of the Chapel of St. John the Baptiste of Smalhith, 3^s 4^d. (A. 3, 22.)

- xj. Robert Brekynden, senior, of Tenterden, 11 Nov. 1482.

That William, my son, provide a Chaplain in the Chapel of St. John Baptist at Smalhith for a quarter of a year.

(A. 3, 26.)

- xij. Thomas Davy, senior, of Tenterden, 27 Jan. 1483-4.

After decease of wife and daughter house and lands to be sold, and the money, above ten marcs, to be disposed—

(1) To the repair of Tenterden Church, (2) to the Chapel of St. John Baptist at Smalhith, (3) repair of bad roads, and (4) to poor people, etc. (A. 3, 28.)

- xiiij. Joan Chapman, widow, of Tenterden, 8 July 1488.

To the work (*ad opus*) of the Chapel of St. John Baptist at Smalhith, 4^d. (A. 5, 4.)

- xiv. John Moeer, Vicar of Tenterden, dated his will Palm Sunday A.D. 1489,

And after making provision for the Brotherhood of St. Mary in Tenterden Church, directed that if for any quarter of a year the priest there should cease to celebrate, then the sum of vi^s viij^d should be devoted to the maintenance of the Chapel of Smalhith. (P.C.C., 20, Milles.)

- xv. Joan, who married (1) William Gotle, and (2) Hugh Turnor, both of Tenterden, by her will, dated 12 December 1490,

Bequeathed to Dom. John the Chaplain celebrating in Smalhith Chapel iij^s iiij^d to pray for her soul, and also desired the Wardens of the Chapel to pay 5 marcs to her feoffees for the finding of a priest to sing therein for half a year. For the said 5 marcs the feoffees to deliver a piece of land called Petfield to the Wardens of the Chapel, and to other good men of the "Strete" to the use of the Chapel for ever. (A. 5, 14.)

- xvj. Stephen Assherynden of Tenterden, 16 May 1491,

Directed his feoffees to pay every year for forty years 2^s to the finding of a priest to sing in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist at Smalhith, the money to be paid out of land at Pikhilde next the street,* but at the end of six years son John to pay the charge himself. For any year there was no priest singing there, the money to be bestowed to the use of the said chapel. (A. 5, 13.)

- xvij. William Davy of Smalehithe, 18 Oct. 1501.

After the death of wife Joan, feoffees by deed indented to enfeofe eight honest men of Smalehithe in a garden called Nelbowegardyn† with appurts. so that "the issues and

* Now known as Pick-hill farm, adjoining the high road leading to Wittersham and Rye.

† Known as Elbow-croft in 1692. [Cf. our newt, from *an ewt*, and nickname, from *an eke-name*.]

p'fytts of the same garden shall yerely be bestowed to a prest to syng dyvine s'vice in the Chapell of Smalehythe or other uses necessarye to the same chapell for ev^r for the helthe of the soules of me, Johane my wif, John Davy my fadre, my modre, in the moost sure way . . . the same next heires pay unto my feoffees to their heires or assigns xx^{li} sterling in forme folowing; that is to say, for a prest to sing in the Chapell of Smalehithe x mares, and to a priest to sing in the p'isshe church of Tentreden by a hole yere x mares, and to th'amending of noyes wayes betweene the Church of Tentreden and Smalehithe fery x mares." (A. 8, 10.)

xviii. William Gemyne, de Smalhith in p'ochia de Tentreden, 5 Dec. 1501.

Wife Margaret have all profits from lands and tenements in Tenterden and Ebony during her life, "except a pece of mershe land lying at foughills bowe conteynyng by estimacon iiij acres be it more or lasse w^{ch} I will my said feoffees by their dede graunte to viij honest men of Smalehith aforesaid to have to theym ther' heires and assigns for ev^r to the intent that they shall suffre the Wardens of the Chapell of Saynt John Baptist at Smalehith for the tyme being, or other inhabitants of Smalehithe aforesaide, if no such wardens therbe to take the issues and p'fittes thereof to the use of a priest ther' to sing dyvine s'vice as p'cell of his salary to pray for the soules of me the said :

Willia^m Gemyne and Margarete my wif

Stephen Gemyne and Agnes his wif

Willia^m Eliott and Isabell his wif

and all cristen soules, and if no suche prest then therbe, to the use of the works of the same chapell for ev^r." (A. 8, 9.)

xix. John James (Jacob) of Smalbede in Tentreden, 10 May 1503.

Wife Juliane to have all lands and tenements for life, and at her decease: "I will that Kateryn my daughter, wif of John Clerke of Bidynden, shalhaue all my londs and ten'ts to her and her heires for ev'more, she beyng (*sic*) at her owne propre charge a candellsticke of laten with iiij or v braunches, and sett it in the Chappell of Saint John baptist in Smalhed." (A. 8, 13.)

About this time the status of the chapel was evidently regarded as being in an uncertain or insecure form, and an effort was made by one of the inhabitants named John Tiler* or Tyler to have it placed on a more sound basis by

* John Tiler of Tenterden was specially summoned to attend the Brotherhood of the Cinque Ports held at Romney in July 1494, and matters concerning him were also under consideration at the Brotherhood held at the close of Easter in the following year. (The Records of the Cinque Ports: *The Great White Book*, 106—109.)

obtaining a permanent licence for the performance of divine service therein. Towards accomplishing this purpose he made the following interesting bequest in his will, dated 1 June 1503:—

- xx. Also yf the quarter of Smalhed w^{tin} iij yeres next after my desces will purchasse a ppetuall licens fro' the Courte of Rome to have a prest singyng in the Chapell of Seynt John at Smalhed, then I will & ordeyn vij marcs to the purchasing of the said licens of the said money of my said lands & that vij marc' to be payd to the Wardens of the said Chapell of Smalhed at any time when the said wardens cann shew ther' lisens of auctorite w^{tin} the said iij yers & if they have it not by iij yeres end next after my desces redy to shew and of good auctorite than I will that vij nobillis of the said vij marc' shalbe bestowyd in the foot way betwene Richard Jamys gate & Haris Howse & other vij nobills of the said vij marc' to be bestowed in the footway betwene the crosse wth the hands and the said Richard Jamys gate.* (A. 9, 7.)

The probate date of John Tyler's will is 18 March 1504. There is no doubt that the bequest accomplished its object. The inhabitants of Smallhythe and "other faithful Christians staying there" evidently bestirred themselves to obtain the "good authority" within the three years specified, undertaking to defray all expenses of their chapel and of a licensed chaplain, and on 10 February 1505-6 Archbishop Warham formally licensed the chapel for divine service. Three years later the archbishop issued a further order, regulating the appointment of the chaplain and his position with regard to the Vicar of Tenterden, defining and limiting the privileges of the people of the hamlet in respect of their chapel, and guarding the rights of the vicar and parishioners of the parish church against infringement.

[The following transcript of the two open 'letters,' which may be called (1) the licence and (2) the ordinance respectively, preserved in the Archbishop's register, has been

[* *Noble*, a gold coin = 6*d.* 8*d.* *Mark*, not a coin, but a money of account, representing a mark weight (8 oz.) of pure silver; 20*d.* going to the ounce, a mark = 160*d.* = 13*s.* 4*d.*]

obtained from the library of Lambeth Palace. A translation is appended.—Ed.]

ARCHBISHOP WARHAM'S REGISTER, 1504—1533.

[*Fol.* 10.] Licentia ad celebrandū dñā in capell de Smallhith, etc.*

Willm̃us pmissione divīna Cant̃ Archiep̃us totius Anglie Primas et Aplici sedis legat̃ Uniṽsis Sancte Matris ecc̃ie filiis ad quorū noticiā p̃tes lre p̃venerint salt̃ grãm et beñ.

Ex pia relatione pochianorū utriusq; sexus com̃orantiū et inhabitanciū oppidum de Smalhith sitū et situatū intra termiōs et limites pochie de Tenterden Cant̃ diõc nupime accepimus qđ ip̃i inh̃itantes et iħm com̃orantes ob nimiam sue ecc̃ie poch̃ distanciā neenō piculosa itineris et viarū discrimiā magnas aquarū inundationes et acerbam intempestatis violenciā ac quorūdam ip̃orū corporū debilitē valitudinē et impotenciā impediunt̃ quomin⁹ sine eorū maximo piculo accessum ad ecc̃iam poch̃ de Tenterden p̃dict̃ quojusmodo h̃ere valeant ut jure deberent et tenent̃. Cujus p̃textu et occasione ea que sincere devotionis augmentū respiciūt penitus derelinquere coacti sunt. Et quod magis dolendum est p̃missorū occōne pleriq; egroti iħm com̃orañ alisq; sac̃ment̃ et sacramenta' in animarū suarū grave picū decedunt quā ob rem ip̃i iħm inh̃itantes sive com̃orantes cupientes sui corp̃is santitati p̃videre et ut veri xp̃icole anime sue salutē juxta legē eŷngelicā studiose et diligent̃ consulere caritatis intuitu bonis mediis nos pie pulsarūt et magnis p̃cib; humilit̃ supplicari fecerūt quatenus facultatē p̃tatem et licenciā alicui capellano idoneo ip̃orū ac cet̃orū xp̃i fidelīū manus suas adjutrices ad exhibitionē h̃m̃oi capellani porrigentiū sumptib; stipendiis et expens̃ suis divina celebrare in capella ad honorē sancti Joh̃is Bap̃te iħm fundata constructa et edificata etiam eorū et ceterorū xp̃i fidelīū p̃dict̃ sumptib; et expens̃ manutenenda sustentanda et repanda concedere gracieose dignarem̃.

Nos vero h̃m̃oi piis supplicationib; ex causis p̃missis inclinati cupiētes p̃dictā capellam in honore divi Johannis Bap̃te fundatā digne honorari et in suis structuris et edificiis debite repari cons̃vari et manuteneri libris q; calicib; lumīarib; et aliis ornament̃ ecc̃iis p̃ divino cultu necessariis eorūdem poch̃inorū aliorū q; quorūcūq; cristianorū impensis ut p̃mittit̃ decent̃ muniri p̃ capellanū idoneum auctē ordinarii vel ejus deputat̃ assumendum eorū q; ac ceterorū xp̃i fidelīum p̃dict̃ sumptib; et expens̃ totalit̃ exhibend̃ et sustentand̃ in d̃ca capella de Smalhith sic ut p̃fertur manutenenda sustentand̃ et repand̃ divina licite celebrari facere, nec non eisdem iħm inh̃itanti; sive com̃oranti; sacramenta et sacramentalia quecumq; tempe saltem necessitatis ministrari valeāt dum tamen p̃ hoc ecc̃ie poch̃ iħm rectorib; q; et vicario aut successorib; suis nullum geñet̃ prejudiciū nec aliud canonicū obsistat impedimentū eis tenore p̃sentīū potestatem concedimus et licenciā imp̃timur sp̃ialem. Et ut inh̃itantes p̃dict̃ opidum de Smalhith

[* Marginal heading, apparently in a later hand.]

alii q3 Xpi fideles ad dicte capelle repationē sustentationē manu-
tencionē ac ad pfati capellani exhibicionē libentius excitent^r
quo se dono celestis gre uberius refectos conspexerint, Nos
Willmus Archiepus antedict de omnipotent dei mīa ac btor3 Petri
et Pauli Aptor3 ejus aucte confisi omib3 et singlis vere penitentib3
et confessis qui edificationē repacōem manutencionē exhibitionē seu
sustentationē dictor3 capelle et capellani p tempe existent manus
porrexerint adjutrices totiens quotiens hoc fecerint quadraginta
dies indulgentiar3 de injunctis eis penitenciis misericorditer in
dño relaxamus p pntes ppetuis futuris tempib3 in suo robore
duratur.

Cujus rei testimoniū sigillum nrm pntib3 est appensum. Dat in
manio nro de Lamehith decimo die mens Februarii Anno Dni
millmo quingētesimo quinto Et nre tran3 anno tercio.

ARCHBISHOP WARHAM'S REGISTER, 1504—1533.

[*Fol.* 338^b.] Ordinacio facta pro capellano celebraturo in capella
de Smalhith infra pochiam de Tenterden Cant dioč.*

Willmus pmissione divina Cantuarien Archiepus, etc.

Ex pia relatione pochianor3, etc.†

Nos vero hmoi piis suplicationibus ex causis premissis inclinati
cupientes predictam capellanam in honore divi Johannis Baptiste
fundatam digne honorari et in suis structuris et edificiis debite
repari consvari et manuteneri libris calicibus luminaribus et aliis
ornamentis ecclasticis pro divino cultu necessariis eorundem
pochianor3 infra opidum dicte capelle comorañ alior3 q3 quor3
cunq3 cristianorum impensis ut premittitur decent munire ut p
quemcunq3 capellanum p eosdm inhabitā et successores suos
prefato vicario de Tenterden et successoribus suis pro tempe existiñ
exhibitū et p eundm vicarium ad desviend in dicta capella reputatum
idoneum et honestum eor3 q3 inhabitā ac ceteror3 xpi fidelium
sumptibus et expensis totalit sustendandum in dicta capella de
Smalhith sic ut premittitur manutenenda sustentanda et repanda
divina licite celebrari facere Et si dictus vicarius de Tenterden
pro tempe existens prefatum capellanum sic ut premittitur eidm
exhibitum ultra sex dies tunc et immediate sequentes ad celebrand
divina in dicta capella ac cetera ihm faciend que continetur et
expressantur in hiis pntibus lris nris pmittere distulerit sive
recusavit q^d tunc bene licebit eisdm inhabitā de Smalhith et
successoribus suis predcm capellanum ordinario exhibere qui sic
exhibitus et p eundm ordinarium reputatus idoneus et honestus
divina ut premittitur in dicta capella de Smalhith celebrabit prestito
premitus p eundm capellanum juramento obediencie prefato
vicario de Tenterden pro tempore existiñ pro ut jura volunt et
requirunt Ac corpus dñcum non in bursa vel loculo propter

[* Marginal heading, in the original hand.

† With a few slight verbal alterations the first paragraph of this instrument
is a repetition of that of the foregoing licence.]

cominioniis piculum sed in pixide pulcherima lino candidissimo interiori adornata sub clavibus et seruris ac fideli custodia et debita honorifice impositum inclusum et collocatum supra altare capelle predictę dependens facere et habere Necnon eisdē iſm inhabitantibus sive comorantibus sacramenta sequencia viz tantum penitencie et eucharistie senibus et debilibus ministrari valeant purificationes q3 mulierum debiliū recipere Necnon contagiosa hominū cadaua qui vel leprosi fuerint vel ex pestilencia decesserint aceciam cadaua eorum qui navfrago in litus maris infra predictum opidum de Smalhith ejecti fuerint in cimeterio dicte capelle sepeliri facere eis tenore pñcium potestatem concedimus et licenciam imptimur spālem Ita tamen q^d p premissa seu eorū aliquod ecclie pochiale de Tenterden rectoribus q3 et vicař aut successoribus suis nullum prejudiciū generetur nec in detrimentum pochianorū de Tenterden pñct neq3 aliud canonicum in ea pte obsistat impedimentum pro aliis vero sacramentis viz baptismi et matrimonii et de singulis aliis necnon pro sepultura omñ aliorū exceptis premissis dicti inhabitantes sive comorañ infra dēm opidum de Smalhith accedant ad eccliam pochialem de Tenterden predict Et quod diebus festis magis principalibus missa in dicta capella de Smalhith finita capellanus iſm pro tempe existens accedat ad altam missam in ecclia pochiali de Tenterden predict tunc et iſm celebrand Et quod omnes et singli predictorū inhabitañ de Smalhith et eorū successorū senibus debilibus et pregnantibus et aliquibus servitoribus pro eorum domibus constituendis exceptis ut hactenus consueverunt ad eccliam pochialem predict accedat omnibus diebus festis et fidelit offerant in quatuor festis principalibus et subibunt penas taxatas et taxandas viz le scot pro edificio ecclie predictę ac clausura cimiterii ejusdē et aliis omñibus ibidem supportandis prout antiquitus consueverunt proviso semp q^d si dicti inhabitañ sive comorañ infra opidum de Smalhith predict vel successores sui in aliquo premissorū ex pte eorūdem inhabitañ contravenint vel ea non obsvaverint et pimpleverint vel aliquid ultra premissa sibi usurpaverint q^d extunc ista nostra ordinacio in premissis et eorū quolit pro nulla et invalida sit Ita q^d nullum emolumentum aut privilegium aliqua ratione ejusdē consequantur sic q3 decernimus et declaramus p pñtes Et ut inhabitantes predictum opidum de Smalhith alii q3 xpi fideles ad dē capelle repacionem sustentacionem manutencionem ac ad prefati capellani exhibicionem libencius excitentur quo se dono celestis gracie uberius refectos conspexerint Nos Willm̃us Archiēpus antedictus de om̃ipotentis Dei immensa misericordia ac beatorū Petri et Pauli aptorū ejus necnon Sanctorū Alphegi et Thome m̃tirum patronorū nostrorū aūcte confici [sic] omnibus et singulis vere penitentibus contritis et confessis qui ad edificacionem repacionem manutencionem exhibitionem seu sustentacionem dictorū capelle et capellani pro tempore existeñ manus porrexerunt adjutrices tociens quociens hoc fecerint quadraginta dies indulgenciarū de injunctis eis penitenciis misericorditer in dño relaxamus p pñtes ppetuis futuris temporibus

in suo robore duratuſ In cujus rei testimoniũ sigillum nřm
přtibus est appensum Dat in manũio nostro de Lamehith quinto
die mensis Maii anno dñi milliũo quingentesimo nono Et nostre
tranř anno sexto.

Licence to celebrate divine service in the chapel of Smallhith, etc.

William, by divine permission Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Legate of the Apostolic See, to all sons of Holy Mother Church to whose notice this present letter shall come, greeting, etc.

We have lately learned, from the respectful report of the parishioners of either sex sojourning and living in the town* of Smalhith situate within the boundaries of the parish of Tenterden in the diocese of Canterbury, that the inhabitants and sojourners† there, on account of the excessive distance of their parish church, and also on account of the perils of the journey, the dangerous condition of the roads, the great floods and the sharp severity of the weather, in addition to the bodily infirmity and weakness of some of them, are unable, except at very great danger to themselves, to have access to the aforesaid parish church of Tenterden, as they ought and are bound by law to do, and therefore are compelled to relinquish altogether those things which have respect to true religion, and, what is even more to be deplored, for the reason already stated, many sick people living there depart this life without sacraments and sacramentals,‡ to the grave peril of their

[* *Oppidum de Smalhith.* In presentments under date 1614 the hamlet is dignified by the title "our ancient town of Smalhith." In a will of 1533 it is called "the Strete of Smalhith;" "Smalhith Street" in the Treasurer's Accounts, 1705, and "the street of Smallhith in y^e parish of Tenterden" in the Act Book of the Archbishop, 1716; "the hamlett of Smalle Hethe in the p^yse of Tenterden," and "the said hamelet in a strete there called Smallhethe" in the petition of 1549, and "the hamlett of Smallhithe" in the depositions of the same date. It now has (as in 1549) a population of about 200 souls.

† *Ipsi Inhabitantes et ibidem Commorantes.* There seems to be a distinction between the regular inhabitants and temporary sojourners, which is preserved (*infra*) in *ipsorum ac ceterorum Christianorum fidelium prędictorum*. The clue to this is found in the petition of 1549 (see p. 153) based upon the consideration, among other 'good considerations,' that 'the hamlet is situate hard to the sea coast where there divers times much resort as well of strangers as other the King's subjects;' and, again, in the depositions (p. 156), 'it is a chapel of ease not only for the inhabitants thereof, but also for all other strangers as watermen, shipwrights, and such others.'

‡ *Sacramenta et Sacramentalia.* This is doubtless a comprehensive expression, without intention of any careful distinction between the two words. Murray's Dict. defines a 'sacramental' as "a rite, ceremony, or observance analogous to a Sacrament, but not reckoned among the Sacraments; e.g., the use of holy water and of holy oil, the Sign of the Cross." The Sacramentals accustomed to be ministered under the archbishop's ordinance (*infra*) in Smallhyth chapel were "holy bread and holy water"—see John Forsett's evidence, p. 159, and footnote thereto. The post-Reformation Anglican use of the word was more extended and may be illustrated by a quotation from Heylin, *Laud* Introd. (1668), 10: "Marriage, Orders, Confirmation, and the Visitation (though not the Extreame Unction) of the Sick being retained under the name of Sacramentals."]

souls; Wherefore these same inhabitants and sojourners, being anxious on the one hand to make provision for their bodily health, and on the other as true worshippers of Christ to pay zealous and diligent regard to the salvation of their souls according to the law of the gospel, with consideration of charity,* have with good reasons† respectfully urged us and with many prayers humbly caused us to be supplicated that we should deign graciously to grant a faculty, authority and licence to some fit chaplain, at the cost, payment and charges of themselves and of the other faithful Christians who are extending a helping hand towards the maintenance of such chaplain, to celebrate divine service in the chapel founded, built and erected there in honour of St. John Baptist, and to be maintained and repaired at the cost and expense of themselves and of the other faithful Christian people aforesaid :

We therefore, on the grounds assigned, being influenced by their respectful petition and desiring that the said chapel founded in honour of St. John Baptist should be worthily adorned and in its structure and fittings duly repaired, preserved and maintained, and be decently furnished with books, chalices, lights and other ecclesiastical ornaments necessary for divine worship at the cost of the selfsame parishioners and of the other Christian people as aforesaid, do give authority and grant special licence, according to the tenor of this letter, that in the said chapel of Smalhith (to be maintained, sustained and repaired as aforesaid) divine service may be lawfully celebrated by a fit chaplain, chosen by authority of the ordinary or of his deputy, and supported and sustained entirely at the costs and charges of the inhabitants and the other faithful Christians, and moreover that sacraments and sacramentals may be ministered to the inhabitants and sojourners there, at least in times of necessity; provided, however, that nothing be done prejudicial to the rights of the rectors and vicars of the parish church there or of their successors, and that there be no canonical impediment in the way ;

And, in order that the aforesaid inhabitants of the hamlet of Smalhith and the other faithful Christians may be stimulated to contribute the more willingly to the repair, sustentation and maintenance of the said chapel, and to the support of the said chaplain, in proportion as they see themselves more richly refreshed by the gift of heavenly grace, We, William, archbishop aforesaid, relying on the mercy of Almighty God and the authority of His blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, do grant by these presents mercifully in the Lord, forty days of indulgence from penances imposed upon them to all and singular as often as they being truly penitent and confessed shall extend a helping hand to the erection, repair, maintenance, support or sustentation of the

[* *Caritatis intuitu*, i.e., of their free gift.

† *Bonis mediis*, i.e., not by corrupt motives. The balance of phrases connects this with *pie pulsaverunt*. Medium = argumentum, ratio—Maigne d'Arnis, s.v.]

said chapel and of the chaplain for the time being—this to hold good in its own strength for all future time.

In testimony whereof our seal is affixed to this present letter. Given at our manor of Lamethith on the tenth day of the month of February in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and five, and of our translation the third year.

Ordinance made for a chaplain to officiate in the chapel of Smalhith within the parish of Tenterden in the diocese of Canterbury.

William, by divine permission, etc.

We have lately learned, etc.

We therefore, on the grounds assigned, etc., do give authority and grant special licence, according to the tenor of this letter, that in the said chapel of Smalhith, etc., divine service may be lawfully celebrated by a chaplain, presented by the same inhabitants and their successors for the time being to the said vicar of Tenterden, and considered by the same vicar to be fit and worthy to serve in the said chapel, to be maintained entirely at the costs and charges of the selfsame inhabitants and other faithful Christians; and, if the said Vicar of Tenterden for the time being delay or refuse, beyond six days then and immediately following, to permit the said chaplain, presented to him as aforesaid, to celebrate divine service in the said chapel and other offices to be performed there, as contained and expressed in this our present letter, that thereupon it shall be lawful for the inhabitants of Smalhith and their successors to present the said chaplain to the ordinary, and that he, so presented and considered by the ordinary to be fit and worthy, shall celebrate divine service* as aforesaid in the said chapel of Smalhith; provided that the same chaplain shall previously take the oath of obedience to the said Vicar of Tenterden for the time being, as the law requires; and that they have the Lord's Body duly and honourably enclosed and placed suspended above the altar of the said chapel, not in a burse or small box, on account of the risk of being broken,† but in a most beautiful pyx adorned with white linen within, under lock and key and faithful guardianship; moreover, we grant to the people living or sojourning there that the following

[* *Divina*. 'Divine Service' as a translation of *divina* in these letters is not to be limited by the technical meaning of the expression as illustrated by the preface to *The Book of Common Prayer*, in which Cranmer spoke of "the Common Prayers of the Church, commonly called *Divine Service*," meaning thereby Mattins and Evensong. The distinction between Divine or God's Service and Mass is older than Cranmer, for John Myrc (c. 1400), *Instructions*, wrote: "To here Goddes serves and the Mas." Here, however, *celebrare divina* must include the Mass. Cf. the will of Vavesour (1480) quoted in Murray: "To sing Devyne for my sowle." Hearing Mass, however, does not mean being 'houseled' or communicated: the most devout were not houseled more than three or four times a year; and for that purpose the inhabitants of Smalhith, except the aged and infirm, had to resort to their parish church, as distinctly indicated in this ordinance.

† *Comminionis*: an uncommon word, no doubt based on the verb *comminuo*.]

Sacraments may be ministered to them, viz., only Penance and the Eucharist, to the aged and infirm, and Purification of Women in cases of weakness; and, with regard to the infectious bodies of men who shall have been lepers or shall have died of the plague and also the bodies of men who by shipwreck shall have been cast up on the sea-shore within the said town of Smalhith, that they may cause them to be buried in the cemetery of the said chapel; provided, however, that through the foregoing provisions or any one of them no prejudice accrue to the rectors and vicars of the parish church of Tenterden or their successors, nor anything to the detriment of the parishioners of Tenterden aforesaid, and that there be on that part no canonical impediment in the way; and provided that, for the Sacraments, viz., Baptism and Matrimony, and for all other things, as well as for the burial of all others than those aforesaid, the said inhabitants and sojourners within the said town of Smalhith go to the said parish church of Tenterden; and that, on the principal feast days, on the conclusion of Mass in the said chapel of Smalhith the chaplain there for the time being go to high Mass in the parish church of Tenterden then and there to be celebrated; and that all and singular of the said inhabitants of Smalhith and their successors, excepting the aged and infirm and the pregnant and any servants left by arrangement to look after their houses, go as they have hitherto been wont to the said parish church on all festivals, and faithfully make their offerings at the four principal feasts, and submit to the burden of sums assessed or to be assessed, viz., 'le scot' for the said building and for the fencing of the graveyard thereof, and for all the other things to be maintained there, just as they have been accustomed of old; provided always that, if the said inhabitants, etc., of Smalhith, in respect of any of the premises set forth on their behalf, contravene or fail to observe or fulfil them or go beyond them in any particular, thenceforth this our ordinance shall, in the premises or any one of them, be null and void, so that by reason of the same no advantage or privilege such as we hereby decree and declare may take effect.

And, in order that the said inhabitants, etc., may be stimulated, etc., We, William, Archbishop as aforesaid, relying on the great mercy of Almighty God and the authority of his blessed Apostles Peter and Paul as well as of the holy martyrs Alphege and Thomas, our patrons, do grant, etc.

In testimony whereof our seal is affixed to this our present letter. Given at our manor of Lamethith on the fifth day of the month of May in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and nine, and of our translation the sixth year.*

[* It is a little puzzling that after the issue of the Licence of 1506 it was found necessary to issue the Ordinance of 1509. It may be that in the interval some disagreement arose between the Vicar of Tenterden and the Chaplain of Smalhith with regard to the duties of the latter and the privileges of the mother church. This would perhaps account for the issue of the Ordinance defining more clearly both duties and privileges.]

Under this ordinance the inhabitants of the hamlet were bound to support their chapel and chaplain at their own cost, and to find all things necessary for the celebration of Divine Service; but they paid their accustomed dues to their parish church, and they resorted thither on the great festivals, and, with certain exceptions, for all the Sacraments and for the burial of their dead. Mass was said, doubtless daily, in their chapel, and there they made their confessions; while their aged and infirm and the sick were houselled at Smallhythe. They also enjoyed the unusual privilege of appointing their own chaplain, subject to confirmation by their vicar, or, failing his approval, by the ordinary, by whom the chaplain was licensed.

During the four years immediately following the grant of the licence in 1506, we find the following bequests recorded:—

- xxi. Richard Figge, of Smalehith in Tenterden, 27 Mar. 1506.
To the Chapel of Smaleheth, vjs viij^d. (A. 10, 3.)
- xxij. Agnes Brekenden of Tenterden, 1507 (prob. 6 June 1508).
Itm. To the Chapell of Smalhed, iij^s iiij^d. (A. 9, 10.)
- xxij. John Hoore, of Smalhigh in Tenterden, 16 Jan. 1509-10.
That my tenement in Smalhith near the water there (*juxta aquam ibidem*) do remain to the Chapel of St. John Baptist for ever That a priest sing for my soul, my wife and children, for two years, one year in Tenterden Church, and afterwards one year in the Chapel in Smalhith, and have for his labours xx mares. (A. 11, 10.)
- xxiv. John ffechar of Tenterden, 20 Aug. 1510.
Itm. I bequeith to the repācon of the Chapell of Saynt John Baptiste at Smalhith, vjs viij^d.
(A. 17, 1, and Con. 11, 44.)
- xxv. William Newland of Tenterden, 7 March 1510-11.
After decease of wife Anne, feoffees to deliver messuage and garden with a croft of land and logge (*sic*) standing thereupon, lying upon the dene of Ekre, to John Frencham of Tenterden and to his heirs for ever, paying to the repair of Tenterden Church xx^s, and to the reparation of the Chapel of St. John Baptist at Smalhyth vjs viij^d. (A. 11, 7.)

This appears to be the last recorded bequest to the older building, as we now arrive at an important period in the history of this chapel. Only eight years after the granting of Archbishop Warham's licence a serious calamity befell

the place, for, a fire breaking out, the chapel was burnt down and much damage done; in fact, it seems as if the hamlet was quite destroyed by the fire, according to the following brief entry in an old minute book belonging to the Corporation of Tenterden:—

The yeare of the reigne of Kinge Henry the eight, vi^o (1514), the which yere Smalithe was burnt on the last day of Julye.

Such is the bare record of what happened. Under what circumstances the fire occurred, or for other details of what took place we have no record. There was doubtless much anxious thought and consultation among those who lived around, and it was finally resolved that they must still have their own chapel, and accordingly it was rebuilt. Here again the records of wills come to our assistance: the first of which probate is preserved after the fire is that of—

xxvj. John Donett of Smalehithe, dated 7 February 1516, 7:—

To the building of the Chapel of St. John the Baptist at Smalehith aforesaid, to the full contentation and payment of that sum of money thereto by me granted at the first foundation of the same, such sum and sums of money as I have paid thereto in my life since the said foundation always thereof deducted. To the building of the said Chapel over and above the said sum before granted
xxxij^s iiij^d. (A. 12, 9.)

Unfortunately John Donett does not tell us the original amount he decided to give. Probably he promised a certain amount, paying so much a year, but had not given the whole when he made his will, so the remainder of the money was to be paid less that already given, and in addition to this a further amount was bequeathed.

There are a few further bequests made to the chapel within the next twenty years, and as some interesting items may be found among them, they are included here:—

xxvij. Robert Brigenden, of Smalehith in Tent'den, 19 Nov. 1517.

To the glasing of one window in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist at Smalehith, xx^s; and to the building of a house for the priest celebrating in the said Chapel to occupy and live in, vj^s viij^d. (A. 13, 10.)

xxviiij. Moses Pellond of Tenterden, 2 July 1519.

To the reparation of the Chapel of St. John at Smalehithe, vjs viij^d. (A. 14, 2.)

xxix. Agnes Grenestrete of Tenterden, 10 Dec. 1523.

To the Chapel of St. John in Smallehith iij^s iiij^d and a good sheet. (A. 16, 1.)

xxx. Margaret, widow of Thomas Pelland of Smalhith, 12 Mar. 1523-4.

To the Chapel of St. John at Smalhyth two rings of silver, a bedestone [prayer beads] of silver, a tablecloth and three kerchers Richard Lond, priest of Smalhith, to be overseer of this my will. (A. 16, 8.)

xxxi. John Brygynden of Smalehith, 1 July 1526.

Itm. I bequeith to the use of the Chapell of Smalehith vi^s viij^d. Son John to have certain lands and tenements at the age of 21, but if he die before then or without issue, then all my part of Petfelde remain to the use of the Chapel of St. John the Baptist at Smalehith for ever. (A. 17, 9.)

xxxij. John Wayte of Smalhith, 8 April 1526.

Itm. I bequeithe and ordeyne to bye a chalice to goe to the use of the Chapell of Smalhith iij^l vjs viij^d to be bought after the decesse of Johanne my wife. . . . Itm I bequeith to the mendyng of the footway betwyxt Smalhith and Tenterden vjs viij^d to be paid after the decesse of my said wife and after the decesse of the said Johanne I wyll that my forenamed ffeoffees shall stand feoffee and seased of and yn all the said lands and tenements at Smalhith in Tenterden with th' appurtenances to the onely use and mayntenance of the preest's wage that shall syng in the Chappell at Smalhith. And if it may not be suffered that the p^ret^ts of the said lands and ten^{mts} lawfully and suerly may goe to the said preestes wage under suche man^r, then I will that the said my feoffees or their assignes shall sell all the said landes and tenements by the best pryce they can, and the money thereof received, I will it shall goe to the mayntenance of the said preest's wage as it may be best sene expedyent by my said feoffees. . . . (A. 17, 2.)

xxxiiij. Robert Hovyn den of Tent'den, 28 April 1527.

Itm. I bequeithe to the Chapell of Saynt John Baptist at Smalhith, xx^s. Itm I bequeithe to the amending of the footway betwyxt Tenterden and Smalhith the residue of all my goods, my detts, bequests, and sev'all expenses first paid content and satisfied. . . . (A. 17, 14.)

Witness hereof S^r Thomas Crake, preeste of Smalehith.

xxxiv. George Haryson of Smalhith, 4 May 1527.

Itm. I bequeithe to the Chapell of Smalhith iij^s iiij^d.

Itm. I bequeathe to the light of Saynt Barbara yn the said Chapell, iij^s iiij^d. (A. 17, 14.)

xxxv. William Blossom of Smalhith, 17 June 1527.

Itm. I bequeith to the Chapell of Saynt John Baptist at Smalhith, iij^s iiij^d. After the death of Juliane my wife, my messuage, garden, and lands to Christopher Blossom my son at the age of 24, but if he die, then one parcel of land worth vj^s viij^d yearly, go to the Chapel of Smalhith for evermore, in such manner and form as other lands now belonging to the Chapel. (A. 17, 11.)

xxxvi. Garrard Beryngham of Smalhith, 8 Jan. 1527-8.

Itm. I bequeithe to the Chapell of Smalhith
iij^s iiij^d. (A. 18, 1.)

xxxvij. Lore Blossom, widdowe, of y^e p^yshe of tenterden, 6 March 1532-3.

Itm. I bequithe to y^e repacyone of y^e Chappell of Smalehith, iij^s iiij^d. And if the Strete of Smalhith wyl bye a canopye for the Sa^cment to hyng ov^r y^e aulter there, I bequethe to y^e bying of it iij^s iiij^d more or ells not. . . . Itm. I bequeth my best dyaper Table clothe to the haultre in y^e Chappell of Smalithe. . . . (A. 19, 15.)

Wytnes her' of Sr Thomas Crake, preste there.

xxxviii. Agnes Broke, widow, of Tenterden, 26 March 1536.

To the Chapel of Smalhith xij^d. (A. 20, 10.)

The will of George Haryson, it may be observed, contains a reference to the light of St. Barbara, and it is somewhat singular that, of all the wills so far consulted, this is the only one in which a special dedication is mentioned; but there is no doubt there was either an altar, image, or light dedicated to the patron saint.

At the time of the Reformation the Chapel of Smallhythe came very near being suppressed under the Act of Parliament passed in the first year of Edw. VI. (1547), which granted all colleges, chantries, free chapels, etc., to the King. Indeed, it seems as if it was suppressed, or at any rate disused for a short time, but ultimately restored to the inhabitants. With a view to carrying out the provisions of this Act of Suppression, the chapel, with the property which formed the endowment, was investigated by a Commission* appointed under the Act passed in 37 Hen. VIII., 14 February

* The Commissioners appointed for the County of Kent included the Archbishop (Cranmer) of Canterbury, the Bishop (Holbeach) of Rochester, Sir Thomas Cheney, Sir John Baker, Sir Thomas Moyle, Sir Richard Longe, Sir John Guldeford, Sir William Finch, Anthony Aucher, esq., and certain others.

1545-6, whereby they were to make enquiry at that time concerning the true yearly value of all such colleges, free chapels, hospitals, etc., and report accordingly.

The following is the record* of the survey and valuation made concerning Smallhythe Chapel:—

The Stipend of the Chaplain celebrating Divine Service in the Chapel of Smalhith in the parish of Tenterden.

The farm of a chamber lately built over† by the inhabitants of the said town in which the Chaplain dwells, and is worth to let by the year iijs iiij^d

The farm and divers lands follow, namely:—

A piece of land there called Chapelfeld containing by estimation ij acres lying upon the dene of Gwmylysham in the tenure of William Beche vjs

Another piece of land called the vj acres lying in Tentwarden upon the dene of Mer sham lately submerged by salt water Nil

An acre of land called Mountaurye Garden‡ lying in Tentwarden upon the dene of Guylysham in the tenure of John Brykenden ijs

Two pieces of land lately acquired by the inhabitants of the said town from Robert Pontes§ now in the tenure of Christopher Blossome vjs

Two pieces of upland, and certain land called "Marsheland" containing by estimation xij acres, and of certain lands there called "Saltmarshes" in the tenure of Peter Pelland and of Thomas Pyers iiij^{li}

A parcel of land there lying between the messuages of Robert Dunnett and John Morleyn iijs

And of one piece of land lying in Tentwarden aforesaid at "le Brecke Oste" in the tenure of William Beche iijs

cijjs
iiij^d

c^s

In all by the year c^s.

Whereof paid back in rent resolute from lands of

William Beche ij^d

And so of the clear value by the year cijjs iiij^d.

In due course the property was alienated to the Crown, and there appears to have been sundry applicants to purchase

* Chantry Cert., Roll 29, 118.

† See will of Robert Brigenden, No. xxvij.

‡ Called Muntree-field in the rental of 1692 (see p. 173).

§ See will, No. iiij.

it. Two merchants of London, Robert and John King, brothers, were desirous of obtaining possession, and also one of the king's household, named John Rowland,* for the latter of whom the property was valued as follows:—

Com. Kane.

The late free chapel in p'och de Tenterden vocat Smalhethe Chapel xxi^{to} ffebruar. anno iij Reg' Re' E. VI^{to} pro Johnes Rowland (Page of the Robes to our Lord the King Edward).

The rent or farm of the site of the said late chapel with the building thereto appertaining now being vacant . . . and it is worth to leasing per ann. .

vjs viij^d

Exam^d p^r William Hyde,† surveyor, etc.

The cleare yerely value of the premisses . . .

vjs viij^d

W^{ch} rated at xij yeres purchas' amounteth to . . . iiij^{li}

To be paide all in hand.

The Kinge's matie to dischardge the purchaser of all encumbrance except leases and the coven^{ts} in the same.

The tenure in Socage.

The purchaser to have the issues from Michellmas last.

The leade belles and advowson excepted.

(Signed) Ry. Sackville,‡ Wa. Mildmay,† Rob. Keylway.†

John Rowland, described as Page of the Robes to King Edward VI., eventually became the purchaser. He intended

* The application to purchase of John Rowland is missing from the bundle of parchments in the Record Office which relate to the property, and which includes that of the brothers King, as follows (*Particulars for Grants*, 3 Edw. VI., No. 1734):—

Memorand'. That we, Robert Kynge of London, merchant tailor, and John Kynge, brother to the same Robert, requyre to purchase of the Kinge's Majestie, the lands ten^{tes} and heriditaments conteyned and specified on the p'tic'lars and Rates hereunto annexed, beinge of suche clere yerely value as in the same p'tic'lars is expressed.

In witnes whereof to this bill subscribed in our handes, we have putte our seales the xvjth day of Marche in the thirde yere of the reigne of o' sovereigne lorde Edward the sixt, by the Grace of God Kyng of England, ffrance, and Ireland, defend' of the faith and of the Church of England and also of Ireland on earthe the supreme hedd.

Robert Kyng. p. me John Kyng.

And in the *Calendar and Inventory for Grants* (No. 20) we find the following entry:—

Kynge Robert of London, Merchant Taylor, and Kynge John, brothers. 16 March, 3 Edw. VI. Request to purchase the Farm of Smalhethe Chapel in the parish of Tenterden, rated for John Rowland, 21 Feb., 3 Edw. VI.

† For notes on these names see *Arch. Cant.*, XVIII., 324-5.

‡ Of Knole, Sevenoaks, P.C. temp. Mary and Elizabeth, Knight of the shire for Kent 1559, ob. 1575. (*Arch. Cant.*, XXI., 228.)

to have the chapel taken down, although, having been rebuilt after the fire, it had stood but little more than thirty years. This proposal on his part aroused opposition from the inhabitants, who were not at all disposed to submit tamely to the loss of their chapel, maintaining that it did not come under the Act cited, and that it was not liable to be disposed of by sale; so that John Rowland soon found that he was not to enjoy undisturbed possession of his newly acquired property. To save, if possible, their chapel from any further desecration, a somewhat lengthy but interesting and quaintly-worded petition was drawn up in the names of twelve of the principal residents,* emphasizing the points that the chapel was built by themselves at their own cost and charge; that they provided for the minister thereof; that it was wrongly conveyed to the Crown; and pointing out what was likely to happen if the enemies of the King landed upon the shores of Smallhythe while the inhabitants were away worshipping at the mother church of Tenterden nearly three miles distant. This petition was duly forwarded to the Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, and it is satisfactory to know that it not only reached its destination, but that it had the desired effect, as the enquiry which resulted from the petition shews that Rowland had to restore all the property to the inhabitants. So the chapel was saved and remains to this day. This petition—undated, but undoubtedly of the year 1549—is preserved among the Augmentation Papers,† and a complete transcript of the same follows:—

To the righte Worshipfull Sr Richard Sackfyle, Knyght,‡ Chauncello^r of the Kinge's Maties honorable Courte of Augmentacions of the Revenue of his Grace's Crowne. In moost humble wise complaynynge sheweth unto your good W'shipp yo^r pore and daylie orators John Brykenden, Stephyn fforde, Edwarde Kingswoode, Peter Pellan, Nicholas Beche, Will^m Henden, Thomas Morefote, Richard Allen, John fforten, John Clayse, Bartholomewe

* Two of whom filled the office of Bailiff of Tenterden: John Brickenden, Aug. 1548—Aug. 1549, practically at the same time the petition was drawn up; and Stephen Ford, who served in 1564 and died in office.

† Aug. Misc. Books, 114, fol. 139.

‡ See note, p. 152.

Pelland, and James Badcocke;* and all other the inhabitants of the said hamlett of Smalle Hethe in the p'yshe of Tenterdon in the Countie of Kent.

That whereas th' inhabytants of the said hamlet of Small Hethe about xxx^{to} yeres past or more for that the said hamlet of Small Hethe ys twoo myles distant from the p'ishe church of Tenterdon, the country there abouts very fowle and yll goynge unto the p'ishe church and specyally in the wynter tyme and for that at certen tymes by reason of fluds and rysinge of waters the same inhabytants cannot convenyentlie passe in ij or iij dayes unto their p'ishe church to here Godd's devyne s'vice except it be on horsebacke, and also in tyme of sicknes the said inhi'taunts can not have a mynystre to mynyster unto the impotent and sycke in time of necessytie. And for that there is in the said hamelet comonly cc people. And for that also the same hamelet is scituate harde to the sea coast where there dyv^{rs} tymes moche resorte as well of strang^{rs} as other the the [*sic*] Kings subjects, the same inhabitaunts for the consideracons aforesaide and for dyvers other good consideracons did buyld wthin the said hamelet in a strete there called Smallhethe at their cooste and charge and for their use and comoditie a certen chapele called S^t JOHN BAPTIST CHAPLE wherein theye the said inhi'tunts at their cooste and charge did fynde a ps^{te} to mynyster wⁱⁿ. Which chapple one Will^m, sometyme Archbysshope of Canterbury ordynd of the same for the consideracons aforesaide dyd graunte that the same inhi'tunts might have certen sacraments and sacramentalls there be mynystred unto them as by a certen instrument under the seale of the saide Archbysshope reddey to be shewed yt dothe and maye appeare.

So yt is, righte worshipfull S^r, the p'mysse not wth standinge one M^r Rowland, one of the Kinge's mat^{ies} S'vunts, hath^e of late p'chased the said chapple of his highnes supposing that the King's Mat^{ie} was lawfully intytyled unto the same by tha' statute that was made in the fyrst yere of his Grace's reigne that gave his highnes all colleges, chauntries, free chapples, guylds and fraternities where by the said statute all chappells of ease amonge other things be excepted, yet neu'theles the said M^r Rowland by vertue of the said p'chase intendeth to deface and take downe the said chapple agaynst righte or good concyence and to the greate anoyance of all y^e said orators. W^{ch} beinge suffred maye be occacyon that enymyes in tyme of warre when yo^r said orators shalbe at their p'ishe church to here there devyne s'vice maye land and burne not onely the said hamelet, being opene upon the sea and a fayre landing place and havyn, but alsoe maye burne or carie awaye all suche shippes and other vessels as be wⁱⁿ the said haven, ffor redresse whereof to th'

* James Badcocke by his will, proved 16 Aug. 1568, made the following bequest: "I will and bequeath unto the poore in Smalythe xx^s to be distributed wthin one yere after my decease by the discretione of my executors." (P.C.C., 15, Babington.) The executors were his sons Richard and Henry, while his co-petitioner Edward Kingswood was one of the overseers of his will.

intent that yt maye manyfestlie and reasonlie appere that the same chaple is a chapple of ease, and that the King's Mat^{ie} is not intytled thereunto by the saide statute, yt maye please yo^r good w'shippe the^{se} p'myssees tenderly considered at the humble sute of yo^r said orators and for th' advoydence of th' inconvenience afore-saide to graunte the King's Mat^{ies} L^{res} of Comysyson to be dyrected to certen gentilmen inhabiting thereabouts to enquire:— Whether the said Chapple be a chaple of ease or not; and howe farre the same hamelet of Smallehethe is scituate from the p'ishe church of Tenterden; and whether sometymes by reason of rysinge of water they cannot convenyentlye passe unto theire p'ishe church except yt be on horsbacke; and whether the contrye thereabouts is very fowle; and whether the said hamlett be scituate upon the sea syde; and whether one William sometymes Archbysshepe of Canterbury hathe graunted for the comodytie and ease of the said inhi'tants that they maye have in the said chapple certen sacraments and sacramentalls to be mynstred; and what the same sacraments and sacramentalls be; and to certefye and retorne the said comysson before yo^r good w'shippe at a certen daye.

And yo^r said Orators shall dayly praye unto God for the p's'vacion of yo^r good W'shippe longe to endure.

In accordance with the foregoing request, a writ of commission was issued under the following title:—

Edwarde the sixt by the Grace of God Kyng of Englande, ffrance, and Irelande, defendour of the faythe, and of the Church of Englande and also of Irelande in earth the sup^{me} hedd. To our right trustye and welbeloved John Baker, Edwarde Wotton, Walt^o Hendle, and Anthonio Aucher, Knights; also Thome Darelle, Willm^o Hide, John Deryng and Thome Harlakenden, Esquires, greatynge: and to any seven, six, five or four of them, to hold enquiry and take depositions of witnesses concerning the interrogatories as set forth. Witness, Richard Sakevyle, Knight, at Westminster, the 20th day of May in the third year of our reign.

Endorsed on the back hereof, “p. capella de Smalhithe in Tynterden.”

On the 4th of October following, two of the above named commissioners sat to take evidence. Twelve witnesses were examined and their evidence is recorded on one large sheet of parchment, but unfortunately this document has been exposed to damp or other cause, through which several words are now illegible, the ink having entirely faded. This is a matter of regret, as many of the missing sentences

would seem to contain additional details concerning this old chapel. A copy of this interesting record,* except those portions missing for the reason before mentioned, is as follows:—

The examinacon of divers p'sons whose names ensue, brought before John Bakere and Walter Hendle, Knyghts, by th' inhabitunts of the Chapell of Smalhethe in the Countie of Kent, and taken by the said John Bakere and Walter Hendle the iiijth daye of October in the thirde yere of the Reigne of o' Sou'vyn Lorde King Edward the sixte, by auctoritie of his highnes comission to theyme directed, of his highnes Courte of Augmentacon and revenues of his Grace's crowne: to examine witnesses as foloweth:—

George Phelippe of Tenterden in the Countie of Kent, of th' age of xxxv^{to} yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned, saith he knoweth the Chapell of Smallythe, and that it is a chapel of ease not onely for th' inhabitantes ther', but also for all other straungers as watermen, shipwrights and suche other; and that it is distaunt from the p'ishe church as some saye two myles, and as some more saye, one myle and a halfe, and that in tymes past^e before the said Inhabitunts did reyse the waye he hath herde it reported that at certeyne tymes they could not passe that way^e for water, but on horsbacke, but forasmuche as the saide waye is now Impv^d, this deponent thinketh in his conscience they may passe it on ffoote, and that the countrie thereabouts is very fowle as it is openly knowne, and that the said hamlett is scituate nere to a chanell that goeth unto the sea. And as for any p'veleges graunted by the late Archbisshop of Caunterburie he reserveth him selfe to the saide Archbisshop's graunte, and he saith that he was nev^r p'sent at the mynistracoon of any sacramente or sacramentalls there, but he saith he hath harde by Reporte that men have housled and anheled there.

Robert Asshenden of Tenterden aforesaid, of the age of xxvi yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned, saith and deposeth that the Chapell of Smallithe is a chapell of ease and that it is distaunte from the p'ishe church as some men saye twoo myles, and as some saye, a myle and a halfe, and that before the waye was rayased he hath harde it reported that in certeyn tymes they wille not passe that waye for water but on horsbacke, and that the countrie ther' abouts is very fowle. And saithe he hathe seene a graunte made by one William, Archbisshop of Caunterburie to the Inhi'tauntes there whereunto he reserveth himselfe, and saith he was not pryvie to the mynisteryng of any sacraments or sacramentalls. But he saith that he knoweth that divers p'sons have bene houseled there at Ester and women purified. And that by

* Aug. Misc. Books, 114, fol. 140. [With regard to the questions put to the witnesses see note on p. 158.]

reporte divers have bene maried in the chapell, and further saithe that his wife was purified there.

Robert Wytheman, of th' age of xxx^{to} yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned, saith in ev'ry thinge as the said Robert Asshenden hath deposed. Except that he knoweth . . .

Robert Rayner, of th' age of xlv yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned, saith and deposeth that the saide chapell is a Chapell of Ease and that many houseling people . . . and that it is distaunt from Tenterden a myle and thre quarters as soome call it, and as most men call it twoo myles, and that at many tymes people cannot conveniently passe to the p'ishe church^e but on horsbacke . . . carrye awaye the planks that be layde there to passe over, and that the countrie is very fowle, and that there is a chanell there comyng from Rye, and that the Kinge's ship called the Grand M'res was new made there and . . . when she was launched. And he reserveth himselfe to the graunte made by the said Will^m some tyme Archbisshop of Caunterburye. And saith that he being clarke there hade the booke when John Baker . . . there and knoweth that divyne s'vice hathe beene there celebrated; Sundrie p'sons houseled and women purified in the same chapell. And that before the chapell now standing there was edified, there was another chapel whiche was destroyed wth ffier, and that had the same p'hemyence that this hathe. And more he remembreth not.

Robert ffoche, of th' age of liii yeres or thereabouts, sworne & examyned, saith the Chapell of Smallheth is a chapel of ease and that there belong but the . . . Chapell is distaunt from Tenterden a myle and three quarters at the leaste. And that when rage of waters come the people cannot passe but on horsbacke to there p'ishe church and further saith that . . . and that there is a chanell there coming from Rye, and that he hath herde saye that the ships belonging to Mr Gunstone, Mr Hopton, the Grande M'res, and the greate barke and small barke with divers others put in there. Also that there is a graunte made by William some tyme Archbisshop of Canterbury to th' enhabitants of Smalheth where unto he reserveth him. And saith he hath knowne by some tyme usually thei attend matins and evensong, divers people housled, he hath herd of mariages and knoweth that women have bene there purified. Also deposeth that before the Chapell nowe there buylded there was another whiche was destroyed wth ffire whiche had the prehemynence that this nowe hathe, and more he remembreth not.

John Phillip, of th' age of xlv yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned, saith in ev'ry thinge as the said Robert ffoche hath deposed and said.

William Bestfelde, of th' age of li yeres, ditto.

Edmond Lakener, of th' age of xxxiiij yeres, ditto.

Thomas Mannyng, of th' age of l yeres, ditto.

John Pelland, of th' age of xlvii yeres, sworne and examyned,

saith in all things as the said Robert ffoche hath deposed, and said . . . chapell.

Stephen fforde, of th'age of xxx yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned, saithe that he was marry'd in the saide chapell, and also that one John . . . said chapell, and further saithe that his [wife] was purified in the same chapell.

Barthelmewe Pelland, of th'age of lx yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned, saithe that he did knowe one Margaret Vyne buried in . . . hathe knowne divers women purified in the same Chapell.

In wites whereof we the com'issioners abovesaid to these p'sents have sett o' signes and seales the daye and yere abovesaid.

Endorsed on the back hereof, "Capella de Smale Hethe in Com: Kanc: To the r^t Wo'shipfull Sir Richard Sackvyle, Knight, Chauncellour of o' Souereine lorde ye King's Courte of Augmentacons & Reveneues of his Crowne." The seals are now gone, but traces of two still remain.

A fortnight later, evidence of an almost opposite character was taken, and it is singular that there were in this case also twelve persons who agreed in their statements. Their evidence is recorded in a different manner from that of the previous witnesses, being in the nature of replies to certain interrogatories issued. The document containing these is not now annexed as stated at the head of the first deposition, but the nature of the questions may be understood from the replies here given, and by a reference to the latter part of the petition.*

[* The questions seem to have been six in number and of the following character:—

- i. Whether the chapel was a chapel of ease to the parish church of Tenterden, and how far distant from Tenterden.
- ij. Whether the inhabitants could conveniently pass at all times of the year to their parish church.
- iiij. Whether certain sacraments and sacramentals had been ministered in the chapel, and what the same were.
- iv. How many houseling people there were in the hamlet.
- v. Whether there was there a haven in which ships came to harbour.
- vi. Whether there were certain lands employed to the finding of a priest to sing in the chapel; what was their value; and who took the profits.

The witnesses examined on the previous occasion (Oct. 4th, see *supra*) seem to have had only three questions put to them, practically the same as the first three of the above, except that the second was supplemented by further enquiry whether the country thereabouts was 'fowle' and whether the hamlet was situate upon the seaside, and the third by a definite reference to Archbishop Warham's grant.]

xvij die Octobris A^o R. E 6^{ti} tercio [1549].

Deposiciones of the p'sons hereafter named taken to the Interrogatories hereunto annexed conc'nyng the Chapell of Smalhithe in the Countie of Kent.

George Castelyn of Tenterdyn in the Countie of Kent, yoman, of the age of xxvj yeares or thereabouts, sworne and examyned the day and yere abovesaid.

To the first article saith upon his othe, the Chappell of Smallhith is no chappell of ease by reason there was nev^r any Sacramente or Sacramentalls there mynistered but only by the license of the Viccar or Curate of Tenterdyn, and that the hamlett of Smallhithe is distant from the p'yshe church of tenterdyn about one myle and a halfe or above, and not ij myles.

To the second article he saithe that there is no ympedyment nor lett but that th' inhituntes of Smallhithe may conveniently passe at all tymes to there p'isshe church.

To the third he saith that there hath bene masse said in the said chappell about ij yeres last past by one Peter Hall, and none other sacraments there mynistered but onely sayeing of masse, mattyns, and evensong, and holly brede and holly water, w^{ch} was done onely by the licens of the Viccar or Curat of tenterdyn aforesaid; and as for any christenyng, wedding, and bureing, he never knew any there.

To the iiijth he saith that there is iiij^{xx} houselynge people in the said hamlet or thereabouts.

To the vth he saith there is no haven there, savyng onely a creke of salte water wherin no shypppe can come, but onely lyters and such kind of small vessells, and that at full water.

To the vjth he saith that as he hath hard saye there was given certen lands to the value of v^l or thereabouts, wych these have employed to the finding of a prest in the Chappell there, but whoe take the profite thereof he knoweth not.

(Signed) per me, George Castlen.

John fforsett, clerke, of Tenterdyn aforesaid, of th'age of x^l yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned, saith and deposeth to the First Article, that the said Chappell of Smallhithe is no chappell of ease as fere as he knoweth. And he saith that the said chappell is distaunt from Tynterden a myle and a halfe and sumthing more, but not ij myle.

To the second article he saithe y^t th' inhitaunts aforesaid may convenientlie passe to the church at all tymes of the yere.

To the iiijrd he saithe that there hath bene no sacramento or sacramentall mynistered in the said chappell but onely masse, mattyns, and evensong, holly breade and holly water,* and that by

[* Holy bread and holy water. On these 'Sacramentals' see Gasquet, *Parish Life in Med. Eng.*, p. 155 *et seq.* Mass on Sunday was preceded by the solemn blessing of the holy water, for the sprinkling, in procession, of the altars, the people, and in some cases the graves of the departed. At the conclusion of Mass the holy loaf (of ordinary bread) was blessed, cut into small pieces, and distributed to the people.]

the licens of the Viccar or Curat there, and that for urgent causes as he or they hathe c'ceived. And that he doth remember that at one tyme they had licens to purifie one woman, chrysten one child, and marry one cople.

To the iiijth the said deponent saithe that there is in the said hamlett about a C. of houselyng people and not above.

To the vth he saithe that there is no haven but a small creke wherein no shepes can come to harbure, and remember'th noe shipe at any tyme to be there, but one lytell pynnae of the King's w^{ch} was browght thether to be amended.

To the vjth he saithe and deposeth, that there were certen lands w^{ch} were employed to the finding of a prest to sing in the s^d chapell, but of what value he cannot tell, and as farre as he knoweth the Kinge's Ma^{tie} taketh the profite thereof, for they were p'sented to his Grace' Com'yssion^{rs}, and that there was a p'ste found therewth at the tyme of the p'sentement.

By me John fforsett.

Stephen Harvye of Halden, in the saide Countie, y'oman, of th'age of l yeaeres or thereabouts sworne and examyned deposeth and saith upon his othe as foloweth:

To the first and second articles he saith that the Chapell of Smalhithe is no chapell of ease, and he saith that it is situate from the p'isshe^e Church of Tenterden a myle and a halfe or thereabouts, and that they may convenyently passe to their p'isshe^e church.

To the ij article this deponent saith that there hathe bene no sacraments c'monly mynistered in the said chapell, but masse matins evensonge holy brede and holy water, and that by the sufferance of the Vicar of Tenterden, and by whom the same have ben' mynistered, this deponent knoweth not.

To the iiijth he saith there bei in the said hamlet lx howselynge people and upwards.

To the vth he saith there is no haven that shippes can come thither to harbor.

To the vjth he saith there was land as he thinketh of the value of v^{li} employed to the fyndinge of a pst to serve in the said chapell, but to what use the land was given, or who taketh the p'ffitts y'of he knoweth not. And he saith there was a pst found w^t the said lande wⁱⁿ these ij yeres as he thinketh.

Nycolas Webbe of Halden aforesaid, y'oman, of th'age of l yeres, sworne and examined the daie and yere above said, deposeth to all the said articles in all things as the said Stephen Harvye hath before deposed, and more he knoweth not.

George Stacey of Halden aforesaid, husbandman, of th'age of lii yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned the daie and yere abovesaid, deposeth and saith in all things as touchinge the s^d articles as George Castleyne hath said.

John Lucy of Halden aforesaid, y'oman, of the age of lv yeres or thereabouts.

Thomas Collyngs of Halden aforesaid, yoma', of th'age of

xxxj yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyn'd deposeth upon their othes in all thyngs as the said Stephen Harvye hath said, and more theie know not.

Thomas Holms of Tenterdyn aforesaid, of th'age of xxx yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned to ye first, second, thirde, fourthe, and vth articles, saithe and deposeth in all things as George Castelyn hathe deposed.

To the vjth he saithe that he knoweth not what lands hathe bene given to the said chappell, but he saithe there was ymployed to the finding of a prest there certen lands to the value of v^{li} by yere or there abouts . . . called the Chappelle lande but whoe taketh the p'fitts thereof he cannot tell, and saith that sithens masse was not regarded . . . there was no prest found therewth.

John Mantell of Tenterdyn, of th'age of xxx yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned to the first, second, third and iiijth he saithe in all points as George Castelyn hathe deposed.

To the vth he saithe y^t there is no haven sayng a little creke where liters come to fetch wood, and no shippe can come there to harbure.

To the vj he saithe and deposeth that he knowith nott that any lands were given to the finding of any prest wth in the said chappell but there were certen lands called the Chappell lands to the value of vj^l xiijs iiij^d as he hath hard saye wherewth a prest was founde but whoe taketh the p'fite thereof he knowith nott, and how longe it is sens any prest was found therewth he cannot depose.

Richard Morlyn of Tenterdyn, y'oman, of th'age of xxxij yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned the daie and yere aforesaid, deposeth and saith upon his othe in all thynges touchinge the said articles as the said John fforsett hath said.

John fflowle of London, gent, of th' age of xxxix yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examyned the daie and yere aforesaid, saith upon his othe that whether the said chappell be a chappell of ease or not he knoweth not, but this Deponent saith that he hath dwelled in the said p'isshe of Tenterden xxv yeres by whiche tyme he saith there was no buryenge, cristenynge or weddyng in the said chappell to his knowledge, and he saith that the said chapel is scituat from the said p'isshe churche of Tenterden a myle and a halfe or thereabouts.

To the sevth ij iiij vth and vjth articles this deponent saith in all thynges as Stephen Harvye hath said, savinge that he knoweth not what sacraments have been mynstered in the said Chappell.

per me Johem Fowle.

Thomas Sare of Tenterden aforesaide yoman of th' age of xl yeares or thereabouts sworne and examyned the daie and yere abovesaid, to the first article deposeth upon his othe that he cannot tell whether the said Chappell be a chappell of ease or not, but he thinketh it is not a chappell of ease. And he saith it is

situate from the said p'isshe Church of Tynterden a myle and a halfe or thereabouts.

And to the residew of the interrogat'res this deponent saith and deposeth upon his othe as the said Stephen Harvy hath said, sayynge that he saith there is about a C houseslynge people in the said hamlett.

(Signed) Thomas Sare.

A search in the Book of Decrees granted by the Court of Augmentation has not revealed the existence of any such decree issued concerning Smallhythe Chapel, and it may therefore be assumed that the chapel and its endowments were restored to the inhabitants.

The depositions of the witnesses sworn and examined before the commissioners on the 4th and 17th of October 1549, indicate the character of the religious privileges enjoyed before the Reformation by the inhabitants of Smallhithe, and the strangers that came there by sea, under the grant of Archbishop Warham. They are interesting also as shewing the immediate effect of the Reformation in the spiritual destitution of the people.* In spite of the restoration of the alienated endowments of the chaplaincy, not for twenty years do we find any evidence of the presence of a minister, and then it was only a 'reader,'† authorised to read, privately, the Holy Scriptures to the sick and the aged, and publicly certain portions of Morning and Evening Service in the Book of Common Prayer, and such Godly homily as the Vicar of Tenterden might deem suitable and edifying, and also to bury the dead and purify women after childbirth.‡

[* They are further interesting as affording evidence of the decay of the haven and its shipbuilding industry. Exactly a century had elapsed since Tenterden was incorporated under a 'Bailiff and Commonalty' and united to the 'Ancient Town' of Rye (Burrows, *The Cinque Ports*, 1888, p. 158), and the times were passed when such a vessel as the King's ship called *the Grande Mres* was new made at Smallhithe, and the great barke and small barke put in there; now there was no haven, only a creek, by which only small vessels could come at high tide, and the amending there of one lytell pynpace of the King's was but a memory.]

† See list of chaplains, readers, etc., p. 182, *infra*.

[‡ A reader was not 'ordained' by laying on of hands, but was simply 'admitted' to the office "with prayer and blessing in the chapel of the bishop's palace." He subscribed certain injunctions which defined the duties

Moreover, the presentments made at the archidiaconal visitations towards the close of the century suggest that the people of Smallhythe did not consider the arrangement very satisfactory.*

Early in the seventeenth century the duty seems to have been performed by an assistant curate of Tenterden, Percival Brett, whose record, as appears below, was very unsatisfactory. Ere long, however, the inhabitants again secured the services of a resident and ordained minister of their own choice, Thomas Grenefield, who subscribed his name as Curate of Smalhith.† This information is derived from extracts, kindly sent to me by my friend Mr. Arthur Hussey, made from the visitation presentments‡ preserved in the library of Canterbury Cathedral, as follows:—

1608. The Chapel of Smalhide is not sufficiently repaired, which is to be done by the feoffees of the Chapel and of the lands thereto belonging, but they promise to repair it very shortly.

(Vol. 70, 1608—10, fol. 6.)

1611. John Benden, senior, cometh to the Chappell at Smalhith to divine service, being excommunicate at this time.

of the order of readers, and thereby undertook not to preach or interpret, nor to minister the Sacraments or other public rites of the Church, except as indicated in the text *supra*. Those injunctions were drawn up by Archbishop Parker and certain other bishops, in 1561, who thus revived the order of *Lectores*, the second of the minor orders of the Mediæval Church, with a view to supplying the ministrations of religion in places where the effect of the Reformation had left the benefices so poor that they did not afford a maintenance for a man in Holy Orders. See Strype, *Annals*, I., 306, and Cutts, *Dict. Ch. Eng.* (1889), p. 493.]

* See under Readers, p. 182.

[† In its original sense the word curate equals one who (like the Vicar of Tenterden) was entrusted with the *cure* of souls, in other words, with the spiritual charge of a parish—cf. "Our Bishops and Curates" in *A Prayer for the Clergy and people* (1545).]

In its modern sense its use is peculiar to the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland, and it equals one who is engaged for a stipend and is licensed by the bishop to assist the parson or incumbent—more correctly, a stipendiary or assistant curate. Precisely speaking, Mr. Greenfield was neither the one nor the other, but rather his position was that of a 'perpetual curate,' the title by which his successors in recent times have been technically known as being irremovable and enjoying an endowment independent of the incumbent of the parish. It appears in the list (*infra*) of chaplains, etc., that 'chaplain of Smalhith' was the title in common use and in the licences. Non-resident chaplains often employed 'curates' in the modern sense.]

‡ Vol. 75 (1610—15), folios 58 and 244.

Richard Ripton and Richard Day* for not receiving the communion became excommunicate. Attached to this page is a certificate from the Curate as follows:—

“These are to signify unto your Worship to whom it appertaineth of the Ecclesiastical Court of Canterbury, that Richard Repton of Smalhith and Diocese thereof, did receive the Holy Communion with the congregation of Smalhith, where he dwelleth, the 8th day of May 1614, according as he was enjoined by the Court to be certified under the Minister’s hand.

per me Thomas Grenefeild,
Curate of Smalhith.”

1614. Whereas, Right Worshipful, our ancient town of Smalhith being in decay by reason of fire and other means, whereby our house of prayer became wasted; since which time our ancestors having erected and built a Chapel in place thereof, and gave certain lands for the maintaining thereof, and of a Minister to do such service therein for the service of God and our comfort as ought to be; we having according to our custom chosen Thomas Grenfield, clerk, to be our Minister, being commended to us by Mr Elye, Vicar of Tenterden, and approved by your Worship our Ordinary. But for that our Chapel is altogether unfurnished of such ceremonial and sacramental ornaments of the beautifying of God’s house and dignifying of our minister: as the want of a Book of Common Prayer, communion cloth, cup, surplice, register, and font, by reason of the carelessness of such as should have had better regard unto the honor and worship of God. And whereas we had a chest with three or four locks in our Chapel, to keep our writings in touching our Chapel-lands for the maintenance of our minister, which also was most sacrilegiously embezzled away out of our Chapel, and that we know not whom to charge with the same; but because Percivall Brett,† Curate of Tenterden, hath had, received and taken the rents, revenues, and profits of our Chapel-lands, and bestowed some part thereof unto certain poor against right and neither repairing our Chapel therewith (being in default) not giving any account thereof to us. We therefore present the said Percivall Brett for so doing, and to shew cause why, and to abide such order as shall be set down by your Worship in this honorable and

* He appears to have been a tanner by trade, and was married by licence at Newenden in 1607 (see p. 170). While his burial is thus recorded:—

“1616 Aprill. Richa^d Daie of Smallhith bur: y^e vj of Aprill.” (*Tenterden Par. Reg.*)

† It is interesting to notice that the name of Percival Brett occurs in other matters of moment at this period. One of that name was a freeman of the Corporation of Tenterden, and as such was present at a somewhat influential meeting of townsmen held on 14 July 1601, when new ordinances and constitutions were passed regulating the government of the Town and Hundred (arising out of the grant of the new charter, 29 Aug. 42 Eliz., 1600). A few years later, 7 Jas. I., 1609, he was chosen to fill the office of Mayor. Whether this was the same person as Mr. Percival Brett, the curate charged with receiving the revenues of Smallhythe Chapel, I am at present uncertain.

ecclesiastical Court, as we may have the said money so had and taken away from us to be employed to his [*sic*] right use.

Edward Jarvis, John Benett, John Peatt, John Drurye,*
Richard Ripton, Peter Mapliden his mark, John Robins,
John Benden, Goodward Apyllinge, Ralfe Corne.

The matter was before the Court on several occasions, and eventually Mr. Brett was dismissed, but whether he made restitution of any kind does not appear. This presentment is interesting as shewing the knowledge possessed by the people of Smallhythe of the early history of their chapel, and the sad condition into which their ecclesiastical affairs had fallen. In their earnest attempt to revive their Church life they must have felt very keenly the carelessness of the past generation, resulting in the abstraction of the fittings and ornaments of their chapel and the loss of the old writings and deeds relating to the endowment lands.

A curious incident happened here during the troubled reign of Charles I. About that time many clergymen of the Church of England suffered persecution and trouble, and an instance is recorded by the Rev. John Walker of such a case from the Weald of Kent. The whole narrative was communicated to the author by a clergyman, being urged to do so "by some of my neighbouring brethren whose advice and desire I cannot forbear to defer to." The quaint phraseology and remarks, indicating the spirit of the time in which they were written, have induced me to take a copy of the account as it is recorded in the volume mentioned:†—

Mr Thomas Tournay, Wittresham Rectory, Isle of Oxney, and Diocese of Canterbury, was Sequestered from his Living in the late times of the Persecution of the Church of England. He was but a short time possesst of the Rectory there.‡ I see his name in the

* John Drury married by licence Ann Woodman of Tenterden in 1618. Their daughter Ann was baptized "at Smalleh, wth leave" in 1623 (see p. 168). He died before the year 1628, when his widow married Stephen Glover of Ebony, and on his decease she took a third husband, Edward Elliott of Tenterden, in 1640. (*Cant. Marr. Licences.*)

† "An attempt towards recovering an account of the numbers and sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England, &c. by John Walker M.A. Rector of St-Mary's-the-More, in Exeter." London (1714), pp. 378-9.

‡ The Books of Institutions, etc., in the Public Record Office, shew that Thomas Tournay was inst. Wittersham Rectory 24 July, 15 Car. I.; John Ballam, 17 May, 23 Car. I.; Samuel Croswell, 23 Dec., 23 Car. I.

Register Book first at the end of the year 1640, and last at the end of 1643. In 1644 there is one Ballam mention'd, who succeeded him. Mr Thomas Tournay suffer'd a great deal of Persecution and Trouble during his abode there. He was several times plundered; and having by the Help of some Friends saved his horses once, at another time they were taken away. When this was done he was call'd to answer some accusations against him to Tenterden; and being forc'd to borrow a Horse, could get none but a young one that was newly Back'd, and not well manag'd nor very Gentle. The person that lent him advised Mr Tournay not to ride with spurs. He thought this not Decent and would not be persuaded, but said he would take care they should not touch him. At Tenterden he was Vindicated by some of his Neighbours who went with him, concerning the matters he was accused of, and was for that time sent home again, and his Neighbours went with him. As they were going, some staid a little behind him, and the rest then rode Hastily after to overtake him. This set his young horse a running down a Hill call'd Small-Hith-Street, and I think with his Endeavour to restrain Him his bridle broke. However the Horse being ungovernable, threw him just against a Chapel of Ease which is in that Street.

This afforded a special Matter of Accusation to the Malice of his Enemies, and was made a ground to represent him as a very scandalous Minister. For upon this an accusation was invented and sworn against him. That he, at such a time got drunk at Tenterden, and coming home, as he came by Small Hith Chapel, he alighted from his horse and fell down on the ground and Worshipped the Chapel. After this his Enemies still follow'd him with accusations till they got him sent to Prison. When this was done, a man of a neighbouring parish meeting with one of the Zealots of the Times, and a great instrument of his mischief, and, I think, the person who had sworn to the Accusation against him concerning his Drunkenness and Worshipping the Chapel. That person said to this Wretched man "I hear you of Wittresham have got your Parson into Prison." "Yes," said he, "we have done so," and boasted of it. "But surely," saith the other, "you design to let him out again quickly." "No," saith he, "I'll warrant it he shall never come out again so long as my eyes are open." This person, a little while after he said this, was following some Ducks in the Level, and having shot some, he ran upon the sand, which he thought firm enough to bear him, to catch his game, but coming upon it, he found it soft, and sunk into it so deep that he could not get out of it, and while he was labouring to do so, as is supposed, the Tide which was coming in, carry'd him up with it, and he was drowned. Within a few days after he was found Dead when the Tide was out, upon the Sand. And on that day as I think, or within a few Days after it, Mr Tournay was deliver'd out of Prison and came home to his Family. Yet after this he was within a little while Sequestred, being Plundered of all that could be taken from

him, and he was forced with a Wife and Three young Children to take a little Farm in Stone, another Parish of the Island aforesaid, to maintain his Family, but he died soon after, and left his Family in a very poor condition.

Those particulars I received lately from his son, Thomas Tournay, who is now living in the parish of Wittersham aforesaid. I cannot give you any more, perhaps because that his son was very young when his Father Died, and partly, I may believe, because this Son is a dissenter of the Sect of the Anabaptists. But these things I am ready upon my oath to declare, his son lately related to me.

Immediately above the west window of the chapel is a niche, formerly, no doubt, occupied by a figure of the patron saint. This may have afforded the opportunity of accusing the unfortunate rector of worshipping the chapel. A new statuette of St. John the Baptist was placed in the niche in 1907.

Smallhythe, or more strictly speaking the borough of Dumbourne, was formed into an ecclesiastical district by an Order in Council dated 9 May 1866, and the registers now kept there commence at that time. Previous to this the necessary entries were made in the registers of the Mother Church of St. Mildred, Tenterden. Extracts from these records, by the courtesy of the present Vicar, having been freely permitted, a selection is here given, and it is worthy of notice that, according to the tenor of Archbishop Warham's licence, in the majority of cases the rites were administered at the parish church, those which were performed in the chapel being specially designated "at Smalhith," or "by leave" or "by license" of the Vicar of Tenterden.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF TENTERDEN.

*Baptisms.**

- June 1560 The 30th of June was Marie the daughter of Willā Bowle of Smalhith chrystened.
 Feb. 1561 John Drake y^e sonne of John Drake of Smalhith was bapt. y^e 16th of ffebruarie.
 June 1571 The 1th day was bapt^d Henrie Stafforde, sonne of Henrie Stafforde, Reader of Smalhith.

* The following records the baptism at Staplehurst of a child whose father was drowned at Smallhythe. The entry reads: "1548. The vi daye of ffebruarie there was baptized peter the son of peter drayner latelie by misfortune drowned at Smalehythe." (*Staplehurst Parish Reg. transcript, 1538—1558.*)

- Dec. 1571 The 26th day was Robert sonne of John Bigge of Sālhithe bapt.
- Jan. 1591-2 Elizabeth Broadsheafe dought^r of Wyllm Broad-sheafe was bapt. y^e 29th of Januā at Sālhithe.
- April 1594 Arthur sonne to John Johnson, bapt. y^e same day at Smalhithe (y^e 14th day of April).
- Sept. 1599 John Liddington son of George Liddington, bapt. y^e 7th day of Octob., Smalhithe.
- Jan. 1622-3 An, y^e daughter of John Drewry. was bapt. y^e 6th of Jan. at Smalleh, wth leave.
- April 1624 Thom^{as} Moore, son of Rob^t Moore, bapt. wth leave at Smalitt y^e same day (y^e 18th of Aprill).
- March 1625-6 Mary Chittendeⁿ dawght^r of Richard Chittende' y^t dwells at y^e ferrie house in Smalhith Street, bapt. y^e 12th of March.
- Ditto John Gold^r son to John Golder y^t dwelt nigh Smalhithe, was baptiz^d y^e same daie (as last).
- June 1627 Richard y^e sonn of John Stone was baptized at Smalhith y^e same daie bie licensye (y^e 24th of June).
- March 1627-8 Joh. ffuller^r son to Joh: ffuller, was baptized at Smalhith y^e same day (y^e 9th day of March) by y^e license of Richrd Seyliar^d Vicar of Tenterden.
- April 1630 Daniell sonn to John Crouchman, and Phebe, daughter to George Evernden, were both bapt. y^e same day at Smalhithe by y^e license of M^r Ric. Seyliard, Vicar.
- July 1672 Susan da^r of Richard Suthernden and Susan his wife, was bapt. at Smalhith by leave.
- Feb. 1673-4 John son of Michael Tarr and Elizabeth his wife, baptized at Smalhith by leave.
- Nov. 1681 Joane dau^r of John Bierwhite and Mary his wife, baptized att Smalhith by leave.
- John son of John Haiward and Susannah his wife, bapt. at Smalhith by leafe.

Marriages.

- 1618 John Perse and Joane Gorham, both of Smalehed, were married the 27 of Sept.
- 1627 May Thomas Goodall and Ma^gret Beale, wido^w, were married att Smalhith y^e 27th of May by y^e license of Richard Seyliard, Vicar of Tenterden.
- 1641 Octob. John Hide of Smalleigh and Gartrid Love, married the 11th Oct.
- 1671 Aug. 15 Peter Sharp* and Hannah Wilson were married att Smalhith Chappell, by y^e Viccar of Tenterden his permission.

* Both parties were from Cranbrook, and were married at Smallhythe by license.

- 1672 Oct. 22 John Stedman and Elizabeth Sinings were married at Smilhith by leave.
 1673-4 Jan. 19 James Page and Abigail Smith were married att Smalhith by leave.
 1674 Sept. 7 Robert Wils and Joan Tilden were marryed at Smalhith by leave.
 1723 July 2 William Windsor of Rolvenden, and Mary Goldsmith of this p'ish, at Smalhith by Leave.
 1723 Sept. 10 Mr Jeremiah Cliff and Catherine Hopper of this Parish, at Smalhith by Leave.

Burials.

- 1549 Johana filia Juventa de Small hith 3^o die martii sepulta.
 May 1549 Johana de Smalhith puella eodm sepulta.
 1559 The 13th of August was Stephen Longley, who died at Smalhith, being a stranger, buried.
 1562 The 21st of Julie was one John, a ffrencheman, boren in Pris as hee saide came to Smalhith porelie, there died and was there buried, beinge in y^e p'ishe of Tenterde'.
 1563 Nicholas Persse of Smale hith was bur. y^e 11th of Aprill.
 Decemb. 1565 The 18th day was buried Margarete, a poore maide w^{ch} dwelte wth Will^m Pratt of Smalhith, tanner.
 Octob. 1571 The first day was a poore ffellow, caled Thomas, bur'd at Smalhith.
 June 1572 The 19th day Henrie, y^e sonne of Henrie Stafford, bur'd.
 Aug. do. The 18th day was Marie Stafford, wife of Henry Stafford, bur'd.
 April 1574 The 7th day was George Starkey bur'd at Smalhith, through y^e leave and license of Mr George Elie, Vicar of Tenterden.
 Octob. 1578 The 8th day a boy kept by Robinson of Mallhead was bur'd at Smalhith.
 June 1586 ffather Wood of Smalhith was buried y^e 22 day of June.
 Decemb. 1590 ffrauncis Bar, his wife was bur'd y^e same day at Smalhith (y^e 16th Decemb.).
 July 1598 Thomas Slowman, killed in a fighite, was buried at Smalhith y^e 24th day of September.
 Aug. 1599 Will^{ma} ffuller of Smalhith was buried y^e 2th of Sept.
 Decemb. 1615 Will^m Drue of Smalhith buried ye xvi. of Decemb.
 April 1616 Richard Daie of Smalhith bur. ye vi of Aprill.

- April 1620 Henrie Warie, sonn of Henry Warie of Smallhith,
bur. y^e vi of Aprill.
- Novemb. 1620 Wido^w Hargate of Smalhithe, bur. y^e 12 of
Nov'b.
- „ „ John Nevell of Smalhith was bur. the 22 daie of
Novemb.
- Sept. 1626 Walter Carter was buried at Smalhithe y^e 15th of
Septemb.
- Octob. 1638 Sarah, daught^r of M^r Isaac Ward, Curat of Smalhyth,
bur. 7 Oct.
- April 1639 Isaak, sonne of M^r Isaac Ward, Curat of Smalhyth,
bur. 7 Apr.
- „ „ John Tarre of Smalhyth, labourer, was buried the
same day (xxvith of Aprill).
- May „ Henry Verser of Smalhyth, houshoulder, was buried
the xxiii of Maye
- [This entry is also repeated under date 30th July following.]
- July „ A woman, a stranger, who dyed at Smalhyth, was
buried there, viii of Julye.
- August 1641 Tamson Cozens, y^e daughter of George Cozens of
Smalleigh, was buried the 29th August.
- Septemb. 1681 Othinell Osborne was buried at Smalhith, by leave,
Sept. y^e 14
- Novemb. 1704 Richard Lewis at Smalhith, Nov. 4.
- Feb. 1708 Thomas Kyte B^d at Smalhithe, 2 Feb. (1707-8)
- June 1709 Sarah Hunt at Smalhithe, by leave, June y^e 13
- April 1714 William Winton bur. at Smalhith, by leave, Apr. 25
- March 1736 The Rv^d M^r Humphery Hammond, March y^e 9
(1735-6)
- March 1743 John Tribe,* March 9 (1743-4).

The following entries are extracted from the volumes of
Canterbury Marriage Licences, edited by the late J. Meadows
Cowper, Esq. :—

- i. William Waters of Tenterden, plumber, and Joan Austen of
Tenterden, to be married in the Church or Chapel of
Smalehead, Sept. 22, 1606.
- ij. Richard Day of Smalehead, tanner, and Joan Tanton of
Smalehead, at Newenden, June 2, 1607.
- iiij. William Yong of Smalhead near Tenterden, yeoman, to
Elizabeth Judson of the same place, at Smalhead, Aug. 29,
1614.
- iv. Thomas Jervis of the Borow or Chapellry of Smallhead in
Tenterden, yeoman, bachelor, 23, and Susan Woodman of
Smallhead, maiden, 17, In the Chappell of Smallhead,
Dec. 10, 1619.

*. Clerk to the Chapel 1713-1743.

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

An interesting MS. volume is the old Treasurer's account book belonging to the Feoffees of the Chapel. It is of foolscap size bound in parchment, and contains the yearly accounts for 180 years—1686 to 1866—entered under the following title:—

The yearly Accompts of the Feoffees of y^e Chappell of Smalhith of their severall Receipts and Paym^{ts} of and concerning y^e said Chappell, with y^e houses and Lands thereunto belonging: ffrom the 23th day of July 1686 forward. As hereafter followeth, viz^t.

This is followed by the entry of a new order and decree made at a special meeting of the Feoffees, as follows:—

Whereas by a certaine deed of ffeofment Indented, bearing date the 17th of November 1670, certaine lands and tenem^{ts} by an antient gift belonging to the use and benefitt of the Chappell and Inhabitants of Smalhith, in the parish of Tenterden, are conveyed and settled on us whose names are under written, and together with others therein named. And whereas by a certaine schedule to the s^d deed of settlem^t annexed, declaring the trust com[']itted to us with the Rest in the s^d Deed mentioned, doth therein require the said ffeoffees within Twenty days after y^e feast of St. Michael the Arch. or the major part of them that shall be assembled for that purpose, to nominate and elect one or more Treasurer or Treasurers for the letting the s^d lands, and repairing y^e said Chappell and ffences, and also to receive the rents and profits thereof, and employ it to such use or uses as in the s^d schedule is mentioned, and to give an account yearly at a meeting of the s^d ffeoffees. And further, whereas some Treasurers formerly chosen have neglected to give an Account according to the Trust in them reposed, which may happen to be of great Inconvenience and hazzard to the true Intent and meaning of the Donor. Now to prevent such neglecte and mischief as may heeraft^r fall out, We, whose names are under written, being ffeoffees now Inhabiting in the s^d parish of Tenterden, at a meeting this 23 of July 1686, to consult and conferr about the premisses, Doe order, agree, and conclude, that every Treasurer or Treasurers heerafter to be Elected and Chosen, shall be so Elected and Chosen but for one yeare, and shall, on or about the Twentieth day after Mich^{as} yearly, according to the Trust mentioned and expressed in the said Schedule, give and yield up to the said ffeoffees at a meeting, to which purpose wee at this Assembly doe order and require the said Treasurer for the time being to sum'on within Twenty-five dayes after Mich^{as} every yeare, a true account of the Trust committed to him. And also we doe at this p'sent meeting further agree, conclude, and determine, that no receipt or Acquittance given by any Treasurer heerafter to be chosen, to any of the

Tenants occupying any of the Lands belonging to the said Chappell, after the expiration of the yeare for which he shall be so chosen Treasurer, shall be sufficient to discharge any of y^e s^d tenants for any arrears of Rent for y^e lands in their Occupacon belonging to the s^d Chappell, except the same Treas^r doe give up his account and be againe chosen at a meeting of the s^d ffeoffees for y^t purpose. Witness our hands the s^d 23 day of July 1686, and confirmed and signed by us.

ROBERT STACE, Mayor.*
THO. STACE.
WM. CURTEIS.
PETER SHORTE.

NAT. CURTEIS.
JAMES SKEETS.
JA. STRETTON.
ROBT. AUSTEN.

James Skeets† was then appointed treasurer,‡ and was annually re-elected to the office till Nov. 1704, when William Curteis was appointed “for y^e year 1705.” The particulars of the lands, etc., which formed the endowment of the living, are set forth in detail at the Audit held in 1692, and as it may prove interesting to compare them with the survey taken§ in 1545-6, they are here given:—

A particular account of the lands and house belonging to the ffeoffees of the Chappell of Smallhith as they are now rented:—

To Richard Kennard.	4 peices of marshland containing	£	s.	d.
	37 acr. and 4 pieces of marshland containing 9 acr.			
	two pieces of up-land containing 6 ac. at the rent			
	of £39 p ^r ann. by a lease for 5 yeares from Mich ^{as}			
	1691		39	0 0
To Will ^m Hobs,	two pieces of up-land containing 6 ac.			
	and one piece of marshland containing 3 ac. at the			
	rent of £6 p ^r ann. by articles bearing date y ^e 27 of			
	feb. 1686 for one yeare from Mich ^{as} 1686, and			
	thence continued on y ^e same conditions to this time		06	0 0

* Of Tenterden.

† A tombstone in the Churchyard of Tenterden, near to the East window, has this inscription: “Here lyeth y^e body of James Skeetes, gent., who departed y^r life May y^e 26 1717. In y^e 85 yeares of his age.”

So that it is probable he resigned the office owing to advancing years. His father and grandfather, both bearing the same name, were notable cloth-makers during the Stuart period, and each filled the office of Mayor of Tenterden. (*Old Tenterden*, by J. Ellis Mace, Esq.)

‡ The appointment of Treasurer is entered in the Corporation Minute Book generally in following manner:—

“29 Aug. 1652. The box wth the Chappell writings are delivered to Mr ffreight Stace.”

“24^o die Octobr. 1663. Captain John Plum’er was elected Treasurer for the Revenues belonging to Smallhith Chappell, to whom the Box of the said Chappell writings was then delivered.”

§ See p. 151, *ante*.

	£	s.	d.
To Jeremiah Viney, two ac. of marshland in Wittersham Levell, at rent of 20 ^s p ^r ann.	01	0	0
To Tho. Kite, the dwelling house belonging to the Chappell, with closer together with a piece of ground called the burnt spott, and a piece of ground called Muntree-field,* by articles from Lady Day 1687, for one yeare at the rent of 45 ^s p ^r ann. and continued on the same conditions to this day	02	5	0
To John Hull, a spott of ground called Elbow-croft,† at the rent of 10 ^s per ann.	00	10	0
To Tho. Iggulden's heires, a spott of ground called Jenners (being halfe an acre of marsh) at y ^e rent of 10 ^s p. ann.	00	10	0
The whole Rents	49	5	0

The rental of the lands remained at these figures for many years, and the following extracts are examples of the payments made:—

	£	s.	d.
A.D. 1686. Itt. p ^d Thomas Rassel for a load of lime delivered to Smalhith Chappell	01	11	0
Itt. for a quire of paper	00	00	06
Itt. for a ladder for the use of the Chappell 33 stales long, at 2 ^d y ^e stale	00	05	6
1687. Imp ^{rs} p ^d Widd. Woodland for a yeare and a halfe service in y ^e Chappell, due Lady Day 1686	00	10	6
Itt. p ^d for a paper book to keep these Accts‡	00	3	6
„ p ^d 3½ yeares hearth money for Chappell house due Mich ^{as} 1686	00	06	0
1688. Itt. p ^d Will ^m Hobs§ for ringing the bell to Lady Day 1688, 7 ^s , & for one private Scott 3 ^s	0	10	0
„ p ^d a Town Scott to Mr Bowen,|| Cham'laine	0	4	0

* Known as Mountaurye Garden, and occupied by John Brickenden *temp.* Hen. VIII. (see p. 151).

† Elbow-croft had been for some years in the occupation of John Birchett, but after his decease in 1688-9 his widow married John Hull, who then occupied it. The rents of this property were bequeathed to Smalhith Chapel by William Davy by will in 1501. (See Will No. 17.)

‡ If this entry refers to the actual book from which these extracts are taken, it lasted for 180 years, and may be considered as good value for money.

§ William Hobbs succeeded Widow Woodland as Chapel-Keeper, and remained clerk to the chapel till his death in 1706.

|| Richard Bowen, Chamberlain of Tenterden Corporation for that year.

		£	s.	d.
A.D. 1688.	Itt. p ^d a Church scott for p ^t of y ^e lands	0	4	0
1689.	„ p ^d M ^r Maud for prayers	0	1	0
1690.	„ p ^d M ^r Haffenden for one yeares sallary to lady day	10	0	0
1692.	„ p ^d Will. Johnson for mending the clapper of the Chappell bell	0	2	0
1693.	„ p ^d for Thatching of Smallhith Chappell house	1	1	0
1694.	„ p ^d for a Coppy of the Ordination* belonging to y ^e Chappell of Smalhith	0	8	0
	„ p ^d Robert Fyn for a new ladder for the use of y ^t Chappell, 37 stales	0	6	2
	„ p ^d Will ^m Drury for work done at Smalhith Chapel	0	7	6
	„ p ^d for Glaseing about y ^e chappell	1	5	0
	„ p ^d to M ^r Tho. ffishenden the ballance of account for officiating at y ^e Chappell of Smalhith to Lady day	19	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1695.	„ p ^d Tho. Woodcock his bill of Iron- worke done about y ^e chappell and lands	0	9	0

At the foot of this page is this note :—

It appears this Accompt is out of purse eightpence farthing.

		£	s.	d.
1697.	Itt. p ^d for a Bible and Com'on Pray ^r book for y ^e use of y ^e chappell	1	1	0
1698.	„ p ^d M ^r Will ^m finch for drawing and engrossing two parts of the new deed of feofment w th y ^e King's duty	2	7	6
	Allowed Tho. Kite in repaires of y ^e house and work about y ^e chappell	0	13	8
1699.	P ^d M ^r Haffenden for serveing in y ^e Chappell till lady day	24	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1700.	„ Stephen Huckstepp for glaseing about y ^e Chappell	0	5	7
	Itt. for carrying posts, rales, and tyles to Smalhith to repaire y ^e Chappell and yard	0	2	0
1704.	Allowed Will ^m Hobs in a yeares sallary for his service as Clarke, due lady day And in cleening the rubbish out of the Chapell, washing the seats, and mend- ing y ^e cushion	0	7	0
		0	8	0

* Doubtless a copy of the ordinance of Archbishop Warham, 1509. It is mentioned in a schedule (printed *infra*, p. 177) of papers and writings handed over by the Treasurer to his successor in 1704, but at the present time it is not in the possession of the clerk to the feoffees, and cannot be found.

One of the tenants having fallen behind with his rent, and owing more than five years' payments, was no doubt found worthy of leniency, as may be seen from the following kindly act which was made at the audit, Oct. 18, 1705:—

... And we, the said Trustees, doe forgive the sume of thirteen pounds fower shillings and threepence . . . due from Thomas Kite, one of the tenants of the said Chappell estate . . . as a proper charity bestowed on him, being an Inhabitant in Smalhith Street . . . and the sume of seaven pounds and one shilling shall be laid out towards the repareing of the said Smalhith Chappell.

		£	s.	d.
1705.	P ^d M ^r Humphrey Hammond by M ^r Haffenden's order for officiating at Smalhith Chappell to Mich ^{as}	11	0	0
	P ^d Will ^m Day for Tiles delivered at Smalhith for repaying the Chappell as p. bill	1	13	0
	It. for 10 bush. of lime for the same	0	6	8
	It. P ^d Will ^m Hobs for one load of sand	0	0	4
	It. for $\frac{1}{2}$ a dayes worke for my man and a court [<i>sic</i>] to carry downe y ^e said lime, and to digge and carry y ^e s ^d sand to y ^e Chappell	0	1	3
	P ^d Thom. Drewry for sum'oning the ffeoffees to y ^s p'sent meeting	0	0	6
1707.	P ^d Thom. Kyte for masons worke, etc., about the Chappel house	0	17	9
	p ^d him more for cleaning the Chappel seats, and for a Truth put bill	0	5	4
	p ^d him a years Sallary as Chappel Clarke to Mich ^{as}	0	7	0
	p ^d for a Com'on Prayer Book for the use of the s ^d Chappell	0	9	0
1710.	It. p ^d for a surplus [<i>sic</i>] for the use of the Chaplaine for the time being of Smalhith	3	12	0
1713.	Itt. p ^d Jo ⁿ Tribe a yeare's an a halfe sallary for being Clarke to y ^e Chappell to Mich ^{as} 1713	0	10	6
1718.	p ^d Goodman Huckstepp a glaseing bill for mending y ^e Chappell windows	0	5	6
1729.	P ^d John Scoone, carpenter, for work done at Smalhead Chappell in the year 1729	0	12	9
	Given to four poor Inhabitants at Smalhead Street	0	7	0
	P ^d M ^r Hum. Hammond at several times as appears by his several resaits	69	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

The chapel house* having become decayed and ruinous, agreements were entered into on May 18th, 1730, with Richard ffugle the elder of Tenterden, mason, to pull down and new build the "Chappell House at Smalhith" as far as bricklayers and masons' work, all to be done and performed by the 30th Nov. next following for £20; while John Scoone of Tenterten, carpenter, was to undertake the carpenter's portion, and to complete at the same time for the sum of £30. The mason's bill, however, came to £20 6s. 10d., and the carpenter's to £30 8s. 5d.

		£	s.	d.
1734.	Itt. Given to the inhabitants of Smalled street .	0	6	0
1737.	Itt. P ^d for a new Rope for y ^e Chappell bell .	0	3	0
1746.	Itt. pay ^d M ^r ffinch his bill for a new ffeement in July 1746	5	19	1

The chapel underwent some further necessary repairs about this time, which are recorded as follows:—

At a meeting of the ffeoffees of the Estate belonging to Smalhith Chapple in the parish of Tenterden this 11th day of July 1746; It is ordered as follows: Whereas part of the rooffe of Smalhith Chapple is lately fell down, and the other part is now ruinous and in decay; It is now ordered that M^r John Elphicke the present Treasurer do repair the said roofs and make the same in the same manner as the rooffe was in before the same fell down, and do also repair the pews and pulpitt in the said chapple as shall be necessary. [Six signatures.]

At the audit held on the 3rd December following, the balance of £12 9s. 10d. was directed to be paid towards the repairing of the said chapel.

1747.	Itt. p ^d M ^r Adames for the supply of y ^e Cuer of Smalhith	£	s.	d.
		5	15	6
„	Itt. p ^d Jo ⁿ Marten his bill as Clark to y ^e Chappell due and ending att Mich. 1747	1	1	0
„	p ^d him more for washing of y ^e sursplas and cleaneing y ^e chapell	0	7	6
1748.	Itt. p ^d to M ^r Adams for serveing y ^e Curet-ship att Smalhith Chapel	13	13	0

* This old house was unfortunately burnt down in February 1910; a photograph of the ruins before they were entirely removed shews the substantial chimney stack erected by Richard Fuggle. It has not been rebuilt and grass now grows on the site.

1749.	Itt. p ^d Mr Adames for sarving of y ^e Curett of	£	s.	d.
	Smallhith Chapel to Micha ^s 1749 . . .	13	13	0
1760.	To Mr Hall for the Common Prayer . . .	0	8	6
1779.	Paid William Taylor for a new Bell Rope . . .	0	4	6

The repairs in 1804 amounted to £2 0s. 7d.; in 1805 to £10 10s. 1d.; while in 1837 £52 10s. 0d. was expended on the north side, and £3 6s. 9d. on the south side of the chapel.

The following additional notes concerning the Chapel House appear in these accounts:—

- 1770. Thomas Morphett, clerk, receives the Rent of the Chappel House.
- 1780. The house being in the Chaplain's hands, and where the Clerk resides.
- 1789. Thomas Martin pays a rent of 50s. yearly for the Chapel House.

The following is taken from the Treasurer's Account of 1704:—

A schedule of papers and writings delivered by Mr James Skeetes to Mr W^m Curteis y^e Treasurer for y^e year ensuing, this 24 of November 1704.

A conveyance of four pieces of marsh land by virtue of a decree in Chancery, bearing date 8th July 1635. Two parts.

A new deed of feofment by Mr Sam^l Short, etc., dated July y^e 18th, 1611.

A deed of feofment by Sir Ed. Hales, etc., dated Nov. y^e 17th, 1670. Two parts.

A deed of feofm^t of S^r Edward Hales, etc., dated y^e 20th of Febr^y 1644.

A deed of feofm^t by S^r John Mayney dated March y^e 14th, 1660. Two parts.

A draught of a bill in Chancery ag^t Mr Shepheard, ck.

A deed* of feofm^t by Mr Stace, etc., dated y^e 7th of July 1698. Two parts.

A copy of y^e ordination of y^e chappel.

A mapp of y^e lands.

Two books of y^e treasurer's accounts.

An order of y^e feoffees for laying a new bridge for a way to y^e loan feild.

A note agreeing where y^e way to y^e loan feild was.

A lease from Jno. Weeks for 7 years from Michaelmas 1703.

Old acquitances and old bills of repairs w^{ch} have been pasted and enter'd in y^e book of Account N^r 1.

* See account under year 1698, p. 174, *supra*.

THE TREASURERS OF THE CHAPEL LANDS.

The earliest recorded appointments of the Treasurers are to be found in an old minute book belonging to the Corporation of Tenterden, as follows :—

29 Aug. 1652. The box wth the chappell writings are delivered to Mr ffreight Stace.

29 Aug. 1654. Memo' That the box of chappell writings are delivered to and in the custody of Edward ffinch, esq^{re}.

24 die octob^r 1663. Captaine John Plu^mer was elected Treasurer for the Revenues belonging to Smalhith Chappell, to whom the Box of the said Chappell writings was then delivered.

The following list has been compiled principally from the Treasurers' Accounts :—

1666-67 Thomas Stace, jurat.	1741-42 George Curteis.
1668 (Name omitted).	1743-44 John Curteis.
1669—73 William Stretton.	1745—54 John Elphicke.
1674—85 Samuel Curteis.	1755 Richard Elphicke.
1686—1703 James Skeets.	1756—61 Jeremiah Curteis.
1704 William Curteis.	1762—76 Edward Curteis.
1705 Robert Austen.	1777—94 William Finch (Town Clerk).
1706 Jeremiah Curteis.	1795—1827 Jeremiah Curteis.
1707-8 Edward Curteis.	1828—38 Walter Curteis.
1709 William Finch.	1839 (Name omitted).
1710 Reginald Mantell.	1840—49 George Curteis.
1711 John Curteis (son of William Curteis).	1850—80 William Curteis.
1712 John Elphicke.	1881—84 Robert Bassett Curteis.
1713—28 Robert Austen.	1885—91 Stringer Weston.
1729—31 Reginald Mantell.	1892—95 Alexander Forbes Tweedie.
1732—35 John Elphicke.	
1736—38 John Curteis.	
1739 George Curteis.	1896 Herbert Neve.
1740 John Elphicke.	

THE CHAPLAINS, READERS, AND PERPETUAL CURATES OF SMALLHYTHE.

This interesting edifice being regarded as a chapel to the parish church of Tenterden, the minister in mediæval times was known as the priest or chaplain of Smallhythe. After the Reformation, as we have seen, the office was filled for a time by "Readers." Early in the seventeenth century

the readers were replaced by ordained clerks, and the title of "Chaplain" was revived, as appears in the records of the election of Humphrey Hammond, Richard Thoresby, and others. In some cases the chaplaincy was held by a pluralist, and non-residence was not uncommon, the duty being taken by some "curate" or "assistant minister" on behalf of the chaplain. In accordance with Archbishop Warham's foundation deeds, the patronage of the chaplaincy seems to have always been in the hands of the householders of Smallhythe. Whether they always exercised their right to elect may perhaps be doubted, and a failure to do so in the difficult period that followed the Reformation, coupled with a certain obscurity in the phraseology of the Archbishop's *Ordinatio*, may have been the basis of a statement which has the appearance of a claim to the patronage set up by the Vicar of Tenterden* in 1663. In a MS. collection† bearing the date of October in that year, entitled: *A Catalogue of all the Benefices and Promoc'ons within y^e Diocese and Jurisdic'on of Canterbury*, it is stated (under the heading of Tenterden) that "Smallhith Chappell Curacy belongs to y^e gift of y^e Vicar, as is said by y^e Vicar,‡ Vid. the Acts of ArchBp. Warham 1^o Hen: 8^o." Another account of the diocese§ written about the year 1685 repeats the statement. In the collections of the Rev. John Lewis, Vicar of Minster in Thanet 1709—1746, and a well-known student of Kentish history, are the following references to Smallhythe Chapel.

In the first|| he writes: "Smellidge. This is a chapel belonging to Tenterden," and gives the name of Haffingden as chaplain in 1715, and the value of the living as £45. Another collection,¶ entitled *An Account of Canter-*

* Nathaniel Collington, A.M., Vicar of Tenterden 1662—1682, and father (by his first wife) of Nathaniel Collington, Rector of Pluckley 1676—1735.

† Lambeth MSS., 1126.

‡ I have been unable so far to find the actual date of Mr. Haffenden's appointment to Smallhythe, but as Mr. Collington was evidently his patron in giving him the curacy of Kennardington during his own non-residence as rector of that parish, may he not also have given him the chaplaincy of Smallhythe in asserting his claim as here stated?

§ Lambeth MSS., 1137.

|| Lambeth MSS., 1024.

¶ Lambeth MSS., 1125.

bury Diocese, written probably c. 1720—1740, contains the following:—

Smale Hith Chapel in the Deanery of Charing. By Kilburne it's said to be in the Parish of Tenterden and endowed. The Chapel was founded by one John Light,* and in Dugdale's Map of Romney Marsh is called Small Light, but by Symondson, Small Hith. To a chantry founded in this Chapel belonged a manner [*sic*] here called Lights Notinden, I suppose from the family to which it belonged. The Capellane is chosen by the inhabitants, and has 50^l per ann.

The latter clause confirms the traditional custom of election by the inhabitants. In a third collection† by Mr. Lewis, *Antiquities of Kent*, he merely says: "Smalehith cap. endowed in Tenterden par." The earliest definite statement of an election by the inhabitants that I have so far met with is that of Thomas Greenfield, in or about the year 1611, to which reference has already been made.‡ The record indicates that the election of this chaplain by the householders was then regarded as an established right, and that in this case their choice fell upon one recommended to them by the Vicar of Tenterden. No doubt this was not a solitary instance of their acceptance of their vicar's recommendation in filling a vacancy, but there seems to me to be no doubt also that the normal and legal course was the rule laid down by Archbishop Warham—election by the householders, and presentation by the vicar to the archbishop for the issue of the necessary licence.

The following is a list of chaplains and others so far as I have been able to discover, and I regret that the list is not more complete. The wills of the inhabitants constitute our only authority for the pre-Reformation period, and the fact that the appointments were not always entered in the

* There appears to be some confusion between this chantry founded by John Light and the chapel of Smallhythe. Hasted writes under Tenterden: The manor of Lights Notinden was apparently held at some period before the Reformation by one John Light, who either gave his name to the estate or took it from it. He founded a chantry in Tenterden, and till the dissolution of chantries, chapels, etc., this manor was attached to this chantry as part of its endowment (fol. ed. III., 96, 97). See also accounts by Harris and Dearn quoted on p. 134.

† Lambeth MSS., 1127.

‡ See p. 164.

archbishops' registers may account in a measure for my not being able to ascertain any more names. In the early period it is probable that Richard Lownde succeeded James Oldam, who died in 1523. At dates overlapping those incumbencies there appear as witnesses to various wills the names of Richard Raye and Robert Idley, and, as they lack the description of Priest or Chaplain of Smallhythe, it is probable that they merely took temporary duty there. They may have been attached to the parish church of Tenterden. Their names, therefore, are enclosed in brackets. Thomas Crayke appears to have been the last under the old *régime*; in some wills he is termed "priest," in others "curate" of Smallhythe. Peter Hall, who follows, no doubt only temporarily performed the services, holding the living of a neighbouring parish.

The earliest officiating minister in this chapel of whom I have any information is:—

c. 1488—1491. Sir John,*

whose name is recorded in Smallhythe wills bearing the dates named. A vicar of Tenterden, John Moeer, in his will dated 1489, remembered him as follows:—"Itm, lego domini Johanni de Smalhith v^s," so also did Joan Turnor of Tenterden, 12 Dec. 1490. "To Dom. John celebrating in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist of Smalhith, to pray for me . . . iij^s iij^d."

[* The title "Sir," prefixed to the name of every one of the pre-Reformation chaplains of Smallhythe, calls for a note. It is commonly explained as indicating a "literate," *i.e.*, one who has been admitted to Holy Orders without a university degree. The quotations in Murray (*New Eng. Dict.*) throw a doubt upon this. (1) In its early use, apart from its application to knights and baronets, the title seems to have been given to all clerks in Holy Orders, and so corresponded to our modern "Reverend." Cf. Chaucer (*c.* 1386), contemptuously: "Com neer thou preest, com hyder thou Sir John;" Wyntoun (*c.* 1424): "The pape Schir Adryane;" Bale (1550): "The most ragged ronnagate, and idle idote among theym, is no lesse than a syr, whiche is Lord in the Latin;" Hilarie (1554): "My smered Chaplens . . . I make them to be called Syrs every one." (2) On the other hand, "the title (at least in later times) was clearly used," says Murray, "in contrast to *Master*, and denoted that the priest had not graduated in a university." (3) It was also used (as a rendering of *L. dominus*) with the surname of a person, to designate a Bachelor of Arts in some universities. The earliest quotation of this use is dated 1557. Cf. Salden (1614): "How *Dominus* . . . is now familiar for *Sir* to every Batchelor of Art in the Schools, all men know;" Nares (1822): "At the Universities . . . a bachelor, who in the books stood *Dominus* Brown, was in conversation called *Sir* Brown."]

c. 1503—1504. Sir William Edwardson,
who acted as witness in Smallhythe wills in these years.

1517. Sir Thomas Gryme.

Robert Brigenden of Smalehith who d. 1517 bequeathed
xx^d to Sir Thomas, the priest there, to pray for his soul.

d. 1523. Sir James Oldam.

In his will dated the "first day of October yn the yere of
our lord god m^l v^c xxij" described himself as "preste of
Smalehithe yn the parishe of Tentreden" and desired to be
buried in the churchyard of "Saynt Mildrede Virgine yn
tentreden aforesaid," but makes no reference to his own
chapel.

[c. 1520—1523. Sir Richard Raye.]

Witness to the will of Thomas Lawles of Smalheth, who
d. 1520, and also to that of Mr. Oldam.

[c. 1521—1527. Sir Robert Idley.]

Witness to various Smallhythe wills between the years
named. Was at Ebony in 1540.

c. 1523—1525. Sir Richard Lownde, or Londe.

Described as "preest of Smalhith" in wills of these
dates.

c. 1525—1536. Sir Thomas Crayke.

Witness in numerous Smallhythe wills. Nicholas
Garrard of Tenterden, by will 4 March 1527-8, made him a
small bequest: "Itm. I bequeith to S^r Thomas Crake
preste of Smalehith . . . xij^d." Probably he was related to
Sir John Crayke who was priest of Brenzett about this
time.*

[c. 1547—1549. Peter Hall.]

At the examination of witnesses before the Commission
on 17 October, 3 Edw. VI., one Peter Hall was stated to
have said "masse in the said chappell about ij yerres
last past" and performed other services "onely by the
licens of the Viccer or Curat of tenterdyn."

He was also 'parson' of Newenden,† and dying in 1566
was buried there May 13th.

Readers.

c. 1571—1573. Henry Stafford,

whose name occurs in an entry in the Tenterden parish
registers thus: "Henrie Stafforde, Reader of Smalhith";
which is interesting, as it records the actual status of the
holder of this chaplaincy at this period.

At the last visitation‡ of Archbishop Parker, held in Sept.—
Oct. 1573, it is recorded under Tenterden: "Item, they

* Furley's *Weald of Kent*, II., 451.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, IV., 112.

‡ See *Arch. Cant.*, XXIX., 310.

have a chappell were is a reader, whether he be licensed or not, they knowe not." The five names immediately following are taken from presentments made at the visitations of the Archdeacon of Canterbury:—

c. 1576. Robert Fowle

"doth read in a Chapel of Ease in our parish, but whether he be licensed we know not."

c. 1592. William Randell, or Boydell,

"for that he read service in Smalled Chapel this last Summer upon a Sunday, being as we have heard, an excommunicate person, and no minister."

c. 1599—1600. . . . Rogers.

"Wee certifie unto this Courte that there hath byn of late a comon reporte that one Mr Rogers hathe usuallie read Comon Prayer in a Chappell at Smalhead wthin our p^{ar}ishe without auctoritie in writinge for any thinge that wee know."

The matter was before the Court 29 Nov. 1599—26 Feb. 1599 (1600).*

Chaplains.

c. 1611—1614. Thomas Grenefeild, clerk.

Mr. Greenfield was duly chosen by the inhabitants, being commended to them by Mr. Elye, the Vicar of Tenterden, and approved by the Ordinary. Some interesting notes concerning the state of both Chapel and hamlet will be found on p. 164.

1617—1639. Isaac Ward, clerk.

"Isaacke Warde, curate of the Chapel of Smallhede in Tenterden, presented for serving the cure without license. On 13 January 1617-18 he appeared [in the Archdeacon's Court] and said: That he hath served the Cure of Smalhead this twelve months without any license, but that he hath obtained a license and hath a Schole at Tenterden where there is a Free Schole."† He was ordered not to serve the Chapel of Smalhead after Easter next, but evidently he afterwards received a fresh licence or some other arrangement was made, as, according to entries in the Tenterden Registers (see p. 170), he is described as "Curat of Smalhyth" as late as 1638 and 1639. Mr. Ward appears to have combined teaching with his office, as did one of his successors, Mr. Hammond.

c. 1686—1716. Stephen Haffenden.

The exact date of his appointment I have been unable to discover. He held the office at least as early as 1686, the year in which the existing volume of Treasurers' accounts commences, and retained it till his decease, but he was practically non-resident almost the whole time. Mr.

* Archid. Visitat. Comperta, 1596—1600, fol. 226.

† Vol. 26 (1616—18), fol. 202.

Haffenden was a native of Tenterden, and his baptism is recorded in the register, "Stephen Haffenden the sonne of Thomas Haffenden was baptized 9th of January 1643 (4)." In 1668 he was appointed by the Rev. Nathaniel Collington, Vicar of Tenterden and Rector of Kennardington, to be his curate in the latter parish.* From thence he went to Egerton in 1671, where he remained perpetual curate of that parish till he died, 9 March 1715-16. During his non-residence Smallhythe Chapel was served by a succession of curates, among whom I find the following: (1) Benjamin Horner, B.A. of St. John's Coll., Camb.,* who was ordained in 1667, served 1687-8. (2) Thomas Fishenden, M.A., served 1689-94. He was also chaplain to Robert, Lord Bishop of Chichester, and left at Midsummer in 1694 on being collated to the rectory of Newenden,† being already possessed of the vicarage of Rolvenden, both of which he held till his decease in 1736. (3) A Mr. Manby served 1695-6. (4) Benjamin Hollingworth, B.A., 1697-8. He was Vicar of Sheldwich 1694, and of Stone, Isle of Oxney, in 1696. While at Sheldwich he acted as curate of the adjacent parish of Throwley, and while Vicar of Stone did the same at Smallhythe. His services appear to have been more appreciated here than at Sheldwich,‡ as the following entry, dated 27 Jan. 1698 (9), in the Treasurers' Accounts seems to testify: "... whereby we find that the said James Skeetes, the Treasurer, is in purse £17 . 18 . 9½ w^{ch} s^d sume we doe order and appoynt him to pay as followeth, viz^t to M^r Benjamin Hollingworth the sume of ffive and fferty shillings w^{ch} we allow him for his preaching one sermone after mid-sum'er, and his unexpected disappoyntment of his service the remainder of y^t quarter ending Mich^{as} last past, and the residue thereof to M^r Stephen Haffenden" (5) James Mede acted as curate for some years after the sudden termination of Mr. Hollingworth's services.§

* Act Book of the Archbishops, II.

† Act Beok of the Archbishops, IV.

‡ Sheldwich Registers. See *Arch. Cant.*, XVIII., 300.

§ The payments made to those who supplied the services during Mr. Haffenden's non-residence appear, from the Treasurers' Accounts, to have varied between £15 and £18 per ann., as the following items shew:—

"P ^a M ^r Benjamine Horner for his service in the Chappell to Lady day 1687	17 . 5 . 3.
P ^a M ^r fishenden for officiating in the Chappell to Lady Day 1688	15 . 18 . 9."

In 1689 it was 17 . 16 . 10; and in 1690, 16 . 18 . 8, etc., while Mr. Hollingworth received £9 every half year, *e.g.*:—

"P ^a M ^r Hollingworth for serveing at Smallhithe Chappell to Mich ^{as} 1697	9 . 0 . 0.
P ^a M ^r Hollingworth to Lady day 1698	9 . 0 . 0."

1716—1736. Humphrey Hammond, A.M., who had acted as curate under Mr. Haffenden in 1705—1708. His appointment is thus recorded in the Act Book of the Archbishops, vol. vi: "Humphrey Hammond, clk., having been no'iated and elected by the Inhabitants of the Street of Smallhith in y^e Parish of Tenterden in y^e County of Kent to be their Chaplain, and y^e said no'iation and election having been approved by M^r Turner,* Vicar of the s^d Parish. Pet^d his Grace for his License, &c. W^{ch} was granted by Fiat. Dec. 13, 1716.

Ita testor. Rich. Chicheley N.P."

Mr. Hammond acted as Master of the Grammar School in Tenterden, and was also Rector of East Guldeford, near Rye,† to which he was instituted 26 July 1706. He lies buried in Tenterden Churchyard just below the east window, and on his tomb is this inscription:—

"In memory of the late Rev^d and learned Humfrey Hammond, A.M., son of Robert Hammond, gent., of Waldron in Sussex. Master of the Free School in this Town, and Rector of East Guilford in Sussex, who departed this life March 4th A.D. 1735, æt. 57."

From the burial registers at Tenterden:—

"1735 ['36] March ye 9. The Rv^d M^r Humphery Hammond."

1736—1766. Richard Thoresby, B.A., succeeded. He came from Leeds, Yorks, and was educated at St. Catherine's Hall, Camb., which he entered as sizar 13th November 1721. Ordained D. 1726, P. 1728. Curate of Wittersham 1728. His election to this Chaplaincy is duly recorded as follows:‡—

"Richard Thoresby, clk., aforementioned in the last Book of Entry (page 217) having been Regularly and Duely Elected by the Inhabitants of the Chappelry of Small-hithe, in the parish of Tenterden in the County of Kent and Diocese of Canterbury, to be their Chaplain in the room of Humphrey Hammond dece'd late Chaplain thereof. Pet^d his Grace for his License, &c., which was granted by the usual order directed to the Worshipful Dr. Chicheley, Commissary of the Diocese of Cant., with a clause that the oath of obedience to the Vicar of Tenterden should be first administered pursuant to the Ordinance of Archbp. Warham. 28 Apr. 1736.

So I witness. R. Chicheley, N.P."

Mr. Thoresby appears to have personally performed the duty at Smallhythe till 1745, his last signature in the accounts

* Robert Turner, M.A., Vicar 1709—1723.

† *Lib. Inst.*, Series C., vol. ii.

‡ Act Book, viii.

being dated 29 November in that year. In that month he was promoted by the Bishop (Gibson) of London* to the rectory of St. Katherine Coleman, Fenchurch St., E.C., which he held till his decease, September 1774. He, however, retained this chaplaincy for some years later, and the services were again performed by curates: (1) Mr. (George) Adams served 1747—9. He was appointed Rector of Bonnington† in 1753. (2) Mr. (Richard) Moore, who was ordained priest in 1750, served 1750—59. (3) Rev. Daniel Chadsley, LL.B., Vicar of Rolvenden from 1737 till his decease in 1768, supplied the curacy from 1760 to 1766.‡

It is interesting to notice that Mr. Thoresby, who was the younger son of Ralph Thoresby, the famous Yorkshire antiquarian and topographer (who died 1725), was descended from John Thoresby,§ Archbishop of York 1352—1373. He eventually resigned this living in 1766, and was followed by:—

1766—1812. Thomas Morphett, M.A.,

Sometime Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb., D. 1764, P. 1765. Mr. Morphett had been curate of Tenterden since 1764, and was now nominated to this chaplaincy by a private patron instead of being chosen by the householders, but under what circumstances I have not ascertained. The record of his licence is as follows:|| “Thomas Murphett, clerk, Master of Arts, being nominated by S^r Edward Knatchbull, Bart.,¶ to be Chaplain of the Chapel of Small Hythe in the parish of Tenterden, void by the resignation of Richard Thoresby, clerk, the last Chaplain thereof. Petitioned his Grace for his License, &c., which was granted by the usual order directed to the Worshipful D^r Ducarrell, Com’issary of the Diocese of Canterbury, with a clause that the Oath of Obedience to the Vicar of Tenterden should be first administered pursuant to the ordinance of Archbishop Warren (*sic*) Aug. 7, 1766.

So I attest. W^m Symondson, N.P.”

Mr. Morphett was appointed Vicar of Rolvenden in 1769, on the decease of Mr. Chadsley (before mentioned),

* Bishop Gibson was a close friend of Thoresby the antiquary, and in addition to giving the younger son this City rectory he presented his eldest son Ralph to the rectory of Stoke Newington. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, lxx.)

† Act Book, ix.

‡ For each year that Mr. Moore served occurs this entry: “P^d M^r Moore as Chapling 13. 13. 0;” except during his last year, 1759, when it was 15. 2. 0. Mr. Chadsley commenced in 1760 at £20. “To the Rev. M^r Chadsley as Chaplain, as by Rect, 20. 0. 0,” but in 1763—5 he received one guinea extra. (*Treasurers’ Accounts*.)

§ Archbishop Thoresby had also associations with Kent. His first see was that of St. David’s, to which he was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his palace at Otford 23 December 1347.

|| Act Book, x.

¶ Of Mersham Hatch, M.P. for Kent *temp.* Geo. III.

and also Rector of Newenden in 1772, and held all three livings till he died in 1812.

1812—1861. Thomas Curteis, M.A.

Born 1788. B.A. Jesus Coll., Camb., 1810; Fellow of Clare Hall, Camb., and M.A. 1813; Curate of Rolvenden 1811. Elected Chaplain in the following year, and recorded in the Treasurers' Accounts as follows: "Be it remembered that on the second day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, pursuant to public notice and according to immemorial custom; We, the undersigned house-keepers in the Borough of Dumborne, met in the Chapel at Smallhythe after Divine Service, and Elected the Reverend Thomas Curteis, B.A., Fellow of Clare Hall, Chaplain, to perform the accustomed Divine Offices in the said Chapel in the room of the Reverend Thomas Morphett, deceased. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands. (28 signatures.)"

Mr. Curteis succeeded his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Sackville Curteis, as Rector and Vicar of Sevenoaks in April 1831, and appears to have been non-resident the whole tenure of his office. Various curates performed the services, among whom are the names of J. Beale, 1812; J. J. Monypenny, 1825-1826; Robert Twigg, M.A., St. Peter's Coll., Camb., who is described as "Assistant Minister of Smallhythe" in 1834.* He became Vicar of Tilmanstone in 1842, and died there in 1880. Thomas Milles, B.A., Curate 1847—1851, etc. He resided at Little Heronden in Tenterden. The Rev. T. Curteis, who had been a J.P. for Kent for many years, died on the 2nd August 1861, being the 49th anniversary of his election.

1861—1864. Alfred Henry Roxburgh, M.A.

D. 1850, P. 1852, M.A. 1853, was elected Chaplain on Sunday, 8th September 1861, "to perform the accustomed Divine Offices in the said Chapel in the room of the Reverend Thomas Curteis, deceased," receiving the votes of 25 householders; the Rev. J. W. Rumsey (afterwards Vicar of Rolvenden) receiving 10 votes, and the Rev. Joseph Weld of Tenterden, 2 votes.

* A correspondent living at Tenterden, who has been a feoffee of the chapel for over fifty years, writes: "... having been born in the immediate neighbourhood of Smallhythe, my memory carries me back to about 1840, when the Rev. Mr. Twigg, who was Rector of Newenden, officiated either as Chaplain or deputy; for I remember seeing him arrive from Newenden on horseback drenched to the skin, having ridden by the bridle road through the marshes. There was then only one service during Sunday at the Chapel. In those days the musical portion of the service was conducted by about ten men and women, all of the labouring class, who were accompanied by a violin, bass viol, flute, and clarionette; and I shall never forget the singing of the 119th Psalm in parts, most creditably done, and the greater credit to the choir, as they were quite unaided by outside support. ..."

The Vicar of Tenterden, the Rev. H. R. Merewether, supplied the services during the vacancy, and the Rev. John Pughe, Rector of Newenden, did the same during the Chaplain's absence in 1864. Mr. Roxburgh resigned in December of that year.

1865. John Alexander Drake, M.A.

Magdalen Coll., Oxon, B.A. 1858, M.A. 1862, having been Curate of Bethersden since 1862, was chosen Chaplain on Sunday, 15th January 1865, by the votes of 35 householders. He only remained here till the following October, when he was preferred to the Rectory of Brockley, Bury St. Edmunds. Previous to taking Holy Orders he had held a commission in the 7th Dragoon Guards. Mr. Drake died at Lowestoft 20th September 1897.

Perpetual Curates.

1865—1867. Edmund Lilley, B.D.

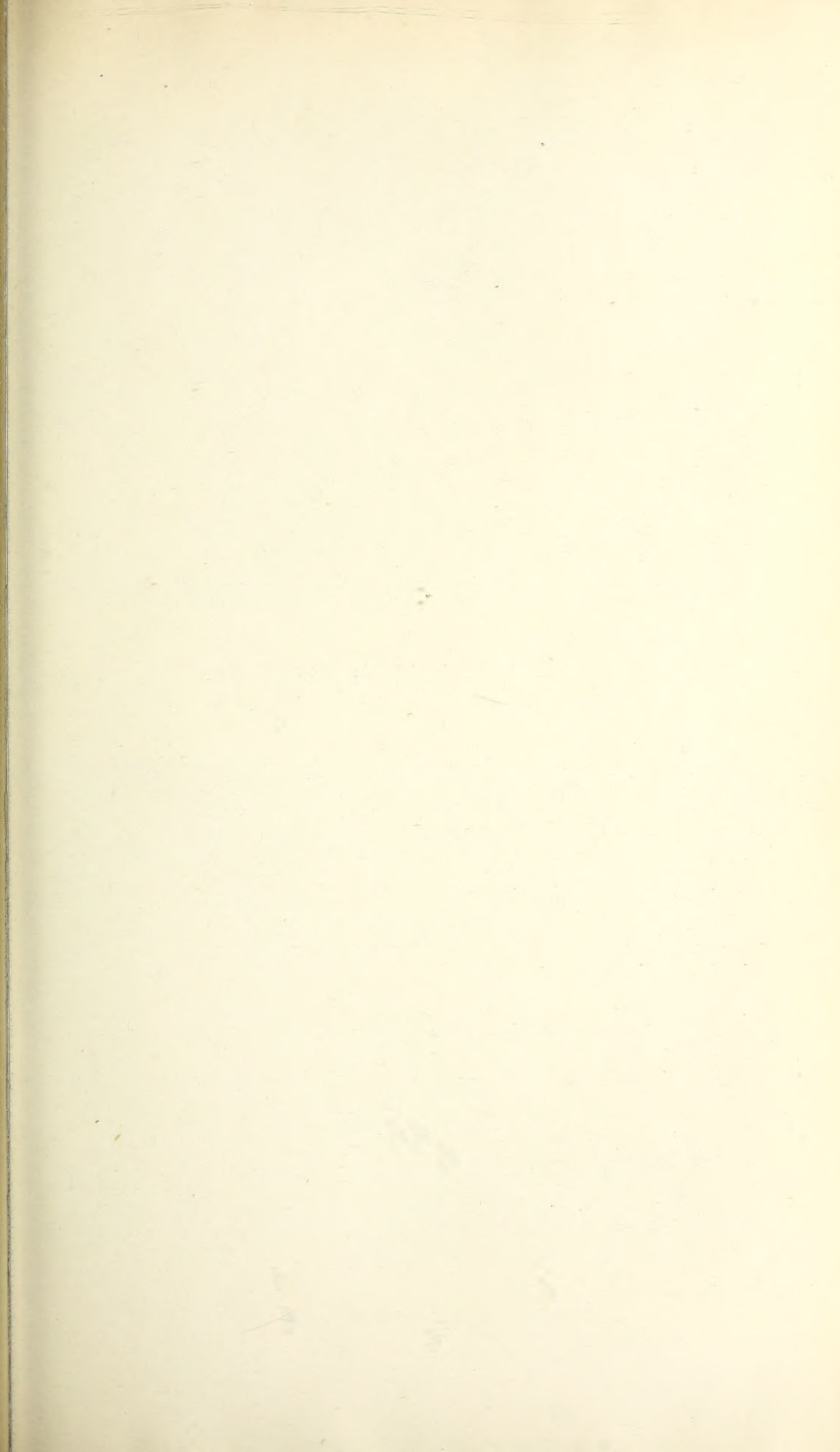
Worc. Coll., Oxon, M.A. 1833, B.D. 1851, Minister of Peckham Chapel, Surrey, 1833 till about 1860, when he went into Devonshire. Elected to this Chaplaincy on Sunday, 15th October 1865, by the votes of 35 householders. During his incumbency the borough of Dumborne was created a perpetual curacy and benefice under an Order in Council,* and Mr. Lilley was accordingly the first to be designated Perpetual Curate of Smallhythe. He tendered his resignation on 19th July 1867, and it was accepted, but to date from 10th October following. (This was also the practice adopted with Mr. Drake, whose resignation was tendered in September 1865, but accepted "as from the 10th of October next.") Mr. Lilley's resignation dating from 10th October, his successor was first elected on Sunday, 8th September, but this being somewhat premature, he resigned and was re-elected.

1868—1899. Charles Thomas Pizey, B.A.

St. Catherine's Coll., Camb. B.A. 1851, D. 1851, P. 1852. Was Head-master of Camberwell Coll. School 1864—1867. Re-elected to this benefice on Sunday, 8th March 1868, by the votes of 34 householders. During his ministry here a

* The clerks read the Order in Council [dated 9 May 1866] assigning the Ecclesiastical district to the Church of Saint John the Baptist at Smalhead, otherwise Smallhythe, in the parish of Saint Mildred, Tenterden, in the County of Kent.

It appears to the Feoffees present that the Ecclesiastical district defined by the said Order extends beyond the original boundary of the Borough of Dumborne, the inhabitants of which have heretofore held the right of electing the Chaplain, and we are of opinion that it was not wise to have created a different Ecclesiastical District from the Borough, but that all residents within the Ecclesiastical District ought henceforth to have the right of voting for the Chaplain. [Five Signatures.] (*Minutes of Feoffees, 23rd November 1866.*)





Arch. Cant. XXX.

[*Photo. Alex. Ridley*

SMALLHYTHE CHAPEL : WEST INTERIOR.



Arch. Cant. XXX.

[*Photo. Alex. Ridley*

SMALLHYTHE CHAPEL : EAST INTERIOR.

small church school was erected in 1874, a vicarage house in 1881, and the church restored in 1884. Mr. Pizey died 21st March 1899, and was buried in Nunhead Cemetery, London.

1899. Charles Edward Pizey, A.K.C., T.A., K.C.L. 1883, D. 1885, P. 1886. Son of the late incumbent, was elected on Sunday afternoon, 7th May, receiving 25 votes against 23 recorded for the Rev. W. Raven. Mr. Pizey did not obtain institution to the living, and tendered his resignation to the Archbishop on the 12th November following.

First Vicar.

1900. Walter Raven.

D. 1889, P. 1890 (Montreal). Mr. Raven spent the first portion of his ministerial career in Canada, but from 1894 to 1899 acted as Curate-in-charge of Biddenden. On the resignation of Mr. Pizey the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple) offered the living in January, 1900, to Mr. Raven, who accepted it and was instituted by the Archbishop at Lambeth as the first Vicar of the new Vicarage of St. John the Baptist, Smallhythe, being inducted thereto on April 2nd by the Rev. Canon A. O. Hardy, Rector of Smarden and Rural Dean of West Charing.

It is interesting to notice that, although the living is but a small one, there were only five chaplains for a period of more than a century and three quarters. Mr. Haffenden held it at least 29 years, Mr. Hammond 20 years, Mr. Thoresby 30 years, Mr. Morphett 46 years, and Mr. Curteis 49 years; while more recently the Rev. C. T. Pizey held it for 31 years.

THE CLERKS OF SMALLHYTHE CHAPEL.

The name of Robert Rayner occurs in 1549 (see evidence, p. 157). William Hobbs was appointed in 1687, and held office till his decease in 1706; Thomas Kyte,* 1707; William Fuller, 1708-9; William Curteis, 1710-12; John Tribe, 1713-44 (bur. Mar. 9, 1743-4, Par. Reg.); John Marten, 1745-49; Thomas Moseley, 1750-69. From 1770 till 1788 the name of the Clerk is not given. In 1789 Thomas Moseley, no doubt a member of the same family as the last, was appointed, and remained in office till 1828, when he was succeeded by John Moseley, 1829-1856; George King, 1857-1860; John Reynolds, 1861, res. 1903, ob. 1906, who appears to have been the last holder of this office.

A brief description of the church itself will bring these notes to a conclusion. The building may be said to date

* Entry in Tenterden Parish Register:—

1707-8, Feb. 2, Thomas Kyte B^d at Smalhithe.

from 1515—1520, having been erected after the destruction of the older one by fire in 1514. It is built of red brick and substantially buttressed; in shape it is a simple rectangle, the chancel being separated from the body of the church by an ancient oak screen, described by the late Canon Scott Robertson* as remaining *in situ*. This screen was carefully repaired in 1900, at which time rather extensive alterations were made. New oak communion rails and standards (on the brackets of which are carved Tudor roses, touched with gilt), new oak communion table, re-table, and a handsome frontal cloth were given by a generous parishioner. The chancel was paved with ornamental tiles, and the sacarium with mosaic work. An oak pulpit, lectern, and reading desk were presented from the mother church of Tenterden, while the cumbersome old family pews, some having seats on all four sides, were removed, and replaced by open seats of pitch-pine, nine on each side of the aisle. On the old seats being removed, the floor joists were found to be completely eaten away with dry rot; there was not a sound one left. Whether these old pews dated from 1628, in which year William Brickenden desired that they should be new builded and repaired,† I am not prepared to say, but they certainly belonged to an age long past.

In 1905 further handsome gifts were made to the church: a marble font, choir stalls erected, and the north-west corner of the church enclosed as a vestry by a beautiful screen of carved oak, the design of which was copied from one in a Somersetshire church, but executed locally. There are six windows, all being filled with stained glass. That at the west end is of five lights, late perpendicular, and crossed by a transom; in 1884 it was repaired and filled with stained

* *Arch. Cant.*, XIV., 371.

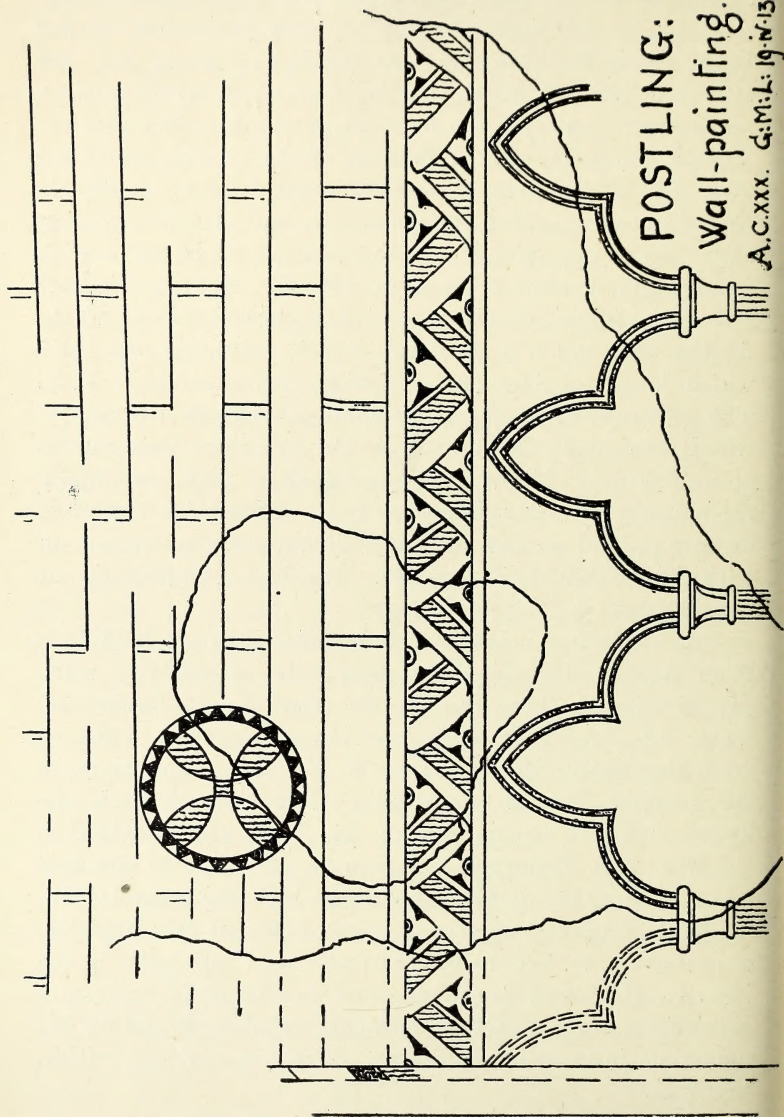
† William Brickenden, who had been Mayor of Tenterden in 1611, by his will dated 18 Sept. 1628, made the following bequest: "I desire that the Minister of Smallhithe Chapel and Feoffees of the Chapel lands will cause the seats in the said Chapel to be new builded and repaired, and I will that my Ex'or pay toward the building and repairing thereof £6 13s. 4d., if the same come to so much." (Con. 48, fol. 257—260.) Mr. Brickenden also bequeathed: "To the poor of Tenterden 50s., and of Smallhithe 50s., and to M^r Sulyard, minister of Tenterden, whom I entreat to preach at my funeral, 40s." Richard Seyliard was Vicar 1627—33.

glass to the memory of John Curteis, Esq., ob. 1875. The east window is of three lights, and filled with glass* representing the Baptism, Crucifixion, and Ascension of our Lord; formerly it was of four lights and plain, but was altered in 1884, at which time the two south windows were also restored, each at the expense of the late Rev. Arthur Wilkin, M.A., one of the feoffees of the church, who died 26th July 1900; to whose memory a new reredos, beautifully carved in oak to match the old screen, and also the window above the vestry (which was the last one to be filled with stained glass) were erected in 1901-2. The roof is well formed; it is tiled on the south side and slated on the north. At the west end is a small bell-turret containing one bell† which bears no date or inscription, but the letters T. F. The entrance is by the west porch, the inner doorway of which has good mouldings. A new oak fence was erected along the west side of the churchyard in 1909, and finally the churchyard was enlarged by the addition of a quarter of an acre of land on the east side, which was consecrated on 19th November 1910 by Dr. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge much kind help from Arthur Hussey, Esq., especially as regards wills. My thanks are also due to the Rev. J. A. Babington, Vicar of Tenterden, for permission to make extracts from the Parish Registers; to H. B. Mace, Esq., clerk to the feoffees, for an opportunity of looking through the Treasurer's old account book; and I am also indebted to the Rev. T. S. Frampton for drawing attention to the first order of Archbishop Warham, dated 10th February 1505-6, which, through not appearing in the index of the Register, appears to have been formerly overlooked; and lastly to the Rev. G. M. Livett for much kind assistance in arranging this Paper, particularly the Lambeth ordinances, and for his numerous interesting footnotes, which are enclosed within brackets.

* From the studio of A. O. Hemming, Esq., London.

† *Stahlschmidt's Church Bells of Kent*, 403.



POSTLING:
Wall-painting.
A.C.XXX. G.M.L: 19-N-13.

POSTLING CHURCH.

BY AYMER VALLANCE, F.S.A.

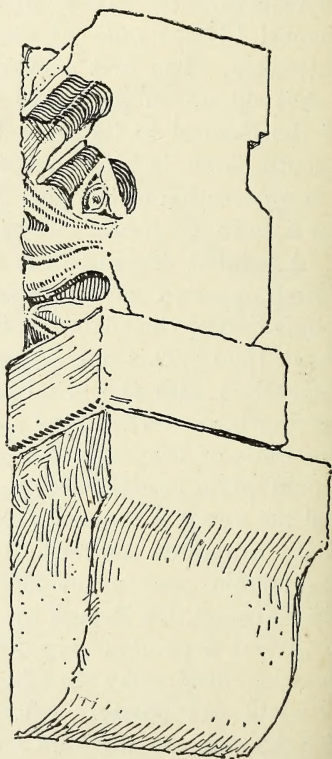
THE building is of mixed materials—not much ashlar, but mainly pebbles and unknapped flint, intermixed with a few fragments of tiles. The original plan comprised a nave 22 feet wide by barely 40 feet long, and a square-ended chancel 15 feet wide by about 16 feet long, both without buttresses. The first addition was a western tower about 8 feet square on plan; the second the eastward extension of the chancel to its present length of 28 feet. There is a south porch, but it is not worth taking account of, being a mean erection of the year 1825. The axis of the chancel has a more northward inclination than that of the nave.

A printed description is circulated, which says that the church, erected earlier, was most likely rebuilt on the acquisition of the advowson by St. Radegund's Priory in or about 1200. This date, however, seems far too late to be compatible with the primitive rubble-masonry and the rude herring-bone work of the exterior. The lower portion of the walls of the nave and of the west part of the chancel should rather be attributed to the end of the eleventh century, and the upper portion to a remodelling with lancet windows in the thirteenth century. One of the original windows—the middle one on the north side of the nave—remains almost intact, for though the head has been tampered with, to give it a pointed shape, the semi-circular rear-arch and the wide, deep splay are of such an early-Norman character as could not possibly belong to the thirteenth century. For the rest, the windows are mostly plain lancets of early thirteenth-century construction. The rear-arch of the easternmost window on the north side of the nave has a handsomely-moulded escoinson rib of about the middle of

the thirteenth century. The corresponding window on the south has been filled in at the apex and widened at the sides for the insertion of a two-light square-headed window of elegant tracery about the middle of the fourteenth century. Beneath its left-hand corner is a piscina.

In the west part of the nave should be noted traces of mural painting of late-thirteenth or early-fourteenth century date, executed in yellow and deep chocolate-brown. The most considerable remains are on the south wall to west of the door. The lower part represents an arcade of trefoiled arches supported on slender shafts. Immediately above the arcade and six feet from the present floor-level runs a nine-inch horizontal band of turnover zigzag, cusped; and above the band up to the wall-plate the wall is decorated with an imitation of masonry courses, upon which is a consecration cross, fairly complete. This scheme of decoration appears to have been continued throughout the nave, for another small portion of it is to be seen to east of the south door, and a larger portion on the west wall to north of the door into the tower.

On each side of the nave may be seen the sawn-off stump of the rood-loft breastsummer, embedded in the wall and supported on a massive stone corbel. Enough is left to shew that the work, of late-fifteenth or early-



North end of rood-loft breastsummer.*

* Drawn by A. J. Ashdown from a photograph by Aymer Vallance.

sixteenth century date, was richly moulded, sculptured, and coloured. In the back of each stump is seen the cavity in which were housed the joists that upheld the rood-loft floor, their eastern extremities resting on the ledge formed by the setting-back of the east wall of the nave.

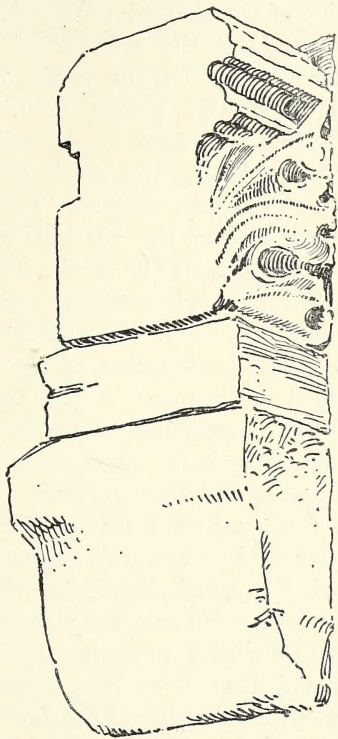
The nave has a king-post roof of Perpendicular work. Sir Stephen Glynne noted "a few remnants of old seats."

The font has a plain cubical basin tapering downwards and supported on five cylindrical shafts, a large one in the middle and a slenderer one at each angle. The plinth is of Bethersden marble. The old lead lining is retained.

The wall between nave and chancel is 3 feet 3 inches thick up to the level of the springing of the chancel arch, from whence upwards it is some six inches thinner on its western face.

The arch, which has a clear opening 9 feet 9 inches wide, is acutely two-centred, with a flat soffit and chamfered edges. The imposts are sculptured each with two tiers of indented ornament, characteristic of the transitional period. Only a portion of that on the south side is authentic. In the apex of the arch may be seen a small iron staple, possibly for the veil before the rood in Lent.

The chancel, presumably in the first half of the fourteenth century, was prolonged eastward by about as much as two-thirds of its former length. A conspicuous vertical joint in the exterior of the south wall marks the limits of the



South end.*

older and newer work. None of the herring-bone work already referred to occurs to east of this joint. It will moreover be noticed that the easternmost window on either side of the chancel is later than the rest. The east window, or at least the exterior of it, has been renewed. When Sir Stephen Glynne wrote, it had "three trefoiled lancet lights within a pointed arch."

The buttresses at the north-east and south-east of the chancel belong apparently to the time of its enlargement in the fourteenth century. Inside, a restored piscina on the south side of the chancel, a tiny trefoil-headed cavity of rude workmanship in the north wall, in line with the altar, and a curious irregular-shaped recess in the west wall of the chancel, north of the chancel arch, should be noticed. The probable explanation of the last-named feature is that the stone at the head of the recess was found embedded in the wall during repairs or restoration, and that the discoverers, supposing it to have some significance, left it exposed. Fixed to the floor in the north-east corner of the chancel is a fragment of a stone coffin-lid, which is believed to date from the fourteenth century. But the most remarkable object is a stone tablet, about six inches square, let in under a window on the north side of the chancel and incised with an inscription in early capitals, recording that the church was dedicated on the Feast of St. Eusebius to Blessed Mary, the Mother of the Lord. The absence of any mention of the year deprives the record of much of the historical value that would otherwise have attached to it.

A very peculiar feature is a pair of stone corbels about 18 inches apart on either side of the chancel. On the westernmost corbel on the south rests the stump end of a moulded and painted beam, embedded in the wall, and sawn off at about 6 or 8 inches length. The back of the beam is morticed for the insertion of an horizontal joist, the other extremity of which would rest on the top of the eastern corbel. The corbels, then, evidently supported a platform or gallery across the chancel, the primary purpose of which wants explanation. It was so situated, however, that it might well have fulfilled the subsidiary purpose of suspending

the Lenten veil. The nearest parallel instance is the timber arch in the chancel of St. Martin's, Colchester, but in that case there is no sign of anything like a gallery. The chancel roof was robbed of interest by renovation in 1885.

The west tower opens from the nave by a two-centred doorway, and has a similar west door. The lateral walls of the tower are slightly prolonged westward to form a pair of shallow buttresses. The tower is surmounted by a shingled spire. The uppermost window on the south side of the tower bears the date 1852, but the windows in the lower stages appear to be contemporaneous work of the first half of the thirteenth century. The building underwent a general restoration in 1897, but the process seems to have been fairly innocent of harm to the ancient fabric.



INCISED DEDICATION STONE:

· POSTLING CHURCH: SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES.

BY G. M. LIVETT, F.S.A.

The foregoing Paper on Postling Church is printed from MS. notes, revised by the author, of the valuable description of the church given by our member and councillor Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., on the occasion of the Society's visit in July 1912. The gallery which Mr. Aymer Vallance describes as having formerly existed across the chancel, and of which clear signs remain, is so interesting a feature, perhaps unique, that it deserves illustration to shew its exact position. For this purpose Mr. W. H. Elgar of Folkestone, at the Editor's invitation, has kindly supplied a plan of the church with an elevation of a portion of the south wall sufficient to shew the corbels on which the gallery rested, as well as some other features of interest. It will be seen that the gallery, which was about 3 feet wide, ran across exactly midway between the east and west ends of the chancel, at about the same height as the rood-loft at the east end of the nave.

The elevation also shews how the rood-loft rested upon a 6-inch offset on the west side of the east wall of the nave on a level with the springing of the chancel-arch, the lower part of this wall, the chancel-arch wall, being thicker than the other walls of the church.

This peculiar feature demands an explanation. The responds of the arch are undoubtedly Norman. The quoins are composed of Quarr Abbey stone, which is a Norman material, and they shew very plainly the characteristic Norman tooling, and no doubt they originally supported a round-headed Norman arch. The existing arch, which is acutely pointed, has chamfered quoins of Kentish rag, which shew Early English tooling. It is inconceivable that the

Norman wall was originally of the same thickness throughout, and that the Early English builders took the trouble to rebuild it from the level of the imposts upwards. For some reason which can only be guessed at, the original Norman builders made the offset, and the Early English builders simply inserted a pointed arch in place of the round one. (Their reason for doing this may have been to get height in the arch for a rood; and it is not unlikely that they made use of the offset to support their rood-beam, just as the builders of the later rood-loft used it to support the floor of their gallery.) In rare cases, as at West Farleigh, the chancel-arch wall is found to be thicker throughout its whole height than the other walls of the church, and it is not unlikely that in this case the Norman builders planned a thicker wall, and when they reached the impost level they decided, perhaps for economy of material, to lessen the thickness by 6 inches.

An examination of the exterior face of the walls, where the masonry is exposed, reveals an unusual variety in their character and materials. For instance, the lowest part of the south wall of the chancel is faced with small flint-stones; this is succeeded by several courses of what appears to be iron-stone, the lowest course laid aslant like herring-bone work, and the others bedded flat, with much mortar; above that the flint occurs again. The external quoins of the nave are, for the most part, of Quarr Abbey stone, as is also the little Norman light on the north side. In the south-west quoin, however, this material was used only up to a height of about 9 feet above the present gutter, and from that point upwards the builders used Kentish rag. In the angles of the original chancel, remains of which still exist, the quoins are of rough uncut iron-stone. It is quite clear, therefore, that the original builders were hard put to it to find materials, and that they would have to study economy. Their successors found themselves in no better case, for in addition to Kentish rag they used Caen stone and chalk.

Mr. Elgar's plan shews the lines of the original east end of the chancel: the line of the inner face of the destroyed east

wall nearly coincides with that of the lower of the two steps at the altar-rail. In relation to the nave the width of the chancel is less than is usually found in early-Norman churches. But this peculiarity is seen in other churches in this neighbourhood.

The Early English builders seem to have built the tower, made the existing chancel-arch, and replaced most of the original windows by tall lancets. The lancet on the north side of the chancel, composed entirely of Caen-stone, faced with the Early English chisel, was placed a little to the east of the middle of the wall of the original chancel. The priest's window on the south side seems to be a little later in date. It was left to fourteenth-century builders to lengthen the chancel. Mr. Elgar has taken cymagraphs of the mouldings of the beam-ends on the front corbels which supported the loft of the high rood and the gallery in the chancel, and supplies also a sketch of the recess in the south-west corner of the chancel. The stone, mentioned by Mr. Aymer Vallance, at the head of the recess is a bit of window tracery, of late date, in Kentish rag.

Mr. Aymer Vallance's Paper calls attention to another interesting feature—the remains of the scheme of decoration of the nave walls. The accompanying sketch is based on a photograph by Mr. Vallance. Personal examination has revealed some of the details, which are very faint. The irregular lines shew the limits of the remains, part of the consecration cross and of the border beneath it having been obliterated. The fragment of vertical border on the left side of the sketch is taken from slight remains on the north side of the west door, which are just sufficient to shew how the horizontal border was stopped upon the vertical one; but there is not enough of the latter to enable one to recover its pattern.* Measurements indicate that the arcade was

* Of the two strong vertical lines at the left edge of the sketch, the outside one indicates the jamb of the door and the inside one a line in carmine. The broken line between them indicates the present edge of the plaster bearing signs of colour on a diagonal pattern. In the sketch the dark shading indicates carmine, in which colour all the lines appear except those of the caps and the secondary lines of the vertical joints of the masonry. The lighter shading in vertical lines indicates an orange tint.

cut by the border at the half-arch, as shewn. By careful measurement, also, Mr. Elgar has found the centres of the trefoiled arches. "The horizontal springing line remains faintly indicated on the walls, and vertical lines from them to the apex of each arch are also there." The apices just touch the border, which runs 17 inches above the springing-line. The springing-line is 4 feet 4 inches above the floor. The measurement from centre to centre of two successive shafts is 2 feet 3 inches. Only a small portion of the slender shafts, just under the capitals, remains; and there is no sign of bases, but one can easily reconstruct the missing parts in imagination. Possibly the bases rested on a string-course at the height of (say) 15 inches above the floor, which would be about the height of movable benches placed against the wall. The arcade would thus represent a series of canopied seats all round the nave. The consecration cross (7 feet above the floor), painted on the background of imitation masonry, which doubtless was carried up to the wall-plate (17 feet), would have been repeated at suitable intervals, alternating perhaps with some other design. In spite of its fragmentary character it may be said that there are very few churches which contain remains of early wall-decoration so complete.

Dedication tablets are so rare that our readers will be glad to see a rough copy of the Postling example. The copy published some time ago in the local *Parish Magazine* is not quite correct.* The absence of a date is unfortunate, but its position seems to connect it with the thirteenth-century remodelling of the church. Mr. Vallance writes asking whether this "squiggle" can possibly stand for the genitive of *presbyter*. Smith and Wace, *Dict. of Chr. Biog.*, describe this Eusebius, who is commemorated in the Roman Calendar on August 14th, as "Presbyter, confessor, at Rome, A.D. 358, and by some styled martyr." A further suggestion then may be *martyri*, but, since *Eusebii* is clearly a genitive, there is one little word which is imperatively demanded to

* Kindly sent to me by the present rector, the Rev. H. F. Smith, together with a plan of the church made for the purposes of the restoration in 1897.

complete the grammatical construction, and that is *die*; and, as *die* sometime appears in old MSS. as represented by *d* with a small *e* in *alt.*, I have little doubt that it explains the puzzle of the "squiggle." This conjecture receives some confirmation from the fact that mediæval scribes occasionally turned the loop of D in the opposite direction, as seen in the month-name *ÆSENBRE* on the Brookland font. The peculiar position of the I, inscribed, to save space, within the lower member of the R, in both *Matris* and *Marie* in the last line, may be noticed.

There seems to be a doubt also about the interpretation of the first word of the last line, which is clearly engraved DI with contraction mark over the I. I venture to think that it is meant for *Dei* rather than for *Domini*. Only recently I came across both words contracted in the same sentence in a charter in Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.*: "*Ecclesia beatae genetricis dī et dñi nři iħu Xpi.*"

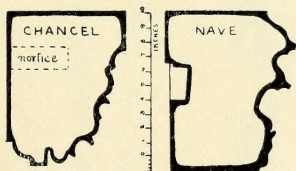
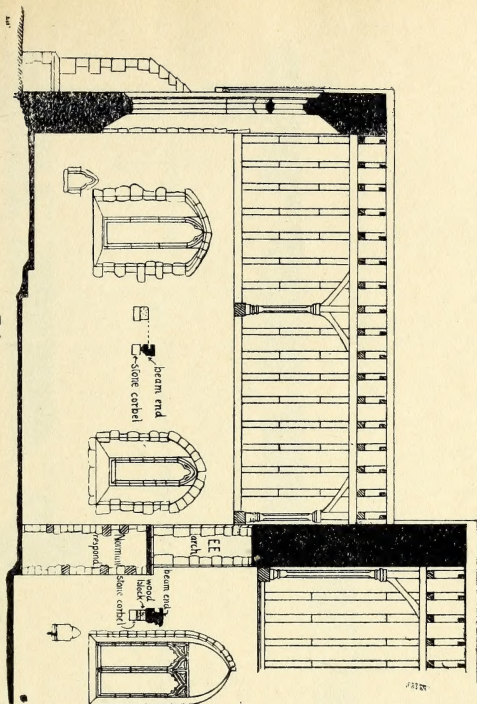
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And translate: the nineteenth of the Calends of September (Aug. 14th): on the day of St. Eusebius, Confessor, this church was dedicated in honour of Blessed Mary, Mother of God.

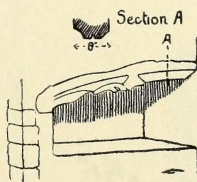
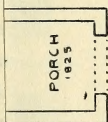
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Members of the Archæological Society will be grateful both to Mr. Aymer Vallance for his interesting Paper, and to Mr. Elgar for his admirable plans.

Elevation



Sections of beams.



Recess at N.W.
angle of chancel.

POSTLING CHURCH

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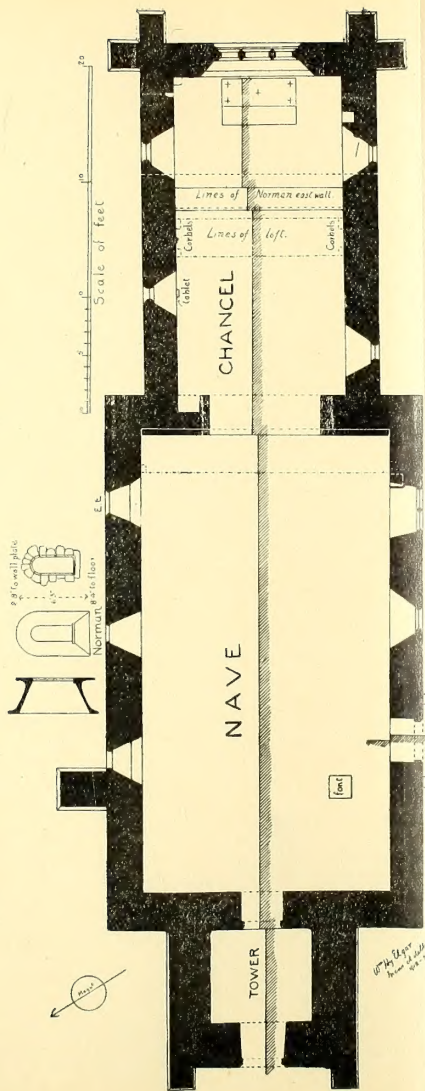
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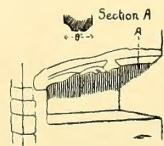
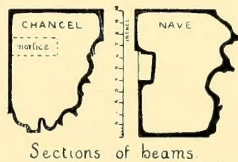
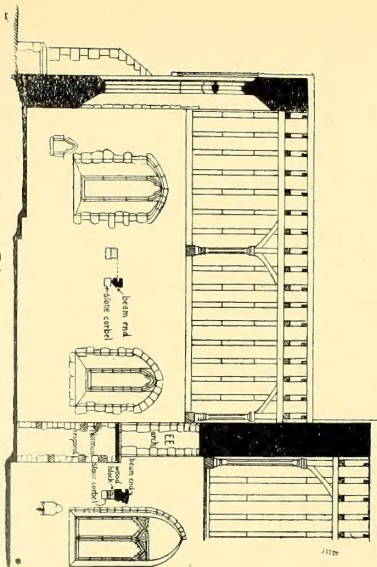
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Elevation



Recess at NW angle of chancel.

POSTLING CHURCH

1881

CHANCEL

NAVE

1881

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AN EXPLANATION OF THE HYTHE BONES.*

BY F. G. PARSONS, F.R.C.S.,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

PERHAPS no purely anthropological subject has given rise to more popular interest than has the origin of the bones beneath the church in this town of Hythe; and the reasons are not far to seek, for, in the first place, human remains always have a certain morbid fascination quite apart from their true scientific interest, and, in the second place, there is the situation of this particular collection in the very midst of the southern watering-places. Hythe lies on the Kentish coast, where almost every Londoner has spent at least one summer's holiday, and, even if he has not himself made an excursion to Hythe to see the bones, he must have met many people who have done so. He has heard the bones discussed, and no doubt has either accepted some dogmatic statement explaining their origin, or has wondered what could be the meaning of this great and, as far as he knew, singular collection.

I want to begin my story by saying most confidently that there is nothing very strange in this collection being here, for I can point to three collections of bones in Kent alone which are like those at Hythe. Firstly, in the little town of Upchurch, not far from Chatham, there is a small collection of bones under the church. I have seen and measured these bones, and have no reason to believe them other than typically English. No history is attached to them beyond a vague tradition of some battle. Secondly, under the parish church at Folkestone a large number of bones is said to be walled up. These, too, are said to be the result of a battle, though it is one which, as far as I can learn, is unknown to historians.

* A paper read at the Summer Meeting at Hythe, July 1912.

The third collection was unearthed a few years ago in the market-place of Dover. Here, in making the foundations of a new bank, the crypt of the ancient church of St. Peter was opened up, and, through the kindness of Canon Bart-ram, I was able to see the enormous mass of bones which had been stacked in that crypt removed, and was allowed to examine and to measure a certain number of them.

These, too, I feel sure, were the bones of English people, differing little, if at all, from the people in Dover market-place to-day. There is also no doubt that they must have been placed in the crypt in pre-Reformation days, because the church has not been used since; but, although they shewed the same injuries to the skulls which you may see here in the Hythe skulls, no great battle is recorded to account for them as far as I have ever heard. This I fancy is due to the fact that they were buried so soon after they had been discovered that there was hardly time to invent a suitable battle for them.

It will be seen from the foregoing that in at least three other places in this county alone bones are to be found under churches, and I have little doubt that if we could open up the foundations of many other old churches in Kent we should find collections as great as this, though, I fear, not in as good a state of preservation.

In other parts of England the practice of placing the bones of the dead beneath churches was, no doubt, quite usual in bygone days. Under the cathedral at Ripon is a huge collection which was walled up in the middle of the last century by a former dean to whom archæological research was of little interest, while at Rothwell, near Kettering in Northamptonshire, there is a collection more than twice as large as that at Hythe, which I am glad to say I have had some influence in inducing the vicar and churchwardens to restack and preserve in the same way in which our own far-seeing vicar here has cared for and preserved these. Few people know or have heard of the Rothwell bones, because they are not near any place where people spend their holidays; but, because they are more typically English, they are more valuable even than these at Hythe.

I remember once hearing the origin of the Hythe bones discussed by two gentlemen in a railway carriage: one, a clergyman, said that he thought that their meaning now would never be known. The other said that he had not the slightest doubt that they were the result of a great battle, and he ran through the arguments in favour of this view in what seemed to me a masterly way. I did not join in the discussion because I have all an Englishman's dread of joining unmasked in other people's conversations, but I was deeply impressed by the fact that two educated gentlemen should be content to believe that these bones were the outcome of a great battle all records of which had been lost, or, failing that, that no explanation at all could be given.

I do not think that we need go outside our own country in our search for an explanation, but I would merely point out that great collections of bones in consecrated buildings are quite common on the continent.

Are we to believe that all these collections of bones in different parts of England are the results of battles? If so it surely should be easy to say something of when the battles happened, because the building of all the churches is well within historic times, and we know all the great battles in which thousands of people were killed since the time of the Conquest at least.

Let us follow this question of the Hythe battle a little more closely, and ask when it happened. It seems that the only evidence is that Hasted, the Kentish historian, says that a great battle was fought between the Britons and Saxons in A.D. 456, and that a statement was once shewn in the church saying that the Britons were led by Vortigern.

There is some reason for believing that this latter statement was the result of the researches of a local schoolmaster, but the latest historical work does not shew that Vortigern ever fought the Saxons at all; he befriended them and married one of them, but the fighting was done by his son Vortimer, and there is no evidence that Vortimer ever fought the Saxons near Hythe.

Then, too, the many injuries to the skulls are brought

forward as the result of spear, battle-axe and arrow wounds, and of course this deserves the most thorough attention. I have brought with me to-night parts of two skulls on which blows of equal force were dealt with the same hatchet and at the same time; the only difference being that the one skull had been dead for over 100 years, the other for only twenty-four hours. If anyone cares to compare the different effect of the blows he will see that in a fresh skull the bone chips on the surface and fractures inside, while in the porous skull of a person long dead, from which most of the animal matter has been absorbed, the weapon sinks into the bone, depressing the surrounding edges, and never causes a fracture of the brain surface even if it cuts right through the depth of the bone.

From a careful study of the Hythe skulls I can say confidently that by far the greater number of the injuries were made long after death, and I have unwittingly produced injuries exactly like these with the edge of a spade in digging up Saxon bones. I put it to you that all the evidence is in favour of these skulls having been damaged by the spade and mattock of the sexton in digging fresh graves over old burials, and it is only the fact that this explanation is commonplace and likely that stands in the way of its acceptance.

Then, of course, if the bones are the result of a great battle they should belong entirely or chiefly to men. This, I can assure you, is not the case. It is quite true that there are more male than female skulls, but this is the case in most collections, and is due, I believe, to the fact that women's skulls are slighter and break up more easily than do those of men when they are roughly stacked in a heap.

It is rather difficult for even an expert anatomist to be sure of the sex of every skull he finds, but with the thigh bones the difficulty is very slight, and I could pick out large numbers of these belonging to women, besides a large proportion of children.

There is another point which we must examine without prejudice. It has been said by the advocates of the battle

theory that two distinct races are represented in this collection. At first neither Dr. Randall Davis nor I was prepared to admit this, but now I am quite sure that two kinds of skulls are to be found here. There are the characteristic long skulls such as we meet in Rothwell, in the large series taken from London plague pits, as well as in most people of undoubted English blood at the present day; but there are also skulls so short that they are unlike anything found elsewhere in England.

These short heads are so numerous that they bring the cephalic index of the Hythe skulls above anything we meet elsewhere in the British Isles. I ought to explain that the cephalic index is found by dividing the breadth of the skull, multiplied by 100, by its length, so that the longer and narrower the skull the lower will be the cephalic index. This index in over 500 of the whole Hythe series is 81, whereas modern English people hardly ever average more than 78. The London plague skulls are 76, the Rothwell skulls 77, the Dover skulls 78, and the heads of members of the British Association 77.

It is this mixture of a short-headed with a long-headed race which is the real point of interest in the Hythe bones, and it is this which prevents us using this collection as typical of bygone Englishmen. But, although I gladly allow that the advocates of the battle theory were right in saying that two races are found side by side here in Hythe, I cannot agree that this alone is any proof of a battle. If, as they say and as Hasted asserts, the battle was between the Saxons and Britons in A.D. 456, they have not advanced their argument a bit, because both Britons and Saxons had long heads, and I speak as one who has probably handled and measured as many Saxon skulls as anyone now living in England, when I say that I have seen in this Hythe collection nothing to make me believe that a single Saxon skull is present in this collection.

The only ancient short-headed people in these Islands were those of the Bronze Age, who, we believe, built Stonehenge, and of these I have lately been examining a

series dug up at Broadstairs, and I have compared them most carefully with all the Bronze Age skulls in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. I now feel sure that these short skulls at Hythe were not those of Bronze Age people, and that the battle, granting for the sake of argument that there was a battle, was not one between Bronze Age people and another race.

Anthropologists know that in the centre of Europe is a large triangular area in which the inhabitants have short broad heads. Sometimes these people are spoken of as the Alpine race, and if anyone cares to see typical living examples of this race let him go to Gatti's restaurant in the Strand and look at the waiters there; these almost all come from the Italian side of Switzerland, and heads like theirs are the usual ones in Southern Germany and in the greater part of France, though not so much in Normandy.

Here I must mention that a fight between a French landing party and the Hythe men is said to have taken place in 1295, when 240 of the enemy were killed, but I do not think that the short skulls in the church can be accounted for in this way, because short-headed women are as plentiful there as short-headed men.

My present opinion is that the short-headed people in Hythe Church are continental people who settled here in a peaceful way with their women-folk, though I confess that this is mere surmise, and depends largely on the fact that short-headed women are most certainly present. I can find no definite account of their coming; it may have been in the days of the wool staple in the reigns of Edward I. and III., when so many foreigners were welcomed into England, or it may have been later, though it seems pretty certain that the infusion of the short-headed stock occurred more than 400 years ago, because three short skulls were dug up a few years ago from the site of St. Nicholas Church, which was in ruins in Leland's time (1545), and the latest burials must have taken place much earlier.

Two other ways occur to me of accounting for these short skulls; the one I have already referred to is that they

may be descendants of the old Bronze Age inhabitants of the islands. I cannot think that this is a working hypothesis, because I have lately had the opportunity of examining these people at Broadstairs and in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, where they have been gathered from round barrows in various parts of England. I have not yet published the results of these investigations, and I cannot forestall such publication by any detailed results; but I cannot help being struck by the difference between these low, small, short skulls at Hythe and the high, large, short skulls of the Bronze Age people. It is quite evident though that I or someone else must get to work at Hythe again and separate the short skulls from the long, typically English ones, and then see where in Europe the nearest approach to these short heads exists. I can, however, say with absolute confidence that these short-headed Hythe skulls are not those of original Bronze Age people, because their preservation assures me that they lived many centuries later.

The second possibility which suggests itself is that these short skulls shew a large mixture of Wendish or Vandal blood with the original Saxon or Jutish element. We know from history that the short-headed Wends, a Slavonic tribe closely allied to the modern Poles, were associated with the Goths or Jutes, and that large bodies of these people accompanied their Teutonic allies to England in the Saxon incursion. They are believed to have left their name in many places, such as Wandsworth, Wendleshire or Windsor, Wendlesberi in Hertfordshire, Wendlescliff in Worcestershire, etc., and it is conceivable that these people formed an important settlement here at Hythe, and that their head-form persisted until mediæval times. I say that it is conceivable, but I do not think it likely, because I can trace none of their place names in the surrounding district, and it is, I think, unlikely that their head form would have remained strictly localized for so many generations in a populous Cinque Port like Hythe.

I do not think much of either of these two latter hypotheses to account for the short skulls of the mediæval Hythe people,

but I am bound to give them for what they are worth. I have lately heard rumours of the possibility of unearthing a Saxon burial-place at Stouting, and the investigation of this may give us fresh clues.

Now I must turn to the important question of when these bones were placed in the church of St. Leonard. It is quite clear that, as the church was only built in the Norman period, the bones could not have been there before that time. In the thirteenth century the choir was enlarged, the high altar built, and a processional way provided under it to allow the Sunday procession to pass round the church without leaving consecrated ground. Now notice how these bones are stacked on the western side of the processional way, not all round the walls as at Rothwell or Dover, where they were in true crypts never used for processional purposes. Is it not fair to think that this was intentionally done, and that the object was to leave a passage as near the east end as possible for the procession to pass? If there is anything in this contention it points to the fact that the bones were stacked in pre-Reformation days, for after that time the processional way was no longer needed for processions, and the bones might just as well have been arranged all round as at Rothwell, for the north door was permanently closed and partly earthed up.

Against this theory is the record that Leland visited Hythe in Henry VIII.'s reign and described "a faire vault," but makes no mention of the bones. It is, however, quite possible that bones were such usual furniture of a vault in Leland's time that they would have called for no special comment; and another suspicion which I cannot help holding is that Leland never really visited Hythe or Lympne, but wrote his inaccurate descriptions from hearsay at some neighbouring religious centre such as Canterbury or Saltwood.

In any case the bones were there in 1679, when the Rev. J. Browne, Vicar of Cheriton and Chaplain of the Cinque Ports, first knew them, and he says, "how or by what means they were brought to this place the townsmen are

altogether ignorant and can find no account of the matter." Surely a hundred years is no unreasonable time to expect the tradition of the sudden incoming of a huge mass of bones into the parish church to remain if it had occurred in that time, and we may, I think, fairly believe that they were there in 1575, which is only thirty years from the time when Leland wrote.

We must remember that in pre-Reformation days churchyards were small, and it was a common custom in burying a body to disturb the bones of some forgotten occupant of the same spot. These bones, I believe, at Hythe, with earth in their eye, nose and ear cavities, and the marks of the sexton's spade upon them, were placed reverently under the church. After the Reformation came a time when people began to have that horror which Shakespeare expresses on his tomb, that their bones might be disturbed, and, because of this, churchyards were enlarged and at last cemeteries provided.

What is more rational than to suppose that these bones were gradually dug up from the churchyard during two or three centuries before the Reformation? This supposition would mean that the small churchyard was gradually dug over again and again, perhaps once in each succeeding century after the foundation of the church, thus allowing some hundred years to have passed for their descendants to have forgotten the place of their burial. It was this line of reasoning which induced the vicar and me to hazard the opinion that the bones were those of townspeople who had lived and died during the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

Now follows a striking confirmation of this surmise. It was noticed that many of the bones at the bottom of the pile were in a very rotten condition, and were gradually mouldering away from the effects of damp, so that the vicar, on my advice, had the whole pile restacked upon bricks, giving a free air-course below them. During the restacking many interesting articles were found, such as mediæval pottery, wooden trenchers, and the remains of an Edwardian

shoe, which were submitted to experts in the British Museum and at once identified as belonging to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

During the restacking the heads of the thigh bones were counted, and, as 8000 of these were found, it follows that the remains of at least 4000 people must have been in the pile. This number of people could not have died at any one time in Hythe, even if a severe epidemic such as plague had come over the town. I am far from saying that many of these people did not die of plague, for I believe that this was one of the commonest causes of death in mediæval England; but my point is that they did not all die in one visitation. Since the days of Elizabeth the parish registers have been preserved, and we have many records of plague visitations; but although the mortality was greatly increased in a plague year, it was equally diminished in the succeeding two or three years, so that an average of the deaths of five years during which a plague visitation occurred differs little from that of five years during which there was no plague.

In Elizabeth's time the burials seem to have averaged about forty a year, and if this rate held good for the preceding centuries it would mean that the 4000 skeletons represented the burials of at least a century.

Judging by the bones the mediæval inhabitants of Hythe were not a particularly fine type of manhood. The males averaged about 5 feet 4 inches or 5 feet 5 inches in height, and, though some of them were sturdy fellows, they certainly did not come up to the average of present inhabitants of the south of England, or to the present townsmen of Hythe. I do not even think that they were as fine men as the mediæval inhabitants of Dover, who were buried under the church of St. Peter. The women do not seem to have been more than 5 feet 1 inch in height.

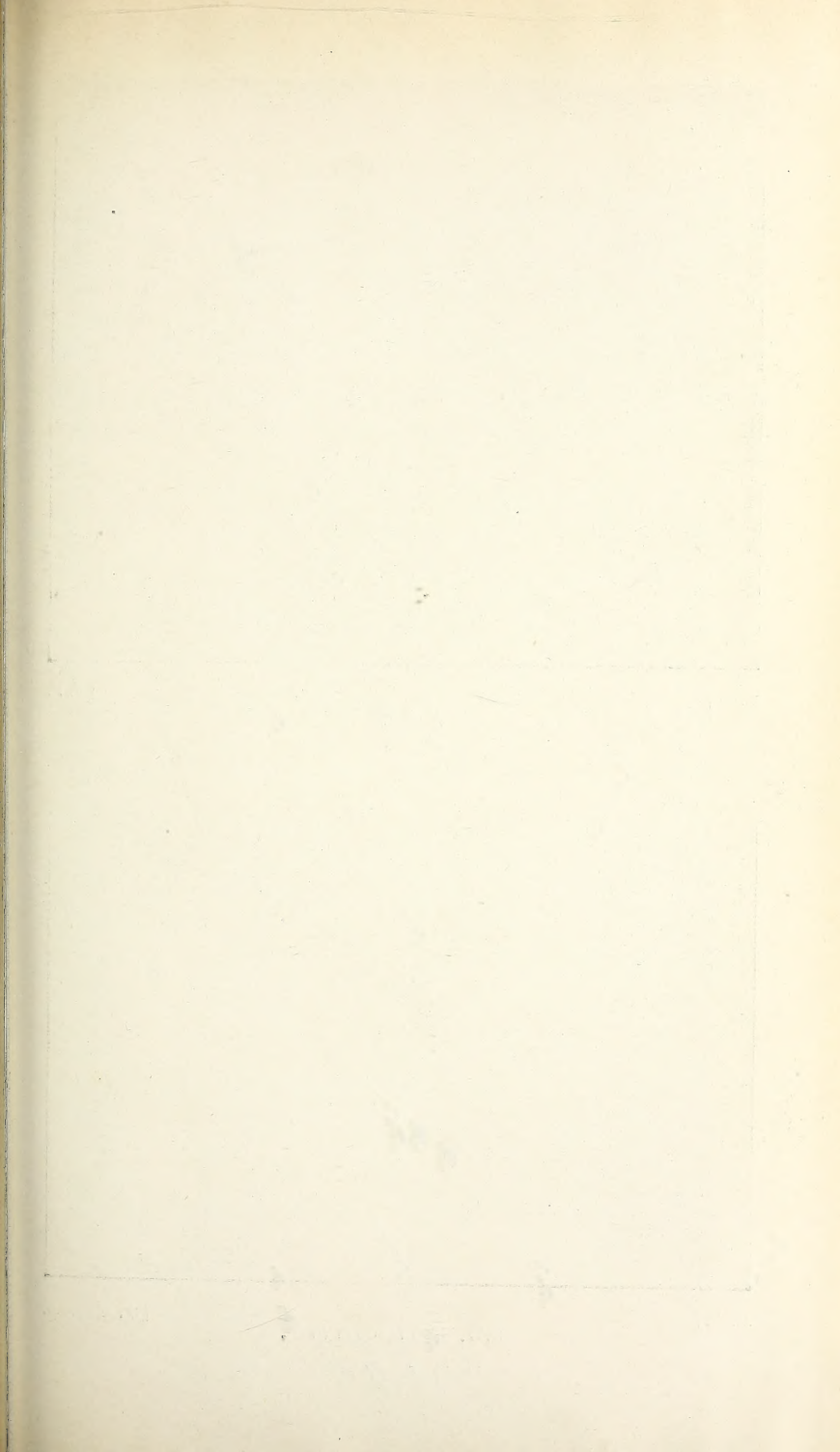
If we exclude the inhabitants of the great industrial centres of the Midlands, I do not think that we have any real reason to think that the Englishman of to-day is a deteriorating animal; indeed, since the time of the Bronze

Age men, I doubt whether the country has ever been inhabited by a finer set of men than it is at present.

Some day I hope and believe that statesmen will think this a point which is worth enquiring into, and that it will not be left to isolated amateur enthusiasts like myself to spend our spare time and money on finding out whether our race is really progressing or deteriorating. There should be a State Anthropological Department with funds enough to keep it in touch with the progress of the British race, and I doubt whether it is a subject of congratulation that no one definitely knows what is the average height of the modern Englishman or how he is responding to modern hygienic surroundings.

In conclusion, I would impress upon you once more my firm belief, supported by the foregoing facts, that these Hythe bones belonged to people of this town who lived and died in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, who were buried in the churchyard and exhumed in the ordinary mediæval way, but that they cannot, as a whole, be considered as typical representatives of the Englishman of the middle ages, because they contain a large admixture of another and a short-headed race, probably derived from the continent, and from that part inhabited by the so-called Alpine race.

As a last word I would say that I have found no facts which to my mind justify the apparently modern theory of a great battle having anything to do with them.



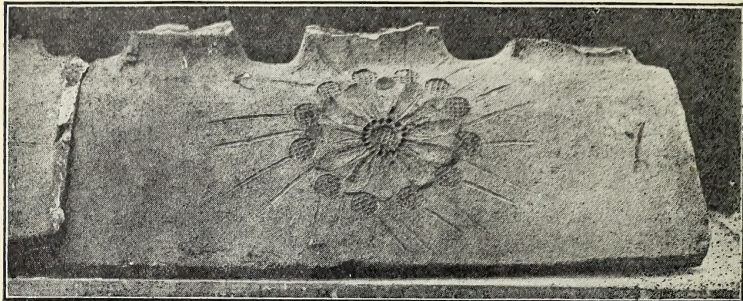
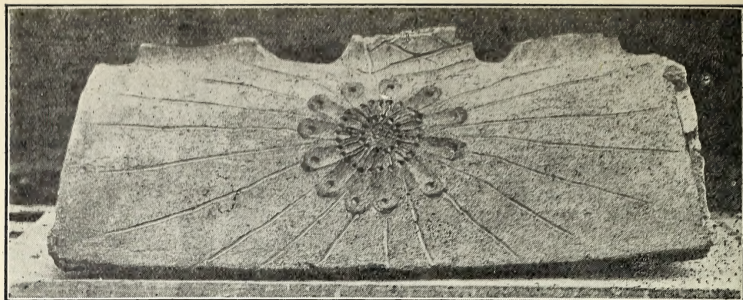


Photo.]

RIDGE TILES.

[*A. V.*

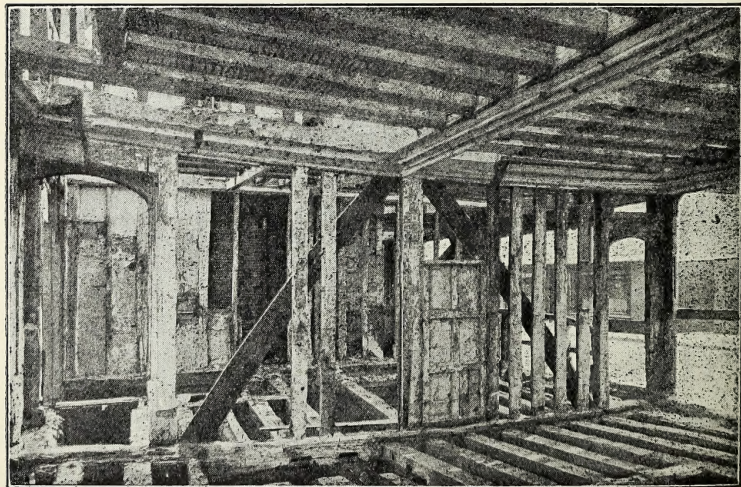


Photo.]

S.W. ROOM LOOKING E.

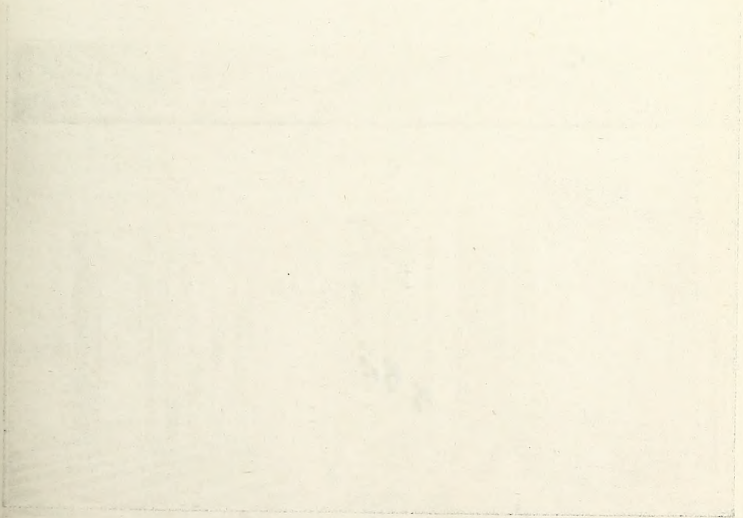
[*W. Hargrave.*

Arch. Cant., Vol. XXX.]

OLD HOUSE, FAVERSHAM.



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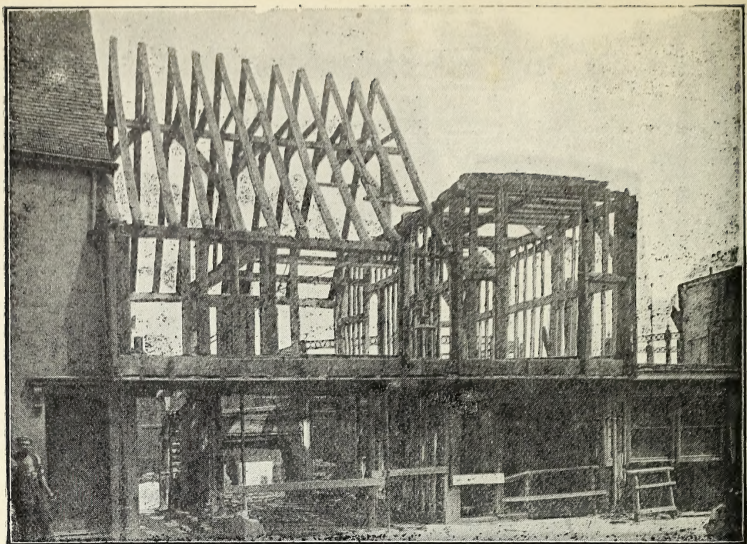


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EXTERIOR VIEW FROM S.W.

[*W. Hargrave.*

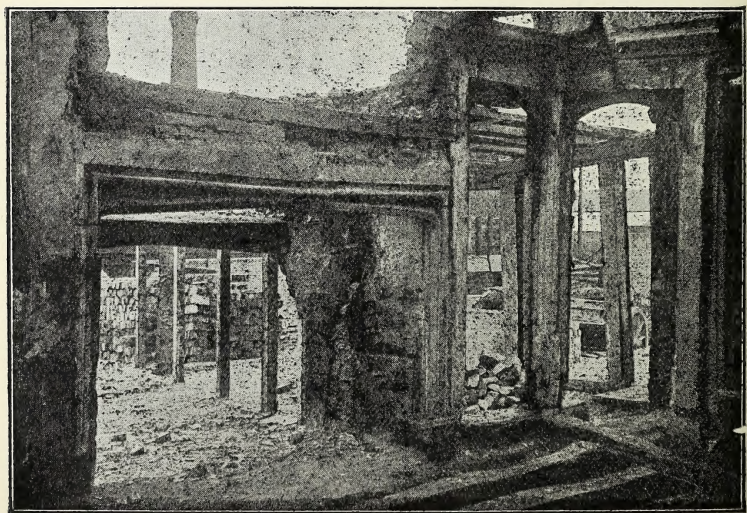


Photo.]

S.W. ROOM LOOKING N.E.

[*W. Hargrave.*

Arch. Cant., Vol. XXX.]

OLD HOUSE, FAVERSHAM.

NOTE ON AN OLD HOUSE, WEST STREET, FAVERSHAM.

BY AYMER VALLANCE, F.S.A.

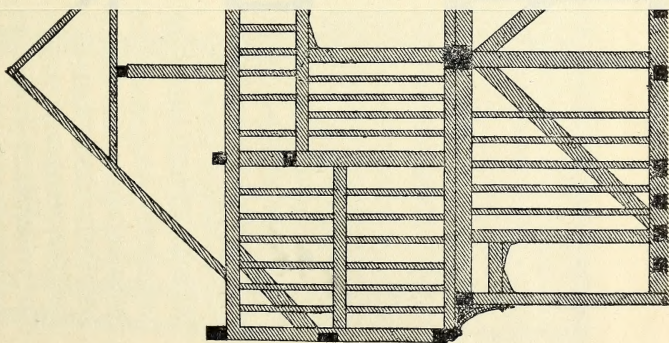
To provide for a southward extension of its premises the Gas Company, being owners, ordered the demolition of a row of houses on the north side of West Street. The work, entrusted to Messrs. Fuller and Sons of Stone Street, was in active progress in May 1912. The only one of the doomed houses to possess any antiquarian or artistic value was one of timber-framed construction, with an overhanging upper storey toward the street, and a tiled roof. This building appeared to date from about 1500. It had a frontage of about 30 feet wide. The ground floor comprised two front rooms running back some 21 feet from south to north, and a passage of the same length by about 6 feet 6 inches wide, situated to west of the above-named, and leading from the street to the yard at the back. Behind the front rooms lay a third room, measuring some 20 feet 6 inches from east to west by nearly 18 feet. It had the remains of a rectangular bay window at the east end. The ceilings were of massive moulded principals, the subordinate beams, or joists, being stop-chamfered. There were no dragon-beams. The overhanging front part was carried forward on brackets with carved spandrels resting on boutel shafts with moulded capitals. Only the upper portions of two of these boutels remained, the bases having all perished. Above the front rooms and passage there extended the upper floor, consisting of two rooms. The easternmost of these had originally been surmounted by a gable overhanging the street, its roof ridge having been at right angles to that of the west upper room; but this gable

had been entirely destroyed. None of the original windows remained except in the first-floor west room, in which, during the course of stripping and dismantling, was discovered the frame of one window of two lights and four-centred heads.

In different parts of the house some five or six door-heads of four-centred form were found. That the surviving fabric was merely a portion of the original house, and that the latter must in addition have comprised a hall-place extending westward, was proved by the discovery of the timber screen with a pair of four-centred doorways in it embedded in the west wall of the above-mentioned passage. The latter was, then, the screened passage at the opposite end of the hall to the daïs—a normal feature in mediæval houses—whilst one of the adjacent rooms must have been originally the kitchen. This was proved by the existence of two large open fireplaces, either of which might have served for cooking purposes, standing back to back between the front west room and the room at the hind part of the house. The fireplace in the front room was of no unusual type for its period, with stone jambs and lintel, forming a four-centred opening of about 7 feet wide by about 4 feet 8 inches. The spandrels of the lintel were very long and acutely pointed toward the crown of the opening. The fireplace at the back had stone jambs and a substantial oak lintel, forming a nearly rectangular opening some 6 feet 7 inches wide by 4 feet 10½ inches high. The design of this fireplace was remarkable, and perhaps unique. The jambs, very richly moulded, overhung in three steps or stages of ogees, of increasing projection from the lowest to the uppermost stage. The stone-work mouldings, all except the outermost chamfer, are returned along the timber lintel. The shoulder is all in one solid block 21 inches high, and the overhang is no less than 13 inches.

The ridge-tiles, of which only a few remained, had all lost their cresting, but they presented two variant designs on their sloping sides. Both ornaments took the form of a rosette, partly scratched, and partly impressed with a mould or die in the moist clay before firing. They were produced

possibly in the sixteenth. or more probably in the seventeenth

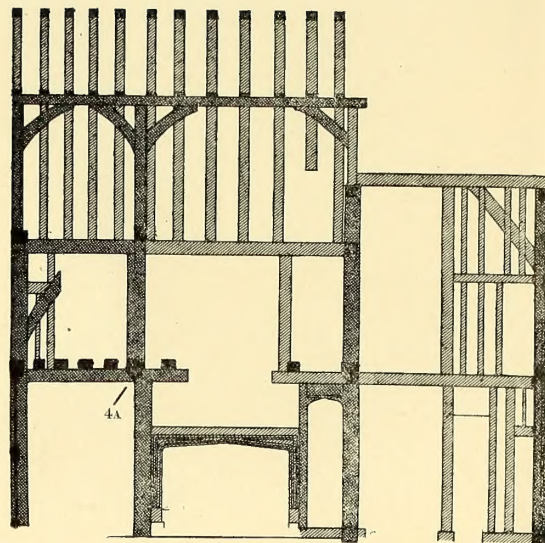
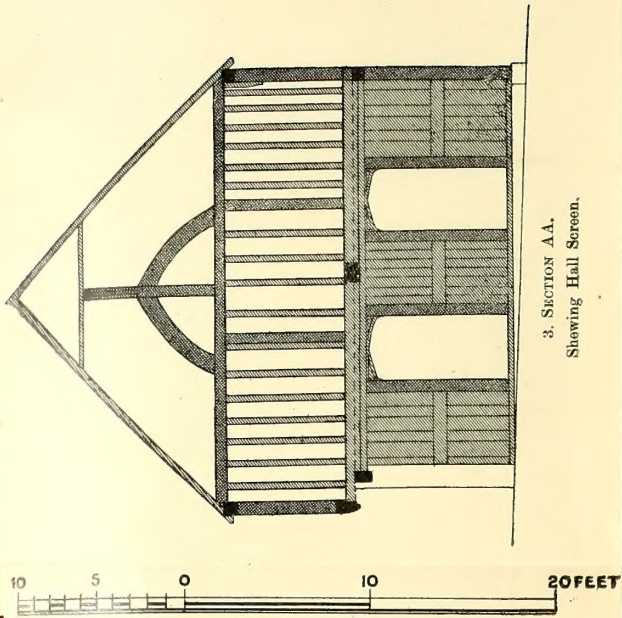


OLD HOUSE,
WEST STREET, FAVERSHAM.

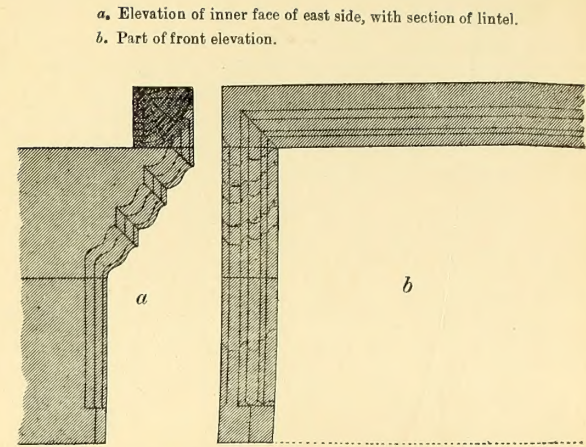
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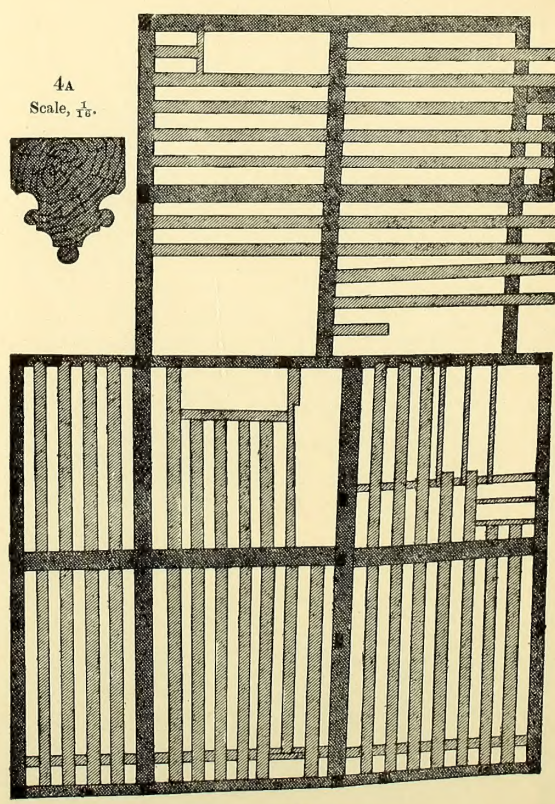
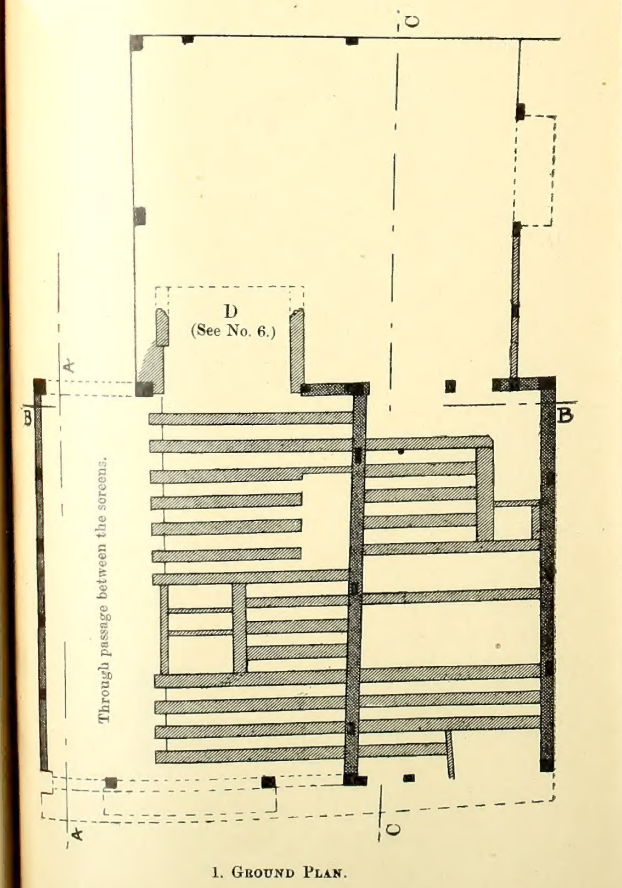
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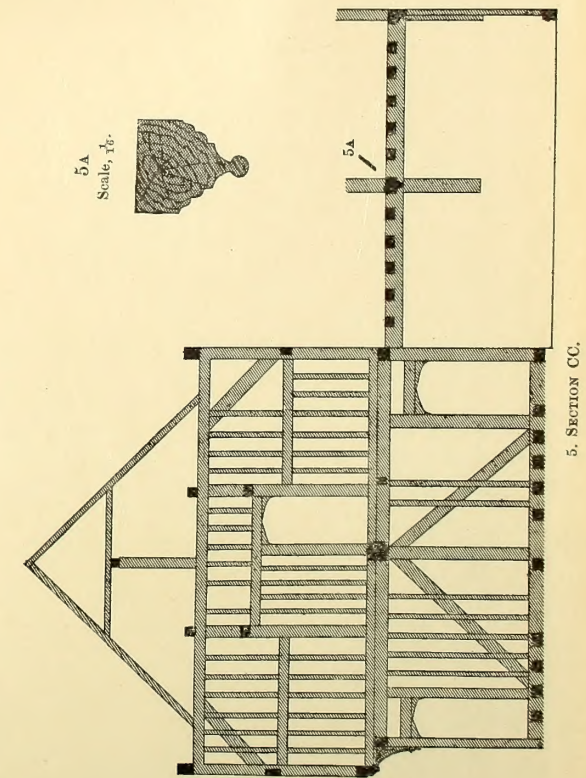
NOTE.—The part shewn above the first floor is a longitudinal section of the roof (cf. cross-section AA).



6. FIREPLACE IN NORTH ROOM AT D.
Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot.



[From plans by Marshall Harvey, Architect.] [Arch. Cant. XXX.]



OLD HOUSE,
WEST STREET, FAVERSHAM.

possibly in the sixteenth, or more probably in the seventeenth century.

It must be added that through the timely advice of Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., architect, while the building stood but partly demolished, in skeleton, the writer was enabled to come to terms with the builders for the purchase of the ancient remains, which it is hoped may be thus saved from utter extinction, though, of course, no matter where nor with whatsoever care they may be re-erected, the historic continuity of the house is irretrievably broken.

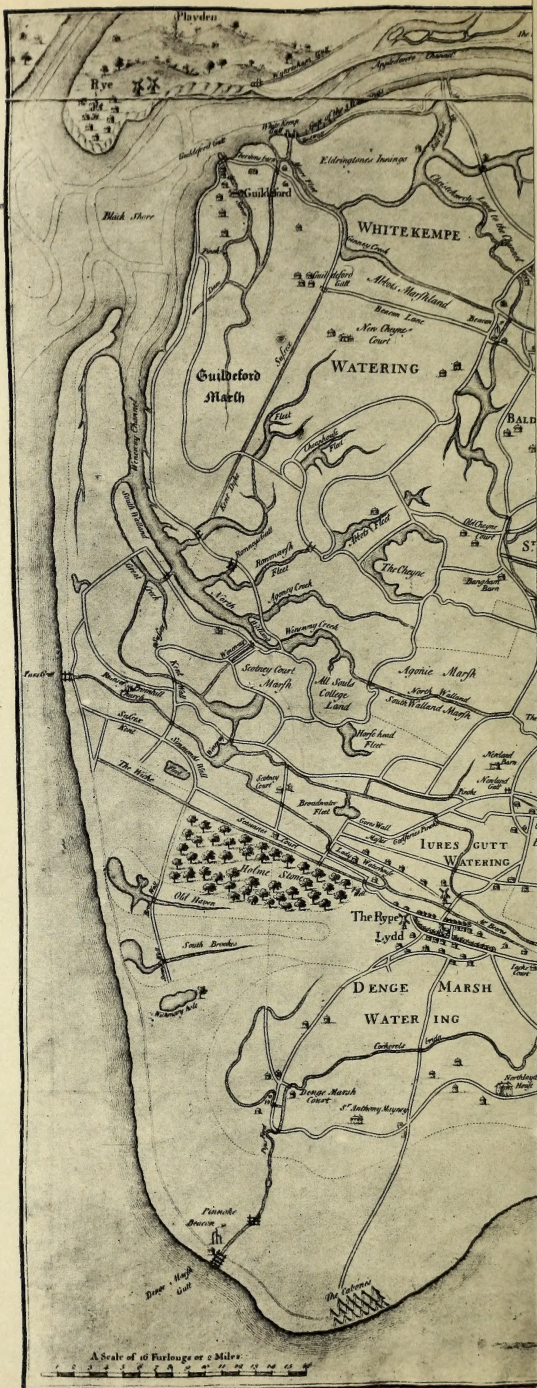
The tiles are from photographs by the writer; the other subjects from photographs kindly supplied by Messrs. Fuller. The drawings were executed by Mr. Marshall Harvey, architect, of Sittingbourne, rearranged for publication in these pages by the Editor.

Reduced from
JAMES COLE'S
EARLY 18TH CTY.
ENGRAVING
OF
M. POKER'S
MAP
OF
ROMNEY
MARSH

Photo. by
Artists Illustrators,
Ltd.

from the copy
in the
British Museum.

Arch. Cant. XXX.



THE OLDEST MAP OF ROMNEY MARSH.

BY F. WILLIAM COCK, M.D., F.S.A.

SOME few years back my friend Mr. Wintle came across a coloured copy of the map I am about to briefly describe. This was the specimen preserved at Trinity House. He had it photographed, and presented the print to the Corporation of New Romney, of which he is a member. From time to time during the last twenty years notes have appeared in *The Kentish Express* as to the rarity of "Cole's map of 1617." Whenever I could I have been to see the map quoted. It is extremely rare—I do not know of more than nine or ten copies—but the map that I saw in each case was not of the date 1617. It certainly had that date upon it, connected with the name Matthew Poker as its author, but in itself it was an engraving of the first half of the eighteenth century. I suspected that the engraving was from an early seventeenth-century MS. map, because it shews the Rother in its old channel. So the original must have been before 1636, about which year the river was turned into its present course. Also there are houses shewn on it belonging to people who had parted with them by 1659, as is to be ascertained by looking up Phillipot. I wrote to the British Museum, and they told me that their copy had been dated 1760 with a query, and referred me to Bryant's *Dictionary of Engravers* for the date of J. Cole. This states that he was at work in 1720. I already knew that he had done the plates for Dart's *Canterbury Cathedral*, 1726, and had been told that he had worked later, but on hunting up that reference did not find it correct, so I have had to leave him; but, in doing so, quite agree with the criticism on Dart's work, viz., that had

the literary part been as good as the engravings there would have been little to find fault with. The map, like the engravings in Dart, is first-class, solid work, clear, bold without unnecessary detail, and very comfortable to the eye.

Then I hunted about to find out who was Matthew Poker. I thought the name might be a misprint for Matthew Parker, and, as it is known that the archbishop was interested in topography, the original map might have been done to his order, and the date on the printed map might have been a mistake for 1717. I wrote to the great authority on Parker, Dr. James, and asked if there was a MS. map of the Marsh among his papers. The answer was in the negative, so I applied to my friend Mr. Papillon, as his family was mentioned on some copies of Cole's map. He very kindly said there was no connection between the archbishop and his ancestors, but that the David Papillon so mentioned (1691—1761) had been M.P. for New Romney 1722—1728, and Mr. Richard S. Jones, Clerk to the Level of Romney Marsh, tells me that David Papillon was Deputy Lord for the manor of Bonnington in 1725, and the same name repeatedly appears afterwards. The family is still owner of the manor. Miller's MS. New Romney Diary mentions him as "Squire Papillon," which by-the-by is the spelling on Cole's map. So the matter rested, when, owing to a correspondence with a fellow member of our Council, the Hon. Henry Hannen, my attention was directed to a battered parchment MS. map in the Maidstone Museum, which the curator, Mr. Allchin, got out for me, and with which he took much trouble, both in measuring it and having it photographed. On looking at this I was convinced at once that here was the original. There was the date 1617 and M. Poker's signature in the left-hand bottom corner close to the scale. In the right-hand top corner appeared the description of the Marshes, which Cole most accurately copied in his engraving; but the most interesting thing on it is the representation of a fleet of what was practically every kind of sea-vessel then in use, which is shewn riding in the

East and West Bays. It is quite a lesson in the shapes of our then sea-craft. On turning over the map I found this note on the back: "This map of Romney Marsh was found with some rubbish at Acrise Court, the property of the Papillon Family, and presented to the Charles Museum by Edward Gandy, Maidstone, October 11th, 1867."

Mr. Hannen had also drawn my attention to Gough's topographical collections, page 492, *Additions and Corrections to Kent*, where it states: "Mr. Papillon, 1737, shewed the Antiquary Society an illuminated map of Romney Marsh and the adjacent counties, copied from an authentic MS. survey done in the year 1617, by Matthew Poker, and engraved by James Coles." So I wrote to the secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and he replied that there was no doubt of this exhibition to the Society, and that Mr. Papillon had given them this illuminated map, but it was not now to be found. Mr. Falconer-Madan, the Bodleian Librarian, writes to me that they have two copies of the map in the Gough collection, but does not state that there is any note with them. All these are, of course, impressions of J. Cole's plate, based on Poker's MS. map of the previous century.

As to the original map in the Maidstone Museum: size, with the painted margin, 34 by 24 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches; date, "1617," in bottom left-hand corner, below the name "M. Poker," at end of explanation of scale; scale, 3 furlongs = 1 inch; description of Marshes, top right-hand corner, signed "Mathew Poker."

J. Cole's map exists in the following states:

(a) Without dedication or indication of Cole having done it. At the New Hall, Dymchurch.

(b) With Cole's dedication to the Lords and other Proprietors of Romney Marsh.

(c) With this dedication, and in addition the delightful Latin phrase: "Insculptus ex sumptibus David Papillion, Esq." This is the common form. This issue also includes thick paper copies, which are coloured nearly like the original. Of these, the only specimens I am acquainted with

are that at Trinity House, my own, and a very imperfect copy in the Maidstone Museum. This last is the only one I have seen on a single sheet, all the others are on two.

The size of the impressions of Cole's map varies a little, owing to the joining of the two sheets differing in the several copies, but generally the printed map to outer heavy line = $33\frac{3}{8}$ by $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches, so that it very closely agrees with the original. The price 5s. is outside this line in bottom right-hand corner. I have to thank my friend Mr. Liesching of Trinity House for much trouble and care in the details of the map under his charge, and to all my other friends whose names I have mentioned the same thanks are most heartily due. I may add that Cole's map was reproduced by W. Tiffen of Hythe in 1845. He has printed his name on this with his own date.

Copies of J. Cole's impressions known to me:—

Trinity House	. . .	1 coloured copy.
British Museum	. . .	1 plain ditto.
Bodleian (Gough collection)	. . .	2 plain ditto.
Maidstone Museum	. . .	1 coloured ditto (imperfect).
New Hall, Dymchurch	. . .	1 plain ditto (earliest state).
Mr. Finn-Kelcey, Old Romney	. . .	1 plain ditto (imperfect).
Myself	. . . . .	1 plain and 1 coloured ditto.

I should be glad to hear of any other copies.

[By the kindness of the Curator of the Maidstone Museum we are enabled to reproduce Mathew Poker's map for this volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*; and by the courtesy of the Director of the British Museum we are able to publish, for the purpose of comparison, a reproduction of a copy of James Cole's engraving. The holes in Poker's MS. were evidently caused by some misfortune that happened when the map was kept rolled up. The series of dots underneath the holes seem to have been caused by a drop of

some acid when the map was in the same position. The inscription, faithfully copied by J. Cole, runs as follows :

The Description of ROMNEY MARSH, WALLAND MARSH, DENGEL MARSH & GUILDFORD MARSH with the divisions of their Waterings, Heads, Arms, Pinnokes, Bridges and principal Gutts, for the sewing of the fresh Waters that fall into the same. With the Highwayes, Lanes, Parish Churches, Dwelling Houses & Cottages within the said several Levels. As also the Channel of Appledowre from Courtbrooks & passing by Appledowre five Waterings & Rye into the Sea, and the Marshes adjoining to the Channel with their Watercourses & Gutts: Herein also is described as followeth, First the Territory of Romney Marsh is defended from the Inundation of the Salt Sea by a Wall, & preserved from the surrounding & overflowing of the fresh Waters by certain Watercourses as by this Plate may partly appear.

The Wall is commonly known by the Name of Dymchurch Wall, beginning at Everdens groyne and continuing by diverse & sundry denominations unto the end of Highknock Wall, containing in the whole 1060 Rods in length, which Wall is Armed & Fenced against the rage and wash of the Sea by Bushes & Faggotts of Thorne fastened to the said Wall with Oken stakes, called Needles & Groyne, or knock of Piles continually maintained at the charge of the whole Levell.

These Water Courses for the better Conveyances and shorter passage of the Water out of the said Levell are so ordered to have their Vent or Issues into the Sea two several ways, and that each by diverse Armes or principal Sewers conducting the Water to either Vent or Issues. The one of y^e said Watering Issues runneth Eastward unto Dymchurch Wall where it falleth into the Sea by three several passages or Gutts, Wyllop, Marshland & Clobesden Gutts; the other Watering Issue tendeth Westward by five several Armes which conveyeth their Water unto Arrowhead Gutt & so thro Woodroffe, and from thence by the Sea Wall to Cheritons bars where the Gutts end, and there falleth into Appledowre Channel. These Watercourses are also maintained at the Charge of the whole Levell according to their limmits & several taxes which are in Number Great & are here distinguished by Prick Lines. Vizt The 5 Waterings Springbrook, Abatridge, Sidbrooke, Brenfett & Yokes. The other 9 Wallingham, Paternosterfoord, Shetye, Walesfoot, Bilsington, Eastbridge, Gefferston, Hoornes & Wyllop.

And the Territory of the other Marshes are preserved also from the surrounding and overflowing of the fresh Waters by certain Water Courses or several Sewers, Woodroofe, Beldinghope, and Snorland, Cheyngut, Balden, Boniface & Hallan, St. Thomas Inninges, Whitekempe, Iures Gutt & Denge Marfsh sewers, which for the better conveyance & shorter passage of the said Waters out of the Levels have their Vents & Ifsuings into the Sea five fundry ways, & that by diverse Armes or Yoakes into their principal Sewers thro their Gutt. Viz. Whitekemp, Weneway, Iures, Denge Marfsh and North Layd Gutt. Math. Poker 1617.

To the Right Hon^{ble}
the Lords, and other Proprietors
of the Lands in these Levels
This Plate is Dedicated by your most humble
and obedient Servant
James Cole
Insculptus ex sumptibus David Papillion, Esq.
[1737*]

—Ed.]

* Date entered in pencil by the authorities of the British Museum.

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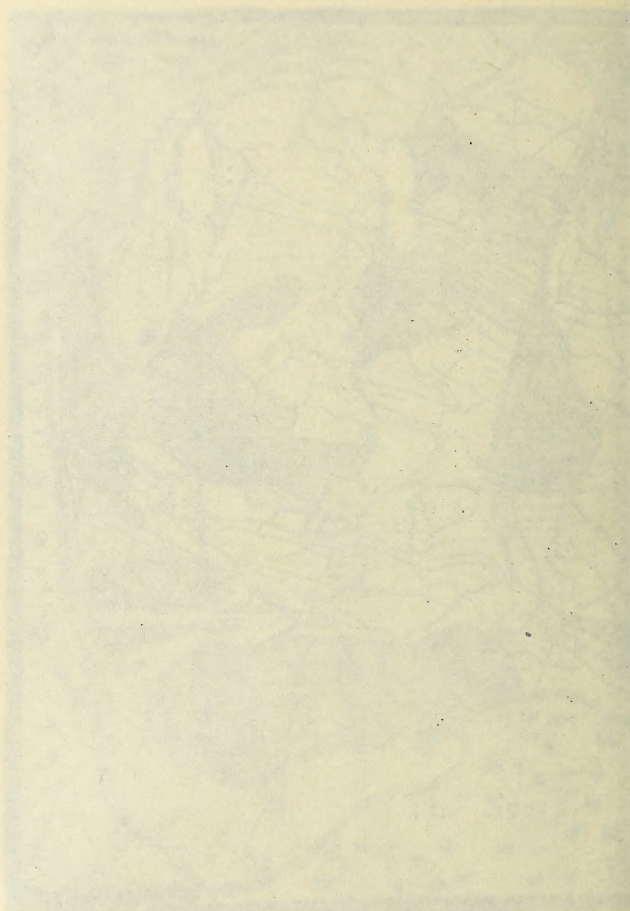
Arch. Cant. XXX.

M. POKER'S MAP OF ROMNEY MARSH, 1617.
(From the original MS. in Maidstone Museum: 34' x 24½').

[De'Ath & Dunk, photo.]

And the
 narrow
 Coast
 Cliffs
 Deep
 have the
 by the
 Gulf
 Laid

—Ro.]



Map of the Coast

M. POKER'S MAP OF
 (From the original MS. in the

THE TEXTUS ROFFENSIS IN CHANCERY

A.D. 1633.

BY A. A. ARNOLD, F.S.A.,

EX-CHAPTER CLERK OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

It is within the general knowledge of all who care for Rochester, for its cathedral and its history, that the *Textus Roffensis*, that "venerable monument of antiquity," as it has well been called, has in its time encountered various perils, by land as well as by water. It was once accidentally submerged for some hours in the river Thames, and on another occasion was virtually stolen ('conveyed' the wise call it) by a certain physician, Dr. Thomas Leonard of Canterbury, who knew its great value. He detained it for at least two years. The fact itself was notorious, as also that the book was ultimately recovered by the Dean and Chapter and restored to their library in Rochester Cathedral. No details of the painful story have, however, so far as I know, been hitherto published; and the recent discovery of some records of the suit in Chancery, which the Dean and Chapter found themselves forced to institute against the culprit, enables us to throw some light on the circumstances.

The book must have been lent by the Dean and Chapter, probably to a learned person who desired to make use of some of its treasures; at any rate, it was in London in or about the year 1630, and, as it happens that Sir Henry Spelman is known to have had access to it about that time, and had been making transcripts for his *Glossary* which he had just published, and was also taking materials from it for his *Concilia et Decreta Ecclesiæ Britannicæ* which was published a few years afterwards, it is not improbable that he was the individual to whom the book had been lent.

The abstract of the Bill in Chancery and of the Defendant's Answer to it, the only record of the suit which at present has come to hand, and for which we have to thank Mr. F. M. R. Holworthy of Bromley, are printed in full after these introductory notes. They shew that the *Textus* being in London at the time mentioned above, that is about the year 1630, it was desired to get it back to Rochester, and that one Mr. Thomas Somer, described in the Bill of Complaint (in which he was made to take the leading part of plaintiff, or Orator) as one of the Clerks of Edward Robinson, Esquire, then one of the "Six Clerks" of the Court of Chancery, being in possession of it, upon trust to deliver it to the Dean and Chapter, understanding that one John Larkin, clerk, one of the Prebendaries of Rochester Cathedral, was within a short time to go to Rochester, he had desired that gentleman to take charge of the book, which the latter undertook to do, and had appointed Somer to bring it to his lodgings in Fleet Street. Somer accordingly did so, but the Prebendary being away at the time, he left the book with the wife of the landlord of the lodgings, "a haberdasher of hatts," or with his servant—he appears afterwards to be doubtful which of them it was—and then it seems certain that this Doctor Thomas Leonard, happening to be lodging in the same house, found the precious volume lying about, took it up, and either actually stole it, or, which was much the same thing, gave the landlady, or some one in the house, five shillings, or some such sum, and then carried it off.

Nothing is known of Mr. Thomas Somer, but I think we may assume that he had been employed by Sir Henry Spelman, or by whoever had the care of the book at the time, to copy from it. He was a clerk in the office of the Six Clerks, who were high functionaries of the Court of Chancery, discharging duties similar, I think, to those afterwards performed by the Masters of the Court, and, at the present day, by the Registrars; no doubt but that being in such an occupation he was an expert in caligraphy, accustomed to copy ancient documents, and just the right

person to be employed to make the required transcripts from the *Textus*; anyhow, it would seem that he was engaged in some such way with this book, and so it was in his lawful possession at the time, and on that ground, I suppose, he was made the plaintiff, as it was he, and not the Dean and Chapter, who had entrusted the book to the landlady of the lodgings, and had made the arrangement for its delivery by her husband to the Prebendary of the Cathedral, who was to take it to Rochester. In the Bill this gentleman is called John Larkin, but his true name was Lorkin. He was a Prebendary of Rochester Cathedral from 1625 to 1654, when he died. He was also at this time Vicar of St. Nicholas, Rochester.*

It is observable that Somer in his Bill of Complaint, which bears date the 18th November 1633, avers that the transaction took place about "fower" years before, but that the defendant in his answer, which is dated (strange to us who have heard so much of the delays of Chancery!) on the 25th of the same month, says that it had happened only two years before. The latter period also agrees with the memorandum which the Dean recorded, as will be presently stated, on the *Textus* itself, when the book had been brought back in triumph to its proper home. The Defendant's Answer speaks for itself. It is contradictory in its statements and altogether unsatisfactory. The Lord Chancellor must have made short work of it, and have done justice by ordering the immediate return of the book. It is to be regretted that not more of the pleadings in the suit are obtainable; we have not the judgment, or decree; it is not even certain that the defendant was condemned to pay the costs—one can only hope that it was so; but however that may have been, the Dean's memorandum shews that the expense of the suit, falling on the Church, was by no means light.

It is certainly a matter of surprise that Dr. Leonard should have been suffered to detain the book for so long as two years, or it may have been for a longer time, and

* Fielding, *Records of Rochester Diocese* (1910), p. 465.

stranger still that it should have been so, as no secret could have been made as to its whereabouts, for it was at this very time that Sir Edward Dering had access to the book, and himself made a copy of many of the articles in it; it was indeed from his copy that Hearne afterwards wrote and published his well known work, *Textus Roffensis* (Oxford, 1720), in the Latin preface to which (p. vi), after much eulogy of Sir Edward and explaining that he had made use of his copy, he expressly states that Sir Edward had 'fallen in' with the book—the word he uses is *inciderat*—at Dr. Leonard's house, and further that he had made a note of that fact at the beginning of his copy. The exact words of the preface are as follows: "In hunc codicem inciderat in ædibus cujusdam doctoris Medicinæ, hinc ad initium apographi hanc notam ponendam curavit. *Textus Roffensis Liber antiquissimus et dignissimus qui dudum Ecclesiæ Roffensi pertinuit sed hodie in manu Leonard medicinæ doctoris, 1632.*" Thus Sir Edward in his note, while he states that the book formerly (or a short time since) belonged to the Church of Rochester, does not say that it now belongs to Leonard, but simply that it is 'to-day in his hands.' He must have suspected the Doctor's right to hold it.

Finally, and before the end of the year, the book got back to Rochester, and the Dean, the Very Reverend Walter Balcanquel, wrote this note, in his own hand, on the leaf of parchment or vellum which then lined the wooden cover of the book: *Venerandum hoc antiquitatis monumentum, per integrum biennium desideratum, surrepto tandem detecto, ac restitutionem strenue negante, decreto supremæ curie, quam Cancellariam vocant, non exiguis hujus ecclesiæ sumptibus, recuperavit, reddique pristinis dominis curavit Gualterus Balcanquel, hujus Ecclesiæ decanus, Anno post natum incarnatum 1633.*

It was about eighty years after this adventure that the book was nearly lost altogether, by being accidentally submerged in the Thames during its passage from or to London. Dr. John Harris, who was using the book for his *History of Kent* at the time, was in some way responsible for

this, and subsequently he made with his own hand a copy of Dean Balcanquel's note and entered it on folio 2 of the *Textus*, which happened to be a blank page, and attested it by this further note: *This is written on the wooden cover of this book and thence copied by J.H. D.D. P.R.* (that is 'John Harris, Doctor of Divinity, Prebendary of Rochester'). This must have been written by Dr. Harris about the year 1719; since then the book has been re-bound in dark red Russia leather. The wooden cover has gone, but Dean Balcanquel's memorandum which he wrote upon it has been cut out and carefully preserved, being pasted or fixed on the same folio 2 which has Dr. Harris' note. The Dean's note is written compactly and in small characters, and the Latin words are so much contracted that it occupies a very small space, so much so that I think a coin of about the size of a half-crown would about cover it. As I read it to-day (24th June 1913) by the courtesy of the Chapter Clerk and under proper precautions, I could not help recalling to my mind that pregnant piece of advice which the learned Mr. Pegge gave in his account of the *Textus*,* in these words: "The book has been in perils both by land and water, and I presume this last escape will prove a sufficient warning to the Dean and Chapter not to suffer it to go any more out of their custody."

Now we come to the abstract of the Bill and Answer.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

Charles I. Bundle S., 95/24.

Bill dated 18 November 1633. To the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Coventrey. Humbly complayninge sheweth your Orator Thomas Somer, gent., one of the Clerks of Edward Robinson Esquire, one of the sixe Clerks of this Most Honble Court. That whereas about fower yeares since Orator was lawfully possessed of a "certaine auntient booke commonlie called and knowne by the name of

* See Pegge's account of the *Textus Roffensis* (*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* and *Archæologia*, vol. i., 1770), also the late Mr. Pearman's references to it in his *History of the Diocese of Rochester* (S.P.C.K., 1897), and a Paper by the present writer in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIII., pp. 94-112.

Textus Roffensis, or soe intituled [*sic*, for intituled?] being a Manuscript in quarto, the leaves thereof being all or many of them of parchment written part in the Saxon, and part in the Latine Tongues contayning in it manie Antiquities concerning the Cathedrall Church of Christ and the blessed Virgin Marie of Rochester, and other things and places in the countie of Kent; In which booke are many read [*sic*, for red] Rubrickes or letters, and the cover thereof being of boards was then covered with Leather or velum," upon trust and confidence and to the intent and purpose that your said Orator should deliver the same to the Deane and Chapter, in regard the said booke did principallie concerne the possessions of that Church; and your Orator understanding that one John Larkin, Clarke, one of the Prebends of the said Church was in London, and perceiving that he was then within a short time to goe to Rochester, desired him to take care of the safe delivery of the said booke, which he willingly undertooke to do, and appointed Your Orator to bringe same to his lodgings at the house of one Thomas Walker, "an haberdasher of hatts, dwelling in Fleete Streete, London," and Orator did forthwith carrie same to the said lodging, and at coming there he delivered same to Jane wife of the said Thomas Walker, or to George Etherington his servant, and desired them to deliver same to the said John Larkin. But so it is that one Thomas Leonard of the Cittie of Canterburie, Doctor in Phisicke, then lodginge at the same house, and finding the said book, and understanding the value thereof, for some small consideration gayned the booke from the said Jane, or by some other meanes possessed himself thereof, promising her withall that after he had made some short perusal thereof he would restore it to her; but the said Thomas Leonard havinge possessed himselfe thereof did resolve that he would deteine and carrie same into the countrey, and he kept same private, but yet privatelie shewed the said booke to divers of his friends; whereupon your Orator considering that he was compellable to be answerable for the booke, and taking notice that the said Thomas Leonard had devulged the having thereof, but in such sort as that Orator could make noe exact prooffe thereof did acquainte some of his friends with what he had heard, whereupon one of them had conference with the said Thomas Leonard whoe did not onlie confesse the havinge of the said booke but promised to restore same, only desired that he might have the use for some short time; but he did not restore same according to his promise; the said friend after meeting him pressed him againe

to make restitucon thereof, whereupon the said Leonard desired to keep the booke sixe weeks longer, after which sixe weeks being reminded, said he ment not to tye himselfe by his promise, but his meaninge was after sixe weeks to give an account thereof, and being requested to deliver the said booke affirmed that he could be contented to gratifie the said Deane, but in regard the said Chapter were strangers unto him, he held himselfe not bound to restore the same without some gratuitie. And accordinglie to the intent that the said booke may be obscured [*sic*], and although on the second of this month of November had the booke in his custodie, doth nowe pretend that the same is not in his custodie, and that he knoweth not where it is, and refuseth to make known to whom he delivered it, and denieth that he ever possessed himselfe of any booke in the house of the said Thomas Walker. Asks for Writt of Subpena to be directed to the said Thomas Leonard.

ANSWER of Thomas Leonard, dated 25 November 1633.

That the matter for which reliefe is sought by plaintiff be not worthy of the Dignity of this Court, which defendant humbly conceiveth it is not. And for that this defendant did never buy of the said Thomas Walker but one booke onely, for which he did not give or paye above the somme of 5s., for which cause the said booke, if at all it concerned plaintiff, by reason of the petty value paid for it is not worthy the dignity of this Court, nor ought any suite by the rules of this Court bee admitted in this hoñable Court, for a lesse somme or under the value of tenn poundes, humbly demandeth the judgement of this Court whether defendant ought by the rules to be impleaded for the same. The defendant doth not know that the plaintiff was possessed of the booke, nor doth he know of the delivery of same to the said John Larkin, nor of the plaintiff leaving the booke at the house of the said Walker. But true it is that this defendant did about two yeares since lodge at the said Walker's house, and did about that time finde a certaine booke in the house, and supposing that it might conteyne somethinge that might advance him in knowledge as usually may be found in ancient manuscriptes, and likeinge thereof did buy same of the said Thomas Walker in his shopp and did for the same pay not above 5s., but the certaine somme, he nowe remembreth not; but that this defendant promised to redeliver or did then or doth yet knowe that the booke soe bought belonged to plaintiff or to the said Deane and Chapter

this defendant doth not knowe; and having bought the booke in manner aforesaid, defendant doth detain it as is lawfull for him to do, havinge bought the same; and this defendant did neither promise to restore any booke to plaintiff, neither did defendant confesse the havinge of any booke that appertayned to plaintiff or the said Deane and Chapter; but defendant sayeth that beinge demanded concerninge a certaine booke did saye he would be within some short tyme after ready to give an answere concerninge their demand, but did never acknowledge the havinge of the said booke or saye that with or without a gratuity he would lett the plaintiff or the Deane and Chapter have any booke; this defendant conceiveth hee may demand and have his owne price for it before he part with it, for he doth [not] conceive himselfe lyable either in Lawe or equity. That the booke is in defendant's custody, but that the booke is called Textus Roffensis this defendant doth denye, or that the title of the booke onely if soe it were, doth or can in any wise entitle plaintiff or the Dean and Chapter to the same.

VICARS OF ST. MARY, WESTHYTHE.

BY REV. T. SHIPDEM FRAMPTON, M.A., F.S.A.

ROBERT DEN, *or* DEAN, presented to the vicarage of "Westhethethe," and ordained Deacon, 14 March 1298-9. (Reg. Winchelsey, f. 104a.)

He was of Canterbury. He held this vicarage as a Deacon for only a short time, being ordained Priest the following Whitsuntide, at Oxford.

RICHARD DE BARTHONE, adm. 22 February 1310-11. Patron: Peter de Talere, for the Archdeacon of Canterbury. (*Ibid.*, f. 52b.)

JOHN DE HORTON, inst. 8 October 1320, on d. of the last. Patron: The Proctor of the Archdeacon. (Reg. Reynolds, f. 26a.)

He is mentioned as being instituted to the perpetual vicarage of the "Capella" of "Westhethethe." He resigned 21 November 1322, on becoming Rector of Orlestone. In the following February he obtained a licence to be non-resident for three years, for the purpose of studying. In October 1348 he was Rector of Bilsington.

LAURENCE DE WELLE, inst. 15 January 1322-3. Patron: The Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 32a.)

GEOFFREY PALSTRE, of "Icham," inst. 10 September 1327. Patron: The Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 265b.)

ROBERT DE ESTON, inst. 28 November 1327. Patron: Hugh de Engolisma, Archdeacon. (Ch. Ch. Cant., Reg. Q, f. 132b.)

LAPINUS GARBAGE, mentioned 13 October 1348. (Ch. Ch. Cant., Scrap Book, vol. ii, p. 125.)

He attended five Inquisitions held in the deanery of Lympe, respecting vacancies which had occurred at Brenset, Burmarsh, Craythorn, Orlestone, and Sellinge, between October 1348 and September 1349, when it was found that all the vacancies had been caused by death. The grievous plague, known as the Black Death, was raging at the time.

JOHN WEYTE, of "Swynesfeld," adm. 8 April 1362, on d. of the last. Patron: The Archdeacon. (Reg. Islip, f. 297a.)

He was still Vicar in 1374, when, by the death of Archbishop Whittlesey, he was cited with the rest of the clergy in the deanery of Lympe to appear in person at Canterbury, on Saturday next after the Festival of the Apostles Peter and Paul, to pay canonical obedience to the Prior and Chapter, the guardians of the spiritualities of the See during a vacancy. In his vicariate an atrocious murder was committed at Westhythe, the victim being the parochial chaplain. The event is thus recorded: "Certain sons of perdition, intoxicated with wickedness and the spirit of rage, craftily contriving the death of Sir Robert Valent, priest at Westhethe, in our diocese, who celebrated Divine Service while he was alive, ensnaring the said priest, who was wholly unaware of their malice, on the King's highway between the villes of Lymene and Westhethe aforesaid, with bows and arrows and divers other kinds of weapons, suddenly and hostilely rushed upon him, and at first wounded him again and again with arrows, mortally, and afterwards when on bended knees he tearfully besought their mercy, they with the abovesaid other deadly weapons, with malice aforethought, as it is said, inhumanly killed him; thereby culpably incurring the sentence of the Greater Excommunication, directed in that case by the canon against such sacrilegious men and malefactors." Archbishop Langham, on hearing of the deed, issued a

mandate to his Commissary General, and to the Official of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, enjoining them to denounce the murderers as excommunicated, and to publish the sentence in his Cathedral Church, in the Church of Saltwode and the respective Chapels annexed to the same,* in all the Churches of the diocese, and especially in every Church in the deaneries of Elham and Lymene, and elsewhere should they deem it expedient, on Sundays and Festivals, at the time of Divine Service, when the greater number of people would be present, with bells ringing, candles lighted, and then extinguished and thrown to the ground, and with Cross erect. The officials were to signify to the Archbishop what they had done, before the Feast of the Annunciation next ensuing. Dated at Otteford, 29 December 1367. (Reg. Langham, f. 60a.)

JOHN ROUNDELL, adm. 16 November 1391. Patron: Adam Mottrum, Archdeacon. (Reg. Courtenay, II., f. 200b.)

HENRY SCHIPDENE, resigned in 1396. (Ch. Ch. Cant., Reg. G., f. 275b.)

RICHARD TYCKIL, adm. 17 September 1396, on resig. of the last. Patron: Adam de Mottrum, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*)

After a brief tenure of office here he exchanged for St. Clement's Rectory, Rochester, where he remained only a few months, and then went to Tudely.

WILLIAM WELLYS, exch. with the last, c. 1 May 1397. (Reg. W. Botlesham, Bp. of Rochester, f. 103a.)

JOHN CLIFFORTH, inst. 24 October 1397, on d. of the last. Patron: Richard Clifford, Archdeacon. (Reg. Arundel, I., f. 260a.)

JOHN PURVEY, adm. 11 August 1401, on d. of the last Vicar. Patron: Richard Clifford, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 278a.)

* *Singulisque Capellis eidem annexis*—i.e., the Churches in Hythe.

JOHN BOTELER, adm. 8 October 1403, on resig. of the last. Patron: Robert Hallum, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 290*b*.)

He was collated as a Deacon to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Thanet, by Archbishop Courtenay, on 19 February 1390-1. He vacated Westhythe by exchange for Stalisfield, and two years later again effected an exchange for Rygge, or Rydge, in Hertfordshire, in the patronage of St. Alban's Abbey.

THOMAS HORTON, exch. with the last, 3 January 1410-11. Patron: John Wakering, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, II., f. 61*a*.)

WILLIAM BRET, adm. 24 May 1424. Patron: The Archdeacon. (Reg. Chichele, f. 150*a*.)

RICHARD BARKER, adm. 31 March 1430, on resig. of the last. Patron: Prosper de Columna, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 182*a*.)

JOHN POWLE, adm. 2 January 1431-2. Patron: Prosper de Columna, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 193*a*.)

JOHN ASSHTON, adm. 19 February 1432-3. Patron: Prosper de Columna, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 197*b*.)

THOMAS BENET, adm. 25 April 1435. Patron: Thomas Chichele, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 206*a*.)

JOHN BOYDE, resigned in 1449. (Reg. Stafford, f. 100*b*.)

The date of his appointment to Westhythe has not been ascertained. He resigned the benefice for the vicarage of Lymne [*sic*], which he seems to have held until his death, ten years later.

RICHARD YNS, adm. 21 September 1449, on resig. of the last. Patron: Thomas Chichele, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*)

THOMAS WOTTON, resigned in 1461. (Reg. Bouchier, f. 82*a*.)

One of this name was presented by the Prioress and

Convent of St. Sepulchre's, Canterbury, to St. Mary Breden's Church, and held it nearly twenty years, till his death in 1480.

HENRY SAYS, *or* SEES, "Bacc. in Decretis," adm. 22 October 1461, on resig. of the last. Patron: Thomas Chichele, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*)

He subsequently held the vicarage of Cheshunt, from 1471 to 1480.

WILLIAM SUMPTER, adm. 13 November 1465, on resig. of the last. Patron: Thomas Chichele, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 91b.)

He was previously Rector of Bircholt.

JOHN JAY, adm. 22 October 1479, on d. of the last Vicar. Patron: John Bouchier, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 122b.)

HENRY DYE, resigned in 1484. (Pat. 2 Richard III., pt. I., m. 4.)

He exchanged with his successor for Okeford in the diocese of Exeter.

THOMAS GEORGE, exch. with the last, 6 November 1484. (*Ibid.*)

Before moving into the Exeter diocese he had held two benefices in this immediate neighbourhood, Dymchurch from 1466 to 1473, and then Warehorne.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, adm. 30 July 1488, on resig. of the last. Patron: John Bouchier, Archdeacon. (Reg. Morton, II., f. 135a.)

He left directions in his will, dated 5 February 1500-1, and proved 26 May following, for his body to be buried in the choir of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Westhythe. He bequeathed to the [principal] Light there, 12*d.*; to the Light of the Holy Cross, 6*d.*; and to the Torch Light, 12*d.* Also towards the purchase of a Processional, 5*s.* Also for amending a foul way between the Church of Westhythe and

"Westhythis went," 2s. Other bequests were left for charitable and religious purposes, including 6s. 8*d.* to the Chantry of Latton near Harlow, in Essex, and 3s. 4*d.* to the Domus Dei at Ospringle.

WILLIAM MARTYN, inst. in 1501. Patron: Hugh Peyntwyn, LL.D., Archdeacon. (Ch. Ch. Cant., Reg. R., f. 63*b.*)

In selecting the place for his burial this Vicar differed from his predecessor, and bequeathed his "body to be bureyd wythin the Church of Saltwod before Saint Nicholas." He left to the "iij principall lyghtes there iijs., and to the reparation of the same Church xs." Also "to euery housold in Westhythe xij*d.*" His will is dated 4 September 1506, and was proved 4 February 1506-7, which fixes approximately the time of his decease.

CLEMENT HARDYNG, LL.B., adm. 6 April 1507, on d. of the last Vicar. Patron: The Archdeacon. (Reg. Warham, f. 330*a.*)

He was also Vicar of Holy Cross, Westgate, Canterbury, in which church, according to Battely's edition of *Somner*, was a memorial of him with the following lines:—

Multorum causas defendere quique solebat
Hanc mortis causam evadere non potuit
Doctus et indoctus moritur, sic respice finem
Ut bene discedas quisquis es ista legens.

JOHN HEEDE, or HEDDE, adm. 17 February 1507-8, on d. of the last. Patron: The Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 332*a.*)

He resigned this benefice for Dymchurch, which he held until his death in 1518.

JOHN DOVE, adm. 31 March 1511, on resig. of the last. Patron: William Warham, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 342*a.*)

Within a few months of this Vicar's institution Archbishop Warham held his Visitation of the deanery of Lympe in Aldington Church, when it was found "That

the Chancel [of Westhith] is not sufficiently repaired." At a subsequent date the Vicar appeared, and stated that the chancel was sufficiently repaired. His twenty years' incumbency seems to have left with him the impression that the existence of his church, as the centre of religious life in the parish, might not be of much longer continuance. By his will, dated 12 April 1531, and proved 22 May following, he directs that his burial should take place "in the Church of Westhith, in the presbytery of the aforesaid Church, before the High Altar." With regard to bequests he expresses his wishes thus: "Item I bequeithe xs. to bye paynted clothes for the high aulter *if ther be a vycar Indewed*, iff not the said xs. shall helpe to the high waye next to howcars [? Hooker's] barne." Again he says: "Also I bequeithe to the Rep'ations of the bodey of the Churche ther xs. *if ther be a vicar Indued*." Among many other bequests were the following: "to euey one of my Godechildren yn the Countie of Kent, xij*d*. To euey householdre yn Westhithe, ijs. Item to our Lady light, iijs. iiij*d*." He left directions for the sale of his two houses, that the purposes of his will might be fulfilled.

JAMES TURUNG, M.A., adm. 12 June 1531, on d. of the last. Patron: William Warham, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, f. 405*a*.)

THOMAS CARDON, M.A., adm. 4 August 1534, on resig. of the last. Patron: Edmund Cranmer, Archdeacon. (Reg. Cranmer, f. 350*b*.)

Shortly after the institution of this Vicar the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, or *Liber Regis*, was compiled, in which, under "Westheth," it is stated that "Thomas Carden, vycar there, hathe one mesuage and di' acr' of lande to the yerely value of xx*d*. In tythes predyall, personall obla'cons, and other spirituall profetts yerely ix*li*. iiij*d*." Three years after accepting this benefice his patron, Archdeacon Edm. Cranmer, presented him to the vicarage of Lymgne, which he held with Westhythe until 1553. For the next ten years

Westhythe had, probably, to look to Lypne for Church Services, there being no mention made of a separate incumbent.

HENRY WESTPHALINGE, adm. 3 September 1563, on d. of the last Vicar. Patron: Edm. Gheast, Bishop of Rochester and Archdeacon. (Reg. Parker, I., f. 362a.)

He succeeded Richard Keete, on the death of the latter, as Vicar of Lypne in June 1563, and in the following September was presented by the same patron to Westhythe. He held both benefices for more than twenty years. Soon after his institution here returns were required of all parishioners who were communicants, and of the number of those who were not. The result shews what a very small population the parish possessed at the time—1564:—

The parryshe of Westheithe :

Edwarde Webbe and his wife, one manseruante, and one Ladde Communicants, and ij vnable.

Rycharde Jhonson and his wyfe, one mayed seruante, Communicants, and one vnable.

Edwarde Rolfe and his wyfe, ij Ladds, one mayde seruant Communicants, and one vnable.

Jhon Ovell and his wyfe Communicants, and ij vnable.

Sum of all there is in this parryshe, iiij householdes, xiiij Communicants, and vj vnable.

Mr. Westphalinge resigned Lypne about a year before his death, but retained Westhythe to the last. He continued to reside at Lypne, and gave directions for his burial there. The new Vicar, Mr. Merick, was a witness to his will, dated 1 May 1585, as was also William Hawkins, Vicar of Postling, evidently an old and valued friend, to whom it was left to "pryce" all the testator's books and hand over the proceeds of the sale to John Knatchbull, "and I will that he shall bestowe the same vppon raiment for my sonne Henry Westphalinge, as he hath neede thereof." Testator appointed as the "Overseer" of his will James Stone, and bequeathed to him "for his paines, Sleaden's *Commentary*."

WILLIAM STACEY, M.A., inst. 23 March 1585-6, on d. of the last Incumbent. Patron: William Redman, Archdeacon. (Reg. Whitgift, I., f. 466a.)

In the autumn of 1586 he was instituted to the church of Upper Hardres, with the chapel of Stelling annexed, on the presentation of Richard Hardres, Esq., and retained the preferment till his death, in 1632. He also seems to have held Bonnington, 1611—1615; and Sevington, 1623-1624. Mr. Stacey was twice married—first, in 1587, to Mary Munday, of Barfreston, who was, perhaps, a daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Munday, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Tilmanstone; and secondly, to Frances Johnson, of Smeeth. It is uncertain when he vacated Westhythe, but it must have been some little time before his successor's appointment, as the latter was presented by the Crown, *owing to lapse*.

WILLIAM MERICKE, *or* MERRICK, B.A., inst. 23 July 1595. Patron: Queen Elizabeth, by lapse. (*Ibid.*, II., f. 330a.)

In the summer of 1572 Mr. Merick was instituted to Thurnham with Aldington, on the presentation of Tho. Wotton, Esq., and was still Vicar there in 1583. Early in 1585 the vicarage of Lypne became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Westphalinge, and the patron, Archdeacon Redman, offered it to Mr. Merick, who was instituted therein 3 February 1584-5, and retained it till his death. Among the Harleian MSS. is a letter, dated at Lambeth, 10 July 1595, from Archbishop Whitgift to the Lord Keeper, recommending Mr. Merick for the vicarage of Westhythe, to which, within a fortnight, he was duly instituted, and which he held with Lypne for more than fourteen years. The parochial registers bear eloquent testimony to the heavy bereavements which befell this Vicar's household:—

Buried one Trinyty Sundaye [1603], Margaret Merick, wife of Willyam Merick.

Buried y^e 23 of March [1609-10], Elisabeth Merrick, daughter of William Merrick.

Buried y^e 30th of March [1610], Elener Merrick, daughter of William Merrick.

Buried y^e 3^d of Aprill [1610], Anne Merrick, wife of William Merrick of Lympe.

Buried y^e first of May [1610], William Merrick, Vicare of Lympe.

His second wife was a Lympe lady, Anne Marten, whom he married in 1604.

JAMES HYRST, M.A., inst. 22 May 1610, on d. of the last. Patron: Charles Fotherby, Archdeacon. (Reg. Bancroft, f. 300b.)

After Mr. Merick's death Lympe and Westhythe were again held separately, and so continued until within the memory of persons still living. In November 1615 Hackington, or St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, fell vacant by the death of its Incumbent, when the patron, Archdeacon Fotherby, presented Mr. Hyrst to that vicarage, and he remained there until his death, in 1642.

BARNABAS POWNOLL, inst. 15 December 1615, on resig. of the last. Patron: Charles Fotherby, Archdeacon. (Reg. Abbot, I., f. 414b.)

Early in the year 1609 Mr. Pownoll had been instituted to the church of Chariton by Dover, on the presentation of Stephen Moyns, Esq., and he held that benefice until his death, in 1638. Within five years of his institution to Westhythe the church there suffered severely by fire, which is thus referred to in the Parish Register Transcripts for the year ending at Michaelmas 1620: "The Church is burnt downe, therefore noe Minister to subscribe." The fire, no doubt, destroyed the roof, and whatever other woodwork there was, leaving the bare walls, which are referred to in another note under the same year, 1620: "In the parrishe of Westlith there is noe Church, onely the walles of the Church remayne, therefore noe Minister to certefye this bill."

WILLIAM KENNETT, M.A., inst. 23 July 1629, on resig. of

the last. Patron: William Kingsley, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, III., f. 184*b*.)

Mr. Kennett, after holding this benefice four years, died about the time of the translation of Dr. Laud, Bishop of London, to the Metropolitan See of Canterbury. During the time he was Vicar the transcripts of the Westhythe register were signed by Thomas Kingsmill (until his resignation), and then by Richard Jaggard, Vicars of Lympe, the following note being appended: "Extracted out of the Register booke of Westhith kept by appoint^t at Lymmne. Richard Jaggard."

STEPHEN SACKETT, M.A., inst. 2 November 1633, on d. of the last. Patron: William Kingsley, Archdeacon. (Reg. Laud, f. 308*a*.)

Early in June 1632 Mr. Sackett was instituted to the vicarage of SS. Cosmus and Damianus, Blean, on the presentation of John Boys, Esq., and the Rev. John Sackett, S.T.B., Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury. Early in November of the following year, Archdeacon Kingsley presented him to Westhythe. This seems to have necessitated his resignation of Blean, to which, however, he was instituted a second time; in March 1634, on the presentation of the Rev. John Sackett, S.T.B., Master of Eastbridge Hospital. He held both benefices till his death, in 1679. He paid occasional visits to Westhythe, and in October 1663 performed three Christenings there, a fourth being taken by Mr. Hart, of Burmarsh. A little later a memorandum by Mr. Sackett occurs on one of the Transcripts, which presents a melancholy view of Church life in the district at that time:—

Burials in the parish we haue none, nor noe place of burying, or Marrying: our church defaced: Lymph, the parish to which we should resort for religious exercises, hauing noe Minister is seldome supplied by any, and our Register should be kept at Limbe Church.

Steph: Sackett.

Abraham Quilter, Churchwarden.

Ex^t 22^o Julij 1664.

WILLIAM COLEMAN, inst. 31 March 1679, on d. of the last. Patron: Samuel Parker, Archdeacon. (Reg. San-croft, f. 377b.)

For the long term of half a century Mr. Coleman had for his patron an Archdeacon of Canterbury. In 1666 he was instituted to St. Clement's Vicarage, Sandwich, on the presentation of Dr. George Hall, Bishop of Chester, and Archdeacon of Canterbury. He held that benefice until 1677, and was presented, two years later, by Archdeacon Samuel Parker, to Westhythe, which he held for rather more than forty years, until the time of his death.

WILLIAM NEWTON, inst. 14 March 1719-20, on d. of the last. Patron: Thomas Green, Archdeacon. (Reg. Wake, I., f. 311a.)

He was born at Maidstone, where his ancestors had been settled for some generations. When more than thirty years of age he entered Holy Orders, partly on the advice of friends, among whom was Dr. White Kennett, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough. He soon obtained preferment, being presented to Wingham and Stodmarsh, in addition to Westhythe, in the diocese of Canterbury, and to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the county of Dorset. He is said to have obtained the last-named benefice on resigning Westhythe. His literary attainments were varied. Among his works were: *A Companion for the Lord's Day*, published in 1716; *The Life of Bishop Kennet*, 1730; *The History and Antiquities of Maidstone*, 1741; and several Sermons. He also assisted Mr. Hutchins, the Historian of Dorset, in his *History of Gillingham*. He died in the year 1744, at the age of about sixty, and was buried in his church of Wingham. His name appears on the eighth bell of that church, under the year 1720, when the entire peal was re-cast.

JOHN SACKETTE, M.A., inst. 14 June 1732, on cess. of the last. Patron: Samuel Lisle, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, II., f. 266b.)

Of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge; B.A. 1690; M.A.

1694. He was appointed to the cure of Folkestone in 1699. Three years later he married Mrs. Margaret Tempest, a lady of Patricksbourne, whose goodness of heart was so gratefully appreciated by the Rev. Henry Bilton, Rector of Cheriton, that at his decease, in 1743, he bequeathed to her the sum of £300, desiring her "to accept of the same as a Gratuity for the trouble and Care she has had of me." In November 1713 the Rev. Robert Daniel, the Rector of Hawkinge, died, and Archbishop Tenison conferred the vacant benefice on Mr. Sackette, who was instituted in the following January. In 1732 Archdeacon Lisle presented him to Westhythe; and in March 1746-7 Archbishop Potter conferred on him the Mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury. All these preferments were held by him at the time of his death.

WILLIAM HOWDELL, B.A., inst. 13 April 1753, on d. of the last. Patron: John Head, Archdeacon. (Reg. Herring, f. 297a.)

Of St. John's Coll., Cambridge; B.A. 1748. He was ordained Deacon in December 1750, by the Hon. and Right Rev. Frederick Cornwallis, then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury. He was ordained Priest in February 1752, by the Bishop of Peterborough. Westhythe appears to have been the only benefice which he held in the diocese of Canterbury, and his tenure of that is the longest on record—more than half a century. He died on the 1st December 1804, in his seventy-seventh year, at Canterbury. He was a special benefactor to that city, having left, among numerous other legacies, £500 to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, £100 to the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the diocese of Canterbury, and £100 to another local Charity which had been recently founded.

JAMES FOLDS, inst. 12 April 1805, on d. of the last. Patron: Houstonne Radcliffe, Archdeacon. (Reg. Sutton, f. 2.)

Mr. Folds was considerably advanced in years when he was instituted to Westhythe, having been ordained Deacon in September 1754, by Edmund Keene, Bishop of Chester; and Priest in July 1756, by Bishop Newcome of Llandaff. His early clerical life would thus seem to have been passed in the north-west of England, or Wales. In the year 1817 he is mentioned as holding the cure of Walmisley, an outlying district of Bolton, in the Chester diocese. His induction to Westhythe was performed by the patron himself, Dr. Houstonne Radcliffe, Archdeacon of Canterbury. Mr. Folds died in August 1820.

DANIEL PALMER, M.A., inst. 28 September 1820, on d. of the last. Patron: Houstonne Radcliffe, Archdeacon. (*Ibid.*, II., f. 54.)

The early part of Mr. Palmer's clerical life seems to have been passed in Ireland, where he was ordained Deacon in September 1791 by the Bishop of Ossory; and Priest in the following year, by the Bishop of Cork and Ross. In 1814 Mr. Palmer was licensed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the curacy of Gillingham in Kent, the vicarage of which was one of his Grace's 'peculiar,' and was held by Dr. Houstonne Radcliffe, Archdeacon of Canterbury. Mr. Palmer's stipend was fixed at £90 per annum. Six years later his Vicar presented him to Westhythe. From time to time Mr. Palmer obtained licence to be non-resident, the latest occasion being on the 10th January 1833, when a licence was granted to him which was valid till the 31st December 1834. He is mentioned as still holding the benefice in the *Clerical Guide* for 1836. He was the last Vicar instituted to Westhythe as a separate benefice.

EDWIN BIRON, M.A., inst. 24 June 1840, to Lympne with Westhythe, on d. of James Bell, Vicar of Lympne. Patron: James Croft, Archdeacon. (Reg. Howley, f. 762.)

Shortly after the death of the Rev. James Bell, who had held the vicarage of Lympne for thirty-eight years, that benefice and Westhythe were united by an Order in Council,

dated the 22nd May 1840. To these united vicarages the Rev. Edwin Biron was now presented by the Venerable James Croft, Archdeacon of Canterbury. Mr. Biron graduated from Trinity Coll., Dublin; B.A. 1826; M.A. 1830. He was ordained both Deacon and Priest by the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Charles Lindsay, D.D., Bishop of Kildare, in the year 1827. In 1838 he was nominated by the Archdeacon of Canterbury to the Perpetual Curacy of Stodmarsh, which he held for nearly two years, when the same patron presented him to Lympne with Westhythe, which he retained till his death, in 1877. In the year 1854 the small rectory of Eastbridge, in Romney Marsh, fell vacant by the cession of the Rev. Frederick Thomas Scott, who had held it, by dispensation, with Hythe for about ten years. When Mr. Scott was presented to it the parish contained a population of sixteen persons, and the benefice was certified as worth £65 0s. 10½*d.* This rectory was now united to Lympne and Westhythe,* and Mr. Biron was presented and instituted therein by Archbishop Sumner, 1st June 1854. Mr. Biron's long tenure of office was marked by the building of a vicarage-house at Lympne, and by the restoration of the chancel of the church there.

GEORGE BOHUN COULCHER, M.A., inst. 20 March 1877, on d. of the last. Patron: Rt. Rev. Edw. Parry, as Archdeacon. (Inst. Book.)

Of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge; B.A. 1865; M.A. 1869. Deacon 1868; Priest 1869, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Before becoming beneficed he held clerical appointments at St. John's, Tunbridge Wells; at Acton, Middlesex; and at St. Mary's, Dover. On the decease of Mr. Biron he was presented to the united vicarages of Lympne and Westhythe by his former Rector at Acton, who was now Archdeacon of Canterbury and Bishop Suffragan of Dover. After a vicariate of nearly five and a half years he was promoted by Archbishop Tate to the new

* Eastbridge was severed from Lympne and Westhythe by an Order in Council, dated 18 November 1867.

vicarage of St. Michael and All Angels, Maidstone, which he held until 1902, when he resigned. He subsequently went to reside at Ipswich, where he regularly assisted in the services at the church of St. Mary-le-Tower until within a few weeks of his decease, which occurred on the 23rd December 1912. While at Lympe Mr. Coulcher effected a thorough restoration of its early Norman church, especially of the tower, nave, north aisle, and porch, under the professional guidance of Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, in 1878—80. He also enlarged and improved the vicarage-house.

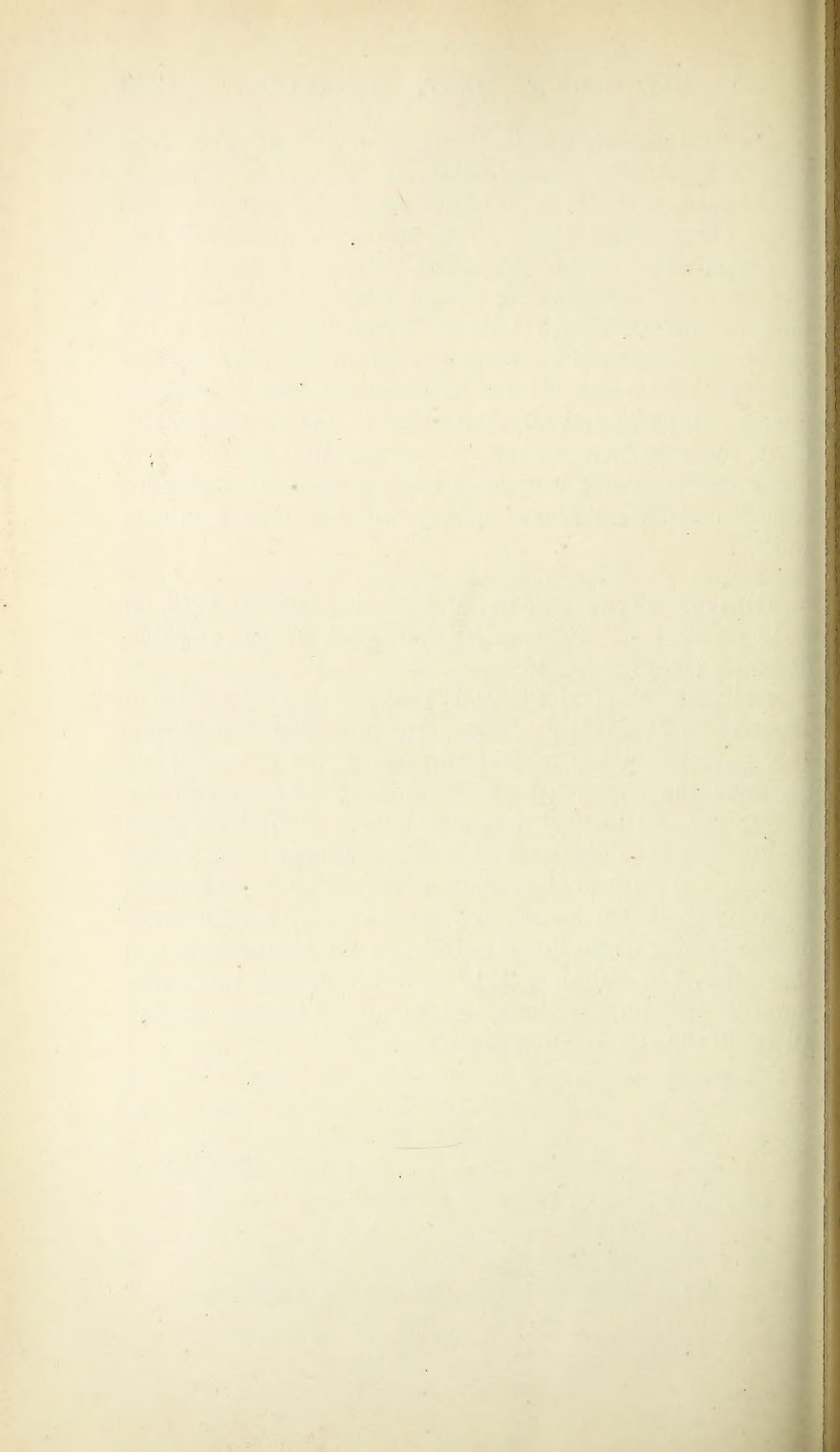
HENRY BRYDGES BIRON, B.A., inst. 13 September 1882, on cess. of the last. Patron: Rt. Rev. Edw. Parry, as Arch-deacon. (*Ibid.*)

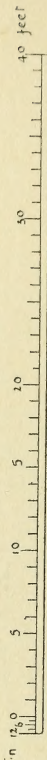
After leaving the King's School, Canterbury, Mr. Biron entered at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, from which he graduated B.A. in 1858. He was ordained in the following year, and licensed to the curacy of Mersham, where he remained nine years. His other clerical appointments, previous to becoming beneficed, were at Biddenden, 1868—78, and at Harbledown, 1878—82. In the last-mentioned year, on the promotion of Mr. Coulcher to St. Michael's, Maidstone, he was presented by Dr. Parry to the united vicarages of Lympe and Westhythe, which had been held by his father, the Rev. Edwin Biron, from 1840 to 1877. Although Mr. Biron succeeded to a newly-restored church at Lympe, he found many opportunities of supplying what was needed in the ornaments and furniture of the fabric, in all which he was cordially supported by his appreciative parishioners. Among many such details may be mentioned the fixing of a reredos of Caen stone, with dark marble shafts, and panels filled with mosaic work. Also the erection of new altar-rails, and the introduction of standard lamps for the better lighting of the chancel. An organ was subsequently set up, which greatly contributed to the more efficient rendering of the musical portions of the services. Still later the area of the churchyard was extended by the addition of a piece of ground, which was consecrated on the 15th October 1908

by Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Dover, who at the same time dedicated a lych gate, erected at the entrance to the churchyard, the gift of Mrs. Tennant of Lympne Castle. After about thirty years of conscientious work as Vicar, Mr. Biron resigned his parochial charges, very much to the regret of his parishioners, among whom his memory will long be cherished with feelings of affection. On leaving the vicarage he went to reside near Canterbury, the scene of his school life and cricket achievements, for it may be mentioned that, having devoted much of his leisure time in early years to that pursuit, he so greatly excelled as to merit the coveted distinction of being selected to play for Kent in County matches during the Canterbury cricket week.

GILBERT MAXWELL SCOTT, M.A., inst. 7 October 1912, on resig. of the last. Patron: Rt. Rev. Will. Walsh, as Arch-deacon. (*Ibid.*)

Of Jesus Coll., Oxford; B.A. 1885; M.A. 1889. Also of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, 1885. Deacon 1886, and Priest 1887, by the Bishop of Oxford. He served the curacy of St. John the Evangelist at Reading, 1886-92, and in the latter year was instituted to the vicarage of Nailsworth, in the diocese of Gloucester, which he held until 1904. After being on the staff at the College of St. Saviour, Southwark, from 1905 to 1908, he was appointed Organizing Secretary of the C. E. T. S. for the Dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester. In February 1913 a Grant of £50 was made towards the improvement of Lympne Vicarage by the Diocesan Church Building Society.





WEST HYTHE CHURCH

AND

THE SITES OF CHURCHES FORMERLY EXISTING
AT HYTHE.

BY THE REV. G. M. LIVETT, F.S.A.

WEST HYTHE CHURCH.

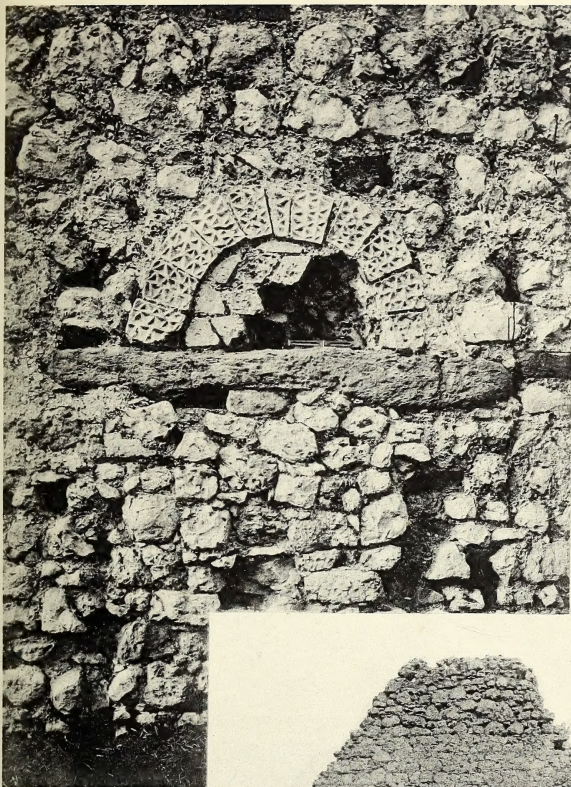
THE church of Our Lady of West Hythe is now a neglected ruin.* The chancel is almost destroyed: a great gap has been made in the south wall, and the north-east angle with most of the east wall has been pulled down: it is evident that the work of destruction has been done for the sake of the materials, removed for use in the erection of buildings near at hand. The walls of the nave are in better condition, despite a gap from top to bottom on the south side near the west end, a crack in the main wall further east, and the removal of much of the cut-stone (Kentish rag) from the west door and window over it. The entire removal of the roofs has, of course, allowed the rain and weather to destroy the top of the walls, so that here and there they are lower by several feet than they ought to be. The west gable-wall of the nave still stands to nearly its full height, but the east gable-wall is in a bad condition, and if this process of natural disintegration be allowed to continue some parts of what remains must soon fall and the rest will gradually weather away. It might be arrested, at small expense, by pointing the faces of the walls near the top and covering the top all along with a liberal shield of good Portland cement.

The architectural history of the ruin can easily be read from the remains, or deduced from a study of the plan and

* The church was falling into bad repair early in the sixteenth century—see under John Dove, in the Rev. T. S. Frampton's *Vicars* (p. 238). Leland in his *Itinerary* (1535—1543) wrote: "From Hithe to Holde Hithe, alias West Hithe, about 2 myles. Mastar Twyne sayth that this was the town burnid alonge on the shore, where the ruines of the church yet remayne."—Ed. L. T. Smith, parts vii. and viii., p. 46. Its destruction was completed by another fire in 1620 (see Frampton, p. 242).

photographs that accompany this brief description. In the plan the walls of the original early-Norman church are distinguished from later additions or insertions by a difference of shading, and the ground area within them is slightly tinted. The chancel remained unaltered from the time of its erection till it fell into ruins. It was of the common Norman type: a short rectangular building measuring 15 feet by 12 feet within the walls. The existing nave is 43 feet long and 19 feet wide within the walls; its entrance was under a porch at the west end. The original nave was shorter by about 12 feet and had its entrance in the south wall: that entrance is now blocked. I think the westward addition to the nave was built early in the fourteenth century, or possibly late in the thirteenth. It was made, probably, in connection with the alteration in the position of the entrance: the south door must have been exposed to the weather, admitting a cold draught of air whenever it was opened; and its proximity to the road and the slope of the ground rendered protection by the erection of a porch inadvisable. The alternative adopted was a west door and porch. One cannot imagine that the enlargement of the nave was necessary for the accommodation of the worshippers, but it implies prosperity in the little hamlet.

The porch has been destroyed, but the lines of its walls remain in the ground, and their junction with the west wall, rising to about 4 feet above the present ground level, is visible on its face. The south jamb of the doorway and the head of the arch have been destroyed, but a portion of the north jamb remains $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet within the vertical line of the inner face of the side-wall of the porch. The head of the door-arch was evidently of a depressed pointed form, as indicated by the rere-arch which remains, and suggesting an early fourteenth-century date. The haunches of the rere-arch, formed of rough voussoirs of rag-stone, run down through the walling on either side to the level of the top of the side walls of the porch. These features may be studied in Mr. Youens' photographs. Above the porch there was a tall single-light window, of which the northern jamb and



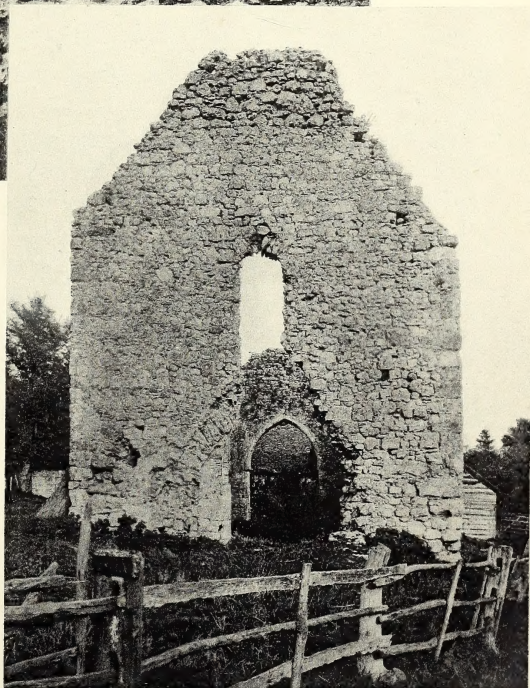
THE
CHURCH
OF
ST. MARY,
WEST-
HYTHE.

SOUTH
DOOR
AND
WEST
FRONT

*from
photos
by*

E. C. Youens.

Arch. Cant. XXX.



part of the rere-arch remain visible on the inside. All the rest of the cut-stone of the opening has been wrenched away. The height of the window from sill to springing was about 5 feet. The masonry of this fourteenth-century west wall is rough and massive in character: the quoin-stones of Kentish rag are particularly large, four of them sufficing to fill five feet of vertical height.

Standing inside the building, and looking from various points of view so as to catch a good light on the interior face of the north wall of the nave, one easily detects the difference in character of the walling of the original Norman building from that of the western addition. The junction of the two works is apparent, and towards the top one sees the west face of the angle of the original west wall and also the broken core of that wall, shewing its exact width. The early-Norman walling to the east of this is of the kind usually found in buildings of that date—faced with rough stones, often set aslant, in courses, seven courses in four feet of vertical height, with a plentiful amount of mortar. The Norman mortar contains a large quantity of shells and pebbles; the later mortar has a few shells and smaller pebbles. High up in the centre of the original north wall there remains the lower half of a Norman window with splayed jambs of Caen-stone: the upper part has disappeared.* Exactly opposite, in the south wall above the original entrance, there are the remains of a similar window.

This entrance demands particular notice. Internally it was square-headed, a wooden beam resting on Caen-stone jambs.† The beam has rotted away, but its matrix remains. The blocks of squared Caen-stone shew the characteristic diagonal marks of their axed facing. Externally the jambs have disappeared, having been removed when the doorway was blocked. On this face, as may be seen in Mr. Youens' very clear photograph, a long massive block of dark green Kentish rag, measuring on the face $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and

* The sloping sill is, by estimation, about $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground.

† Nine squared stones on each side; total height from present ground level to lintel about 5 feet 8 inches.

about 8 inches in breadth, served as a lintel.* From it there springs a small arch, a semi-circle slightly stilted, 2 feet 10 inches in span and 1 foot 6 inches in height to the apex. It consists of voussoirs of Caen-stone ornamented with a hatchet pattern. The tympanum is filled with small diamond-shaped blocks of the same material, set rather irregularly. The arch is not merely ornamental: it serves, or rather served (before the doorway was blocked) as a relieving arch to take the weight of the wall-face from the stone lintel. The whole of the work is exceedingly rough. An interesting feature is the use of mortar containing crushed Roman brick—a veritable ‘pink mortar’ *more Romano*. Its use here is restricted to the arch and tympanum. In genuine Roman work, as everyone knows, the use of pink mortar is often confined to the portions which consist of Roman brick or tile. It is so in the case of the Roman *pharos* in Dover Castle, where the arches are turned in Roman brick with pink mortar. In the Saxon nave of St. Martin’s, Canterbury, the arches of the windows of the west wall, turned in brick and stone (alternating), pink mortar similarly appears. And here, at West Hythe, local builders† use pink mortar in their arch turned in stone *without* Roman brick! If there be a parallel instance of the use of pink mortar in Norman times one would be glad to hear of it.

The chancel, or the little that remains of it, calls for no comment. On the other hand the east gable-wall of the nave, with its chancel-arch, is full of interest. This wall has,

* This stone differs somewhat from the ordinary Kentish rag of “grayish blue colour” commonly used as a building-stone; and it deserves a special note, as its occasional appearance in buildings suggests an enquiry as to what it is and whence it comes. It occurs in the lower part of the Hythe Beds (Kentish rag), and some beds of it are found in the quarries near Hythe and Lympe. Mr. Drew described it as “a softer stone, full of dark green grains.”—William Topley, *Geol. of the Weald* (Memoir of the Geol. Survey).

† Of course they had the Roman style in evidence before their eyes at Stutfall *castrum*, but, strange to say, no pink mortar seems to have been used there. Mr. G. E. Fox in his Paper on *The Roman Fortresses of Kent* (*Arch. Journ.*, liii., 366) misinterprets Roach Smith (*Antiq.*, pp. 255, 6, and Report, pp. 14, 15) in attributing to him the assertion that “in the facings” of *Lymne castrum* “mortar of the pink variety was employed”: Roach Smith in the passages cited referred not to Lymne, but to Richborough and Reculver.

to a great extent, been rebuilt: the whole of its western face is post-Norman work, and the arch is a post-Norman pointed arch. In fact, the original Norman chancel-arch has been replaced by one of about the same span, or possibly a few inches narrower, and a little taller. Including the imposts, which are 6 inches thick, and have their under-edge chamfered, the responds contain twelve courses of stone and are $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The span between the responds is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and at the springing-line 3 or 4 inches less. The arch contains only six voussoirs between impost and apex on either side, and the apex is (by estimation) about a foot lower than would be that of an equilateral arch, *i.e.*, an arch struck from centre at the springing point on each side and radius equal to the span. Above the voussoirs there is a relieving arch of thin rag-stones, struck from the same centres. The responds are square-edged, while the arch is slightly chamfered. The material of the voussoirs is Kentish rag; that of the responds is a mixture of Kentish rag and axed-faced Caen-stone, and the filling-in contains many blocks of the same axe-faced Caen-stone, of which not a few are evidently voussoirs taken from the original Norman arch. These dull details, in particular the length of the voussoirs of the existing arch and the character of the relieving arches (similar in workmanship to that of the west doorway), suggest an early fourteenth-century date for the rebuilding: in an Early English or thirteenth-century arch one would expect to find smaller voussoirs, probably of Caen-stone.

In their rebuilding of this wall, involving the rebuilding of the chancel-arch, the fourteenth-century builders thickened it by 3 inches: the old wall was 2 feet 6 inches thick, the new wall was 2 feet 9 inches; and they failed to bond their new work effectually into the side-walls of the nave: the resulting 'straight joint' appears very plainly in both the angles of the nave. Above the level of the top of the side-walls of the chancel, as appears on the east face of the chancel-arch wall, the gable-wall was entirely rebuilt. There must have been some good reason for all this rebuilding: it was not done for the mere fun of the thing, nor for the sake of

replacing the original chancel-arch by one of a new pattern but of practically the same dimensions. The addition of a fairly massive buttress to the south-east angle of the nave suggests the reason, namely, that the chancel-arch had begun to crack, just as the Norman chancel-arch at Dymchurch cracked, and it was decided to rebuild it, and the gable-wall above it, to support a new roof over the whole of the nave, at the time when the nave was extended westwards.

The three holes in line above the chancel-arch, as seen from the nave, are putlog holes. These holes received the cross-beams of the builders' scaffolding. They may be seen in all the walls of the church.

Two plain corbels, which project from the west face of the chancel-arch wall, one on either side and close to the corners of the nave, must have been placed there as supports of the high-rood beam, which crossed the chancel-arch at the level of its imposts. Underneath, and against the wall between the chancel-arch and the south wall of the nave, there must have been an altar, for at the end of the south nave-wall there is inserted a small window which can only have served to give light to an altar in that position. The window is rather low and wide, with very widely-splayed rere-arch jambs and a plain trefoiled head. The opening is rebated for an internal shutter. The rere-arch is constructed with mediæval bricks ($8\frac{1}{4} \times 4 \times 2$ ins.). The material of the cutstone opening is Kentish rag in thin blocks. The rere-arch is broken away, as is also the interior sill, which seems to have had a slight slope. The height from the ground is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The insertion appears to be early fourteenth-century work.*

* The following measurements would enable the reader to reconstruct the opening. From sill of actual exterior opening to springing of trefoiled head, 3 feet 5 inches; from springing to horizontal line of cusps, 7 inches; from springing to top of trefoiled head, 1 foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; thence to apex of rere-arch about 5 inches; between cusps, 1 foot 2 inches. The trefoiled head is constructed of two flat stones without rebate, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, with external chamfer and vertical joint at apex. The sides and sill shew the rebate, 2 inches. The sill is one long stone; the east jamb has four stones, 11 inches, 14 inches, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the west has three stones, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 13 inches, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The extreme width of splayed inner jambs is 6 feet 9 inches. Thickness of wall, 2 feet 6 inches.



Photo]

LOOKING WEST FROM CHANCEL

[E. C. Youens



Photo]

LOOKING EAST FROM NAVE.

[E. C. Youens

Arch. Cant. XXX.

WEST HYTHE CHURCH.

There are two original Norman quoins: the south-east quoin of the nave and also of the chancel. The latter is all of Kentish rag in large blocks, four blocks in $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of height; the latter has two blocks of squared Caen-stone at the base and above it large blocks of Kentish rag, four in 3 feet. The quoin-stones of the western addition to the nave are blocks of Kentish rag still larger in dimensions.

Sundry notes of the history of this church occur in the list of Vicars compiled by the Rev. T. S. Frampton, and printed in this Volume, to which the reader is referred. It is noteworthy that the church never possessed a burial-ground. It stands unprotected in a field and within a few feet of the road which led to St. Michael's Ash and, before the canal was made, on to Hythe.

THE SITES OF CHURCHES FORMERLY EXISTING AT HYTHE.

Leland in his *Itinerary* (1535—43) wrote :

Hithe hath bene a very great towne yn lenght, and conteyned iiij. paroches that now be clene destroyed, that is to say S. Nicolas paroch, our Lady paroch, St. Michael's paroch, and our Lady of Westhithe, the which is with yn lesse then half a myle of Lymme Hille. And yt may be well supposed that after the haven of Lymme, and the great old town ther fayled, that Hithe straye therby encreased and was yn price. Finally to cownt fro Westhyve to the place wher the substans of the towne ys now ys ij good myles yn lenght, al along on the shore to the which the se cam ful sumtyme, but now by bankinge of woose and great casting up of shyngel the se ys sumtyme a quarter, sumtyme *dim.* a myle fro the old shore. In the tyme of King Edward the 2. there were burned by casuelte xvij. score howses and mo, and strayt folowed great pestilens, and thes ij. thinges minished the town. There remayne yet the ruines of the chyrches and church yardes. It evidently apereth that wher the paroch chirch is now was sumtyme a fayr abbay.*

In illustration of this subject we are able, by the kindness of the Vicar of Hythe, to publish the accompanying map of

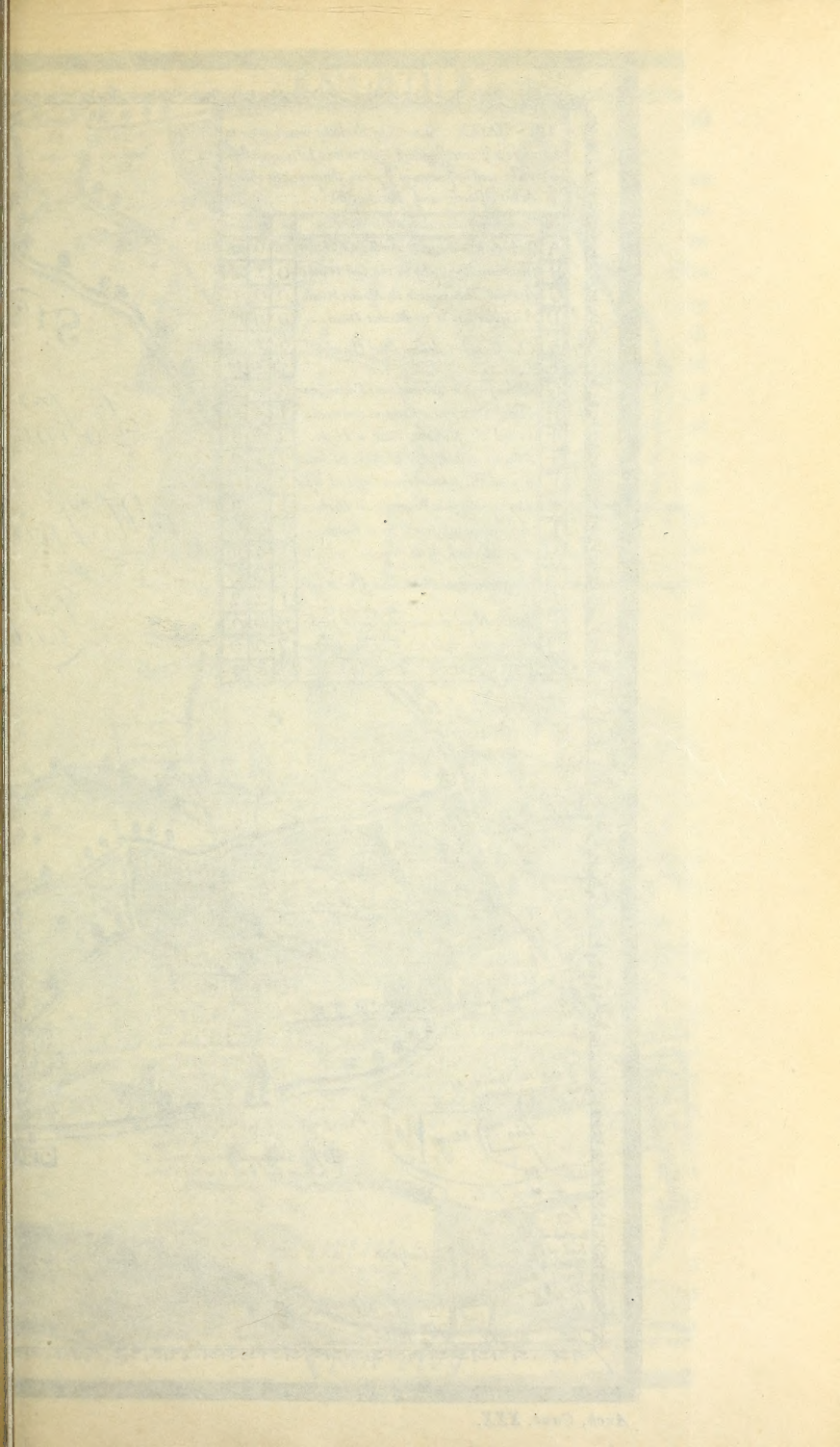
* Leland, *op. cit.*, p. 64. The story of this fair abbey is a fable—a figment of the imagination of Leland's informants.

Hythe Town, "Surveyed and Mapt (by order of the Mayer and Jurates of y^e s^d Port of Hithe) by Tho. Hill sworne Surveyer in Cant. 1684," in order to shew the possessions of the hospitals of St. John and St. Bartholomew at that date. In the following year the same surveyor made a second and more accurate survey by the order of the wardens of the two hospitals. These two maps, which are enriched with notes written evidently towards the end of the eighteenth century, will be referred to herein as "M.H. 1684" and "M.H. 1685." An inset inscription on the later map informs us that "the Church is called St. Leonard, and was anciently a Chapell to Saltwood, and formerly there were four other Churches (viz.), St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. Michael, and St. Barnard [*sic*], but all demolished, this last anciently was the place of the Election for the Mayors." This is the only known reference to St. Barnard: possibly there is an error.

There is no mention of a church at Hythe either in the Domesday survey or in the *Taxatio* of 1291. In a list of the rectors of SS. Peter and Paul, Saltwood, compiled by the Rev. T. S. Frampton, an abstract from *Papal Letters* (I., 281) mentions, under date 1252, "the rector of St. Peter's, Salthewede, and of the chapels of Hedwa" (Hythe), proving the existence of more than one church in Hythe at the time mentioned. Also, the register of Archb. Reynolds, under 1321-2, speaks of *Saltewode, cum suis capellis*. But in 1366 certain royal letters of presentation refer to the church *de Saltewode cum capella de Hethe eidem ecclesie annexa*, and "clearly shew that there was but one church at this date in use at Hythe."

In a private letter Mr. Frampton writes as follows:—

The sites of the destroyed Churches at Hythe are, I believe, pretty well known; but it has always appeared to me remarkable that, with a solitary exception or two, they are not referred to—as far as I can ascertain—in the Lambeth Registers from Peckham onwards. The only reference I can remember is that of *Mag. Will. de Hethe, rect. eccl. S. Nicholai de Hethe*, 7 id. Sept. 1282 (Reg. Peckham, f. 188 b.). I think this church is also mentioned in one of the Reports of the Hist. MSS. Commission.



Hythe Town, "Surveyed and Mapt (by order of the Mayer and Jurates of y^e s^d Port of Hithe) by Tho. Hill sworne Surveyer in Cant. 1684," in order to shew the possessions of the hospitals of St. John and St. Bartholomew at that date. In the following year the same surveyor made a second and more accurate survey by the order of the wardens of the two hospitals. These two maps, which are enriched with notes written evidently towards the end of the eighteenth century, will be referred to herein as "M.H. 1684" and "M.H. 1685." An inset inscription on the later map informs us that "the Church is called St. Leonard, and was anciently a Chapell to Saltwood, and formerly there were four other Churches (viz.), St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. Michael, and St. Barnard [*sic*], but all demolished, this last anciently was the place of the Election for the Mayors." This is the only known reference to St. Barnard: possibly there is an error.

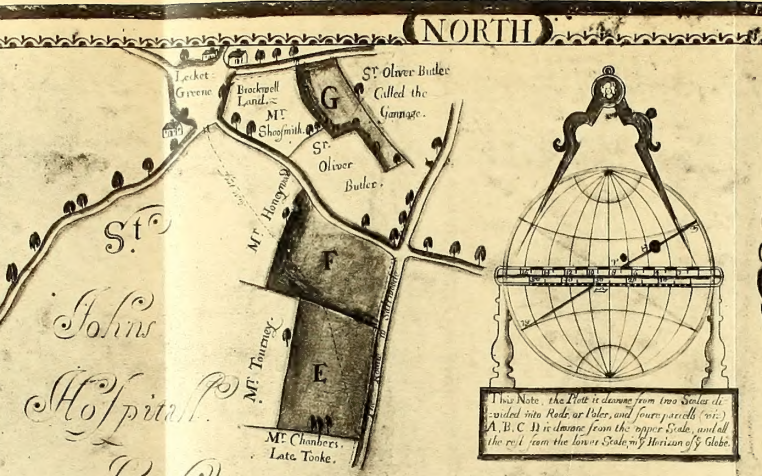
There is no mention of a church at Hythe either in the Domesday survey or in the *Taxatio* of 1291. In a list of the rectors of SS. Peter and Paul, Saltwood, compiled by the Rev. T. S. Frampton, an abstract from *Papal Letters* (I., 281) mentions, under date 1252, "the rector of St. Peter's, Salthewede, and of the chapels of Hedwa" (Hythe), proving the existence of more than one church in Hythe at the time mentioned. Also, the register of Archb. Reynolds, under 1321-2, speaks of *Saltewode, cum suis capellis*. But in 1366 certain royal letters of presentation refer to the church *de Saltewode cum capella de Hethe eidem ecclesie annexa*, and "clearly shew that there was but one church at this date in use at Hythe."

In a private letter Mr. Frampton writes as follows:—

The sites of the destroyed Churches at Hythe are, I believe, pretty well known; but it has always appeared to me remarkable that, with a solitary exception or two, they are not referred to—as far as I can ascertain—in the Lambeth Registers from Peckham onwards. The only reference I can remember is that of *Mag. Will. de Hethe, rect. eccl. S. Nicolai de Hethe*, 7 id. Sept. 1282 (Reg. Peckham, f. 188 b.). I think this church is also mentioned in one of the Reports of the Hist. MSS. Commission,

THIS TABLE Sheweth by the letter in each peece to be referred to y^e correspondent letter in this Table, against the found are all at y^e name of y^e peece, the quantity thereof in Acres, Roods, and Perches, &c.

Letter	Description	Acres	Roods	Perches
A	The house & Garden of y ^e Ladyship of Hythe	0	0	24
B	The Down Close, also in the East Ward	0	1	24
C	A Small Tenement in the Market Ward	0	0	92
D	A Garden also in the Market Ward	0	0	14
E	Two pieces in Saltwood called Cop Close	6	1	13
F	Another piece in Saltwood near Locket Green	2	2	09
G	Called St. Nicholas Roke, in Saltwood	1	5	10
H	Called St. Nicholas Wall in Hythe	2	1	11
I	Adjoining on the West of St. Nicholas Roke	2	1	0
K	A piece of St. Bartholomew Hospital in Saltwood	3	5	07
L	Part of the freed piece in Hythe	1	5	11
M	Adjoining to y ^e freed piece South	1	0	34
N	St. Michael Acre	1	0	10
O	Two pieces near St. Michael Acre & East	1	2	37
P	Little Noyl downe, & adjoining same	1	2	2
Q	Wyn gate field, also near Wyn gate	7	0	0
R	Suma Totale	54	3	19



This Note, the Plot is drawn from two Scales divided into Roods or Yds, and four parts (viz) A, B, C, D is drawn from the Surveyors Scale, and all the rest from the Surveyors Scale, or Measure of the Globe.

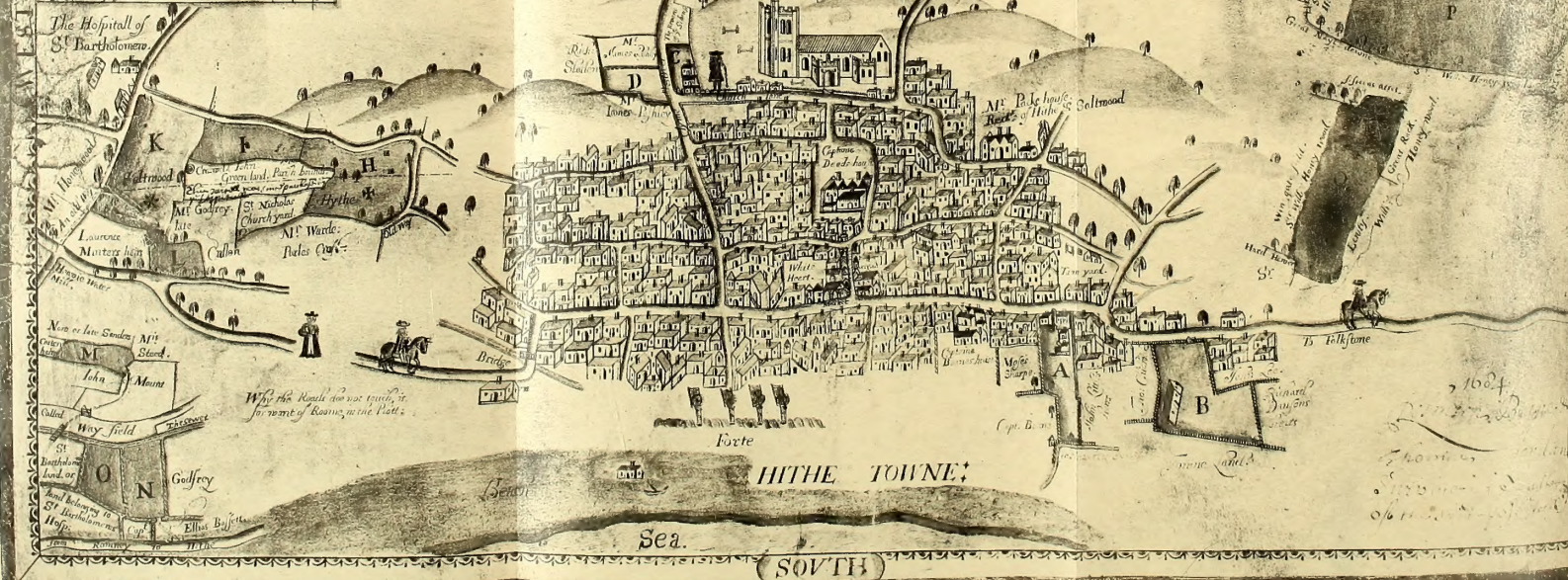
A Description of Map

By rectifying peccels of land lying in the Parishes of Hythe and Saltwood, in the County of Kent, according to an ancient Map called St. John, taken in the 1st of Henry the 8th Time, & rectified by the letter A.

This Plot, hath each piece distinguished by colour, and with a letter plac'd therein, to be referred to the corresponding letter in the Table, against the name of the piece, the quantity thereof in Acres, Roods, & Perches.

Also is shew'd the parsonages wherby lands bound thereunto. The English bounds are described by a dotted line thus.

Surveyed, and Map'd (by order of the Mayor, and Jurators of y^e St. Parishes of Hythe) by Tho: Hill Surveyor in 1684.





A Description, & Map
Of certaine parcels of land lying in the Parishes
of Hythe and Saltwood, in the County of Kent, be-
longing to An ancient Hospital named St. Johns, situate
in the Parke of Hythe Towne, described by the letter A:
This Plott, hath each porce distinguished by colours, and
with a letter plac'd therein, to be refered to the correspond
letter in the Table, against w^{ch} doth shew as well as the names
of each porce, the quantity thereof in Acres, Roods, & Leases.
Also is shew'd the persons names wh^ose lands bound
thereon. The English bounds, are described by a linked line
thus. — — —
Surveyed, and Map'd (by order of the
Mayer, and Jurator of y^e sd Parke of
Hythe) by Tho: Hill Surveyor
never in (Ant. 1684.

The institution of a *rector* of the church of St. Nicholas of Hythe is very puzzling. In the fourth report of the Royal Commission on Hist. MSS. there are abstracts from the papers of the Hundred court preserved among the corporation records, dating from 1399 to 1428, and containing the following among other references: "From the church of St. Nicholas to Crowolle the King's highway is blocked by the overgrowing of the hedges"; "the burial-ground of the church of St. Nicholas"; "a piece of land in the West Ward in the Parish of St. Nicholas"; the same "in the Middle Ward"; and lastly, under date 1426, "that the King's highway leading from the gate of Alexander Appulford to the Kedne by the broken church [*fractam ecclesiam*] is blocked through the making of hedges and stekelys" (? *stekyl*—style). It is assumed that 'the ruined church' has reference to St. Nicholas.

Hasted, in a footnote (vol. iii., p. 420, fol. ed. 1790) to his quotation from Leland, says:—

It appears by the map of the hospital lands, made in 1685, that there is a field about half a mile *westward* from *Hythe* church, called *St. Nicholas's church-yard*, with some ruins of a building at the *south-west* corner of it. Upon the side of the Quarry-hills, and between *Hythe town* and *West Hythe*, is *another field*, called *St. Michael's Ash*, probably from that church having been once near it.

The traditional site of St. Michael's Church is said to be the little plot of ground marked M in the Hospital Maps, and described in the Table of lands belonging to the hospital of St. John as St. Michael's Ashe, containing 1 acre and 10 perches. In H.M. 1685 the words "St. Mic's Ash" are written on the plot in the later hand. It can be identified on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map (sheet lxxiv, S.W.) as a long strip between three "stones" between the Military Canal and a farm (now occupied by Mr. Chittenden) on lat. 51° 4' to the north of the canal, about a furlong east of the boundary stone of the parishes of Hythe and West Hythe (though the boundary line is not marked on the O.S.) and nearly a mile east of West Hythe Church. Two stones mark its western

limit and the third its eastern. On each of the former is incised the letter "B," and on the latter "B H": evidently for *Bartholomew's, Hithe*, the lands of the two hospitals being under one trust and not in practice distinguished. The strip of land lies on the lowest terrace at the foot of the hills, separated by a sharp slope from the terrace on which the farm buildings stand, and by another slope from the alluvial level between the foot and the canal 'back ditch,' some thirty yards to the south of it.

The site of St. Nicholas Church is marked with a cross on the 6-inch O.S. map (sheet lxxiv, S.E.) on the War Department's property north of the School of Musketry, but its exact limits are not so easily determined as in the case of St. Michael's Ash: the boundaries of the plot marked "St. Nicholas Churchyard" in the hospital maps, and some of those of the adjoining properties in the same maps, have entirely disappeared. These properties are marked "K, I, H," and "John Greenland" in both maps, and they are bounded on the north by "Hospital Lane" (so named in H.M. 1685 only), which is identified with the unnamed road in the O.S. map which runs west from St. Bartholomew's Farm and is continued as North Road. Barrack Road in the O.S., running south from the same farm, is represented by a boundary line in the H.M., and the road running parallel to it to westward (called "An old Way" in H.M. 1684) has become a foot-path (F.P.) in the O.S. map. On this foot-path in the O.S. there is marked a boundary stone, which bears the letter "H," and is evidently a boundary stone of the parishes of Hythe and Saltwood. A line drawn westwards from that stone to a point about half-way down the short road* that runs down from the junction of Hospital Lane (1685) and North Road (O.S.) and turns west into Hillside Street (O.S.) would correspond with the line in the old maps which is marked "Parish Bounds" with "Saltwood" on the north and "Hithe" on the south,

* The point coincides with the spot where the 100 ft. contour line crosses this road, a few yards south of a 'stone' (O.S.) which bears the marks "T" and "S^r B, H^e" on its north and south faces respectively.

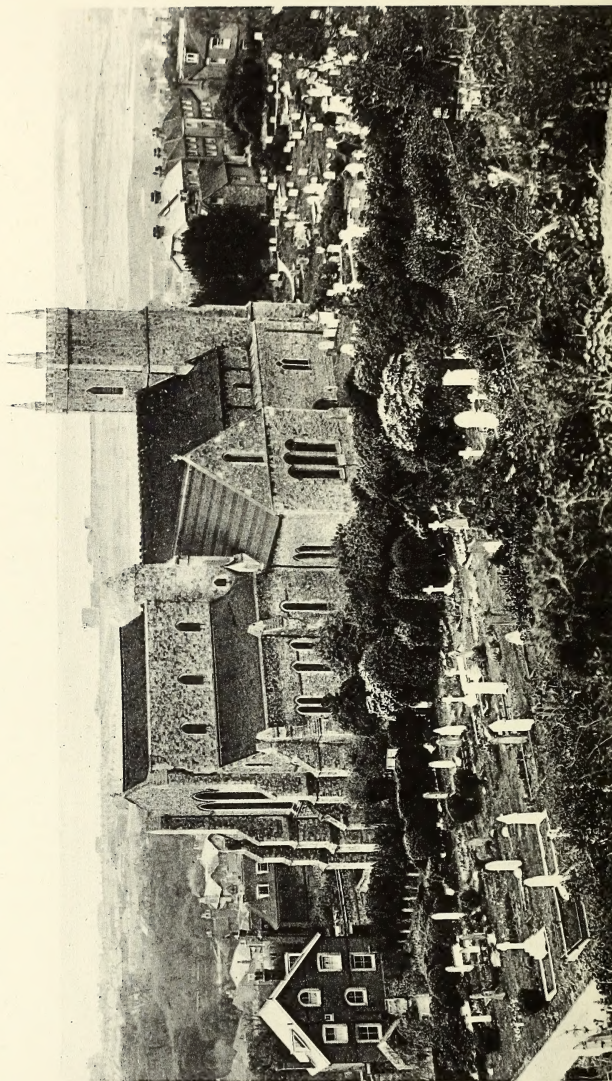
and which divides the property of "John Greenland" into two long strips. This parish boundary very nearly coincides with the hedge and fence which constitutes the northern boundary of the War Department's property. The hedge runs along the top of a steep bank, and on the slope under this bank lies St. Nicholas Churchyard, about 125 yards in length from west to east and about 35 yards in width. The new Officers' Quarters stand on its southern boundary; the new miniature rifle range, a corrugated iron building, stands within the eastern half of the area; while the western half is open ground, including a small portion of some cultivated ground fenced off, and containing the stump of a tree which appears to occupy the position of the cross marked "Church (site of)" in the O.S. map. When in 1902 an attempt was made to level the slope west of the rifle range, for the purpose of making a tennis lawn, the ground was found to be so insecure that the attempt was abandoned. It was found to be full of bones, and every shower of rain washed away the soil and left bones protruding from the sloping surface. No foundations of building were discovered.*

There remain for consideration the sites of the chapels of St. Mary and St. Barnard. On the line of longitude 1° 6' E. in the 6-inch O.S. map (sheet lxxiv, S.E.) just above Canon Gate there is a cross marked "Church (site of)". Mr. Horton preserves a tradition that about 40 years ago, at the time of the extension of the borough, when Canongate Road was under construction through a plot which was "always called Chapel Field," sculptured stones and some bones were turned up out of the ground at this spot. It is possible that this may be the site of one of the chapels. There is also a "Chapell Field," so marked in the H.M. 1685, north of Hospital Lane and east of the plot marked "Bartholomew's House" in the same map, and in

* I am indebted for these particulars to Ex-Quarter Master Sergeant Down, R.E., who superintended the work. At first the cadets would purchase the skulls that were found for a shilling apiece; but as soon as it was realised that this was the burial ground of a churchyard the bones were removed for re-interment in St. Leonard's Churchyard.

H.M. 1684 "The Hospitall of St. Bartholomew". Mr. Dale tells me that a few years ago, when the corner of this field immediately opposite St. Bartholomew's Farm was rounded off by the authority of the borough, bones were disinterred; but this is so close to the site of St. Nicholas Church that it is unlikely that it is the site of one of our chapels: perhaps the Hospital of St. Bartholomew owned its private chapel and burial ground.

Lastly, it is worthy of record that two fragments of what may have been a font were recently dug up in what is now the market-garden of Messrs. E. Longley & Sons, which lies north of the military canal and east of Scanlan's Bridge, which crosses the canal between Gallows Corner and Barrack Hill. The exact spot is lat. $51^{\circ} 4' 20''$ and long. $1^{\circ} 4' 20''$ E. by the footpath just north of "Stone" in O.S. (sheet lxxiv, S.E.). The foot-path represents "Greene Lane" in H.M. 1685, which is not included in the earlier map. (The burial-ground marked in the O.S. map is not ancient and was used as such for only a brief period.) Here is a bank, and the stones were dug up just at its foot, having slipped down probably from the terrace just above. We have already seen that the builders of the mediæval chapels of Hythe placed their chapels of West Hythe, St. Michael's and St. Nicholas on this northern bank of the gut along which the canal now runs, and these stones may possibly mark the site of another of their chapels, though no reliable tradition is connected with it. The fragments indicate a bowl of 27 inches internal diameter and a depth of 16 inches at the side, running down two or three more inches in the centre. The top shews a rebate, which may indicate a lining of lead which has been wrenched away. The material is Caen-stone. The outer surface of the bowl was adorned with arcading containing figures, which have been too much mutilated to enable one to describe them. I wish I could feel confident that the fragments belong to an early font. Perhaps more of them will be discovered.



Photo]

HYTHE CHURCH:

VIEW FROM N.E.

F. J. Parsons, Ltd.

NOTES ON HYTHE CHURCH.*

BY THE REV. HERBERT D. DALE, M.A.

IN mediæval times the Borough of Hythe was an appendage of the manor of Saltwood, which had been granted to Christ Church, Canterbury, in the reign of Cnut. At the division of the estates of the monastery between the archbishop and the monks, in the time of Archbishop Lanfranc, Saltwood was assigned to the archbishop. The church of St. Leonard at Hythe was a chapel appendant to the rectory of Saltwood, and held with that rectory, the advowson being in the hands of the archbishop, and so it remained until the year 1844, when Hythe became a separate vicarage.† As lord of the manor the archbishop appointed the Bailiff of Hythe the chief ruler of the town, who was assisted by councillors called Jurats. Some of the original appointments by the archbishops—as far back as the fifteenth century—still exist. The Bailiff was the chief officer of the borough, and he and the jurats held their meetings in the chapel of St. Edmund, which was the N. transept. A similar practice prevailed in some of the other Cinque Port towns, *e.g.*, the authorities met in St. James' Church, Dover (the old church). Early in the sixteenth century the townspeople complained to Archbishop Morton about their bailiff—probably they desired to have the appointment in their own hands. Archbishop Cranmer compromised the matter by granting the

* [Extracted from a report, kindly supplied by Mr. Dale, of his Address to the members of the K.A.S. on the occasion of their visit to the church in 1912.—Ed.]

† By order in Council dated 31 January 1844. Population of Saltwood (Census 1841) 520, and of Hythe 2265. Each then had its ascertained parochial boundaries, its own churchwardens, overseers, etc., and its own rates and assessments. For the endowment of the new Vicarage of Hythe tithe within that area commuted at £95 per annum, the Easter offerings at Hythe about £40, and surplice fees £20 were assigned, and a rent charge of £50 per annum on the tithe of Saltwood. Since then the endowment of Hythe has been greatly increased by private benefactions.

town a lease of the appointment for 99 years, but in 1541 he conveyed the manor of Saltwood with all its appurtenances to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands. The lease was annulled or surrendered and the bailiffs appointed by the Crown. Finally in 1575 Queen Elizabeth granted the town a new charter with the right of electing their own Mayor, as the brass to John Bridgman, ob. 1581, records. Probably on this change the Corporation ceased to use St. Edmund's chapel, and were allowed to meet in the parvise, which they kept in repair. Their muniments are still preserved there. The size and importance of the chapel of St. Leonard was marked by the fact that the archbishops used to hold ordinations therein,* rather than in the church of Saltwood. The extent of Hythe in mediæval times was proved by the existence of several other chapels, the ruins of which with their churchyards remained in Leland's time (1540), viz., St. Nicholas, St. Mary, St. Michael, and Our Lady of Westthithe.† With the exception of the last-named they appear to have been no longer in use in 1366.‡ Nothing is known of St. Mary's. The site of the churchyard of St. Nicholas is marked in two seventeenth-century maps,§ and is well known, bones having recently been discovered there. A plot called St. Michael Ashe also is marked on the maps, which in a note mention a church of St. Bernard, which however is not marked.

We may now turn to the architectural history of the church, and glance at its chief features.|| The church was

* In the years 1282, 1288, 1456. Cf. *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVIII., p. 419.

† See *The Itinerary of Leland*, Parts vii. and viii., edited by L. T. Smith, 1909, pp. 64, 65. [The sites of these churches are considered in a Paper in this Vol. on West Hythe Church.—ED.]

‡ Alan de Sleddale, appointed Rector of Saltwood 1365 (Reg. Islip, p. 307), on 21 June 1366 procured Royal Letters of Presentation which refer to "Ecclesiam de Saltwode cum capella de Hethe eidem ecclesie annexa." Apparently then only one church, St. Leonard's, was then in use at Hythe. See list of Rectors of Saltwood with Hythe annexed, by T. S. Frampton, F.S.A.

§ These maps, dated 1684 and 1685 are in the possession of the Trustees of St. Bartholomew, Hythe, and shew where the Hospital estates were situated. They are full of very interesting information. [The 1684 map is reproduced in this Vol.—see the Paper on West Hythe.]

[|| Cf. *St. Leonard's Church, Hythe*, by Canon Scott Robertson, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VIII., p. 403. The Canon's Paper contains much interesting information, but his architectural history must be read with some reserve. Old theories die hard, and it cannot be repeated too often, just at present, that

probably an early-Norman foundation, though it is not mentioned in Domesday. The round heads of two of the windows of the original nave are visible, blocked up, between the spandrels of the existing N. arcade. The N. and S. transepts may be of the same date, but more probably they are a later addition. A fine late-Norman or transitional door remains on the W. exterior of the N. transept, and the remains of the base of an arch in the interior E. wall, with some marks on the exterior, which shews that a chapel once extended eastwards. The S. transept was rebuilt in 1751 by the Deedes family,* whose vault it contains, on the old foundation, which consists of great boulders of rocks, similar to those of the N. transept. The nave-aisles, covering the early-Norman windows, were added in late-Norman times, with low side-walls and sharply-sloping roofs: the mark of an early roof of the N. aisle being still visible on the interior, below the present roof at its E. end. In the S. aisle an indication of the original roof remains at the W. end. The original Norman chancel has been entirely swept away; it has been supposed to have been apsidal, but its position and extent are uncertain.

In the earlier half of the thirteenth century, when the Cinque Ports, and certainly Hythe, were very prosperous, the Norman chancel was pulled down and the present magnificent example of the Early English style at its best was erected, forming a splendid lofty choir with aisles. This new chancel

our Kentish *parish* churches and chapels built in Norman times were planned with rectangular and not with apsidal chancels: West Hythe and two churches visited during the Hythe meeting, Lyminge and Postling, are cases in point. Since Mr. Dale's Paper was set up in type the architectural history has been worked out with the help of plans and sections made by Mr. W. H. Elgar in a Paper which follows in this Volume.]

* The old map of 1684 belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital [which is reproduced in this volume] shews a large house bearing the name of "Captain Deedes" on the site of the present vicarage, and of "Old Manor House," which were originally one house. The Deedes family resided here from some time before 1684 until 1800, when they built the present mansion in Sandling Park. Since then the keep of Saltwood Castle has been restored by the late William Deedes, Esq., and with the addition of some modern dwelling rooms and domestic offices in keeping with the ancient architecture, the old castle makes an imposing and interesting mansion, where Mrs. W. Deedes still resides. Sandling Park is now in the occupation of the Right Hon. Laurence Hardy, Esq., M.P.

was extended to the furthest extremity of the consecrated ground. Its E. buttresses impinge on a public road. To enable processions to pass round the church without going off the consecrated ground, a fine ambulatory with groined vaulting, commonly but incorrectly called "the crypt," was constructed under the E. end of the chancel, having large doors opening N. and S. Another passage was also provided at the E. end of the chancel, and at a much higher level, by constructing archways through the external buttresses which support the gable-wall. These archways are narrow, and the N. one was provided with a door on hinges, but this was removed during one of the earlier restorations of the church: the place of its lock and bolt remains. The southernmost of these archways was blocked up, and the ground allowed to accumulate against it. I have lately had the earth removed, and the arches thrown open. It will be noticed also that two side-doors were cut through the S. porch (which extends to the road) to give facilities for processions round the church here also. Similar provisions occur in other well-known churches, *e.g.*, the arched passage through the tower of Wrotham Church, which abuts on to the road-side.

Though the choir of Hythe is fully half a century later than that of Canterbury, certain resemblances to the latter may be noticed in the choir of Hythe, *e.g.*, the flight of steps leading from the nave to the choir, and the lofty position of the altar, which is not common in English churches;* the two pointed arches under a circular arch in the triforium; and the broad single-light clerestory windows. Again, the carved panels below the eastern string-course are found in the Early English work on the N. side of the cloisters at Canterbury (*cir.* 1226) and at Minster-in-Thanel. All this leads us to suppose that the choir of Hythe was rebuilt under the auspices, and possibly at the expense of the then Archbishop, by men who were connected with, or knew Canterbury well. I am bound to say—not only because I

* The raised floor of the chancel is not owing to the contour of the site, as the ground slopes down some 3 or 4 feet towards the E.

am proud of the church which I am privileged to serve, but because a close inspection will prove the fact—that the carved panels at Hythe are much more deeply sunk and undercut, and far more elaborately carved than those of Canterbury* or Minster.

The groined vaulting of Hythe chancel and its aisles was not completed until the last restoration of the church in the time of my predecessor the Rev. T. J. Hall, now Rector of Dodington near Sittingbourne, under the superintendence of Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A. The thirteenth-century builders had formed the springers for the vault, and given the easternmost rib of the chancel, as may be seen by the white colour of the older stone, but it was never completed until the nineteenth century. Mr. Livett suggests that there was at first a wooden vault, as in the somewhat later vaulting of the S. transept of Rochester Cathedral, where the springers are of stone and the rest of the ribs and the backing are of wood.† In the eighteenth century, as may be seen in an old print, it had a ceiling which sprang from just above the triforium stage and hid the clerestory windows. The massive buttresses to the choir shew, I think, that it was originally intended to vault the choir in stone, and certainly its completion vastly improves what Mr. Francis Bond has described as ‘the finest chancel of any parish church of its size in England, not to say Europe.’ The deeply-cut mouldings of the double piscina and the sedilia are very beautiful, while the three great eastern lancets with their detached shafts are most elegant. Some old prints of the church which I have collected and hung up at the W. end of the nave shew how the church looked in the first half of the nineteenth century: the clerestory windows of the choir were blocked up: those on the N. side with the triforium have been rebuilt, the S. side is all original work. The large aumbries in the E. wall on the N. side of the high

[* Pointing, perhaps, to a slightly later date. Canon Scott Robertson dates the Canterbury example at *circa* 1226 (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVIII., p. 409).]

[† Fuller investigation has led to the abandonment of this suggestion. —Ed.]

altar should be noticed. There is a fourteenth-century aumbry and piscina in the S. choir-aisle, which was formerly the Lady chapel: the boss on which the statue of the Virgin Mary stood still remains, with marks of light blue paint. Probably the N. choir-aisle, now used for the daily services, was the chapel of St. Katherine. There is a consecration cross, behind the altar, in its E. wall.

The exterior of the choir is plain and solid, but it has a certain dignity. Hythe, though a Cinque Port, never seems to have been a walled town like Folkestone and Dover. Possibly the massive chancel was used also as a place of refuge when the French made a raid. The turret on the N.W. side of the chancel contains the stairs giving access to the N. clerestory, and to a passage constructed in the wall over the chancel-arch (like Wrotham) leading to steps connecting with the triforium and clerestory on the S. of the choir. A lancet-shaped opening over the lofty chancel-arch gives light to this passage on each side. The door which gave access from the turret to the rood-loft is seen above the pulpit. This turret has been called 'the round tower'; and it has been stated that it may be an instance of an Irish round tower in England. It does certainly resemble one when viewed from the N.W., but it is always well to verify one's references, and to be quite accurate about facts before we proceed to draw conclusions: no part of the tower is round—certainly not the upper part, which resembles an ill-shaped D in plan. Its stones are bonded into those of the adjoining walls all the way up, and are evidently contemporary with them. The conical roof contains a groined vault, and the whole is merely a thirteenth-century turret, of very irregular shape, to fit in with the building for which it provided the staircase. This was built up with the turret, forming a rude vault as it turned.

Soon after the completion of the chancel, or possibly at the same time, the S. arcade of the nave was rebuilt. The pillars on this side still shew marks of being originally painted. The arches opening from the nave into the transept are of the same period; the N. arcade of the nave

varies. Both aisles were raised in the fourteenth century to their present height, and two-light Decorated windows inserted: one of those on the N. has the original stonework. A fourteenth-century flying arch now opens into the N. transept from the aisle. The N. transept contains a beautiful early thirteenth-century piscina with trefoiled head and good moulding. In its N. wall is a canopied recess with cusped arch, which once contained a tomb. The tilting helmet is thought to have belonged to a Captain John Ward who fought in the Battle of the Spurs.

The S. transept contains a fine old iron chest of a well-known type, painted with landscape and flowers, and dating from the earlier half of the sixteenth century. The concealed lock in the centre of the lid turns eleven bolts, and in addition there are two bars for padlocks outside. It is said to have come from the Spanish Armada, but this may be only conjecture, though it was probably constructed for a plate or treasure chest; the three keys of the lock and two padlocks might be entrusted to different men to ensure 'safety in numbers.' The chest at present contains the church registers, which commence in 1566 and contain references to the occurrence of plague in Hythe in 1597, and again in 1625.

The bones in the ambulatory Mr. A. G. Parsons will speak upon.* The evidence leads us to think it likely that they were stacked there in mediæval times, before the Reformation. It is certain that when the ambulatory was no longer used for processions the N. door was blocked up and the ground was allowed to accumulate outside to such an extent that the very existence of an exit there was forgotten and only discovered in 1887, when it was restored at the same time as the chancel. The main stack of bones (which is the original one) is under the high altar, leaving space for processions to pass through. The numerous skulls now seen on shelves were placed there from the main stack in 1851 and 1908. Quite recently the bones have been

[* Mr. Parsons' Paper is printed in this volume.—Ed.]

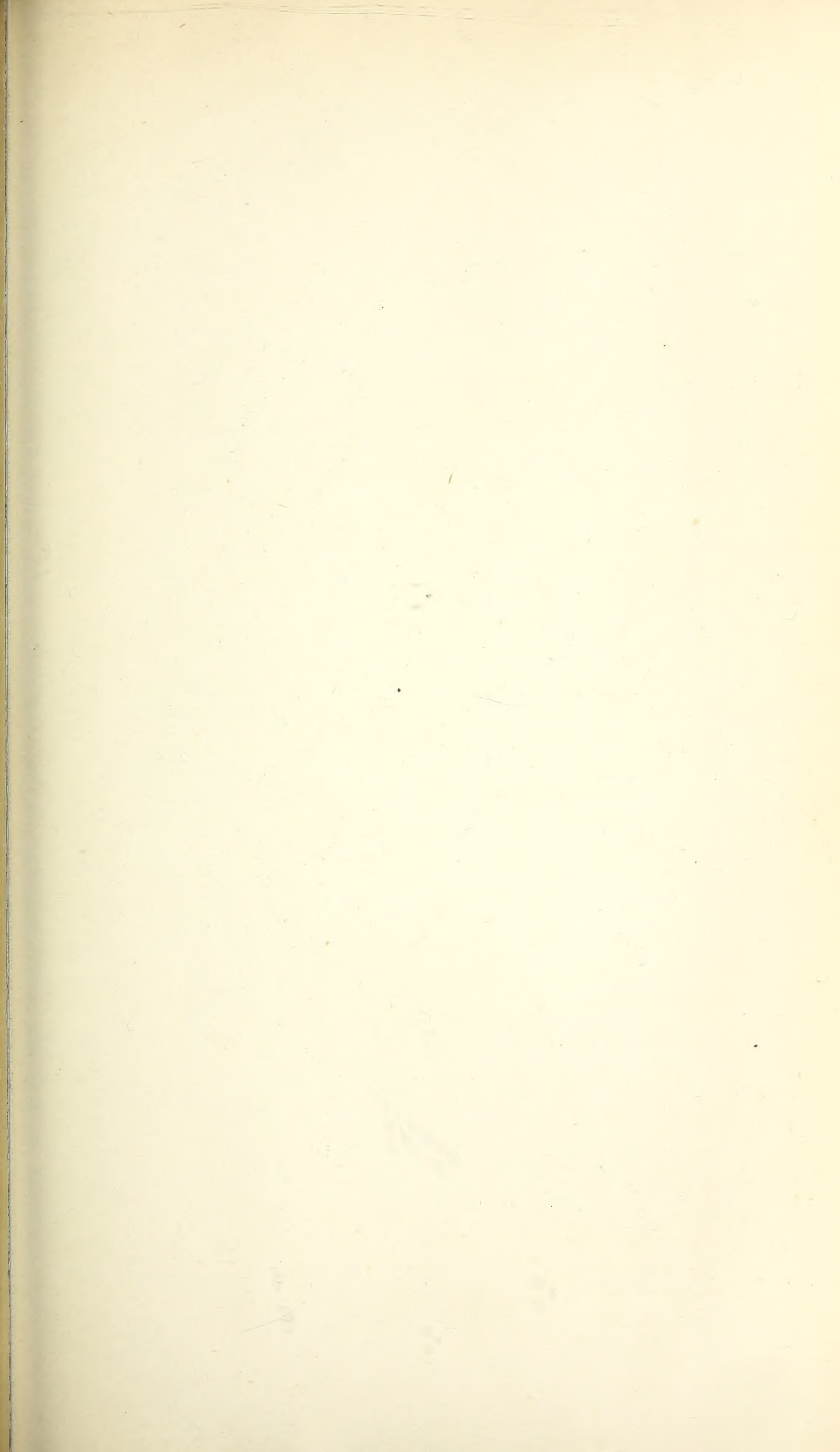
carefully restacked, leaving air-spaces underneath to preserve them from the decay which had begun to attack them at the bottom. When this was being done several pieces of fourteenth and fifteenth-century pottery were found.

The tower fell in 1739. The *General Evening Post* of June 2 in that year says: "We hear from Hythe that on Thursday morning May 31 about eleven o'clock the Steeple of their Church fell down, and they have been very busy since in digging out the Bells, being six in Number. About ten persons were present when it fell, waiting for the keys in the Church Porch, to go up in the Steeple for a view; but some delay being made in bringing them, they all happily saved their Lives, and had no other damage than being terribly frightened." The tower was entirely rebuilt, 1750—52, some 12 feet lower than its predecessor, and the tower-arch (which is known to have existed) was replaced by the present blank wall, which formerly had the W. gallery in front of it. Many of the old stones were used again, but the tower is rather a poor imitation of gothic architecture, and looks better at a distance. The gallery was removed in 1875.

In the vestry on the ground floor of the tower is an old monument dated 1619, and recording the fact that the Barons of the Cinque Ports bear 'the canopie over the Kinge at his coronation'. A list of Rectors (to 1844) and Vicars (from 1844) with copious notes, compiled by the Rev. T. S. Frampton, F.S.A., hangs in the S. aisle. The records of collations prior to 1207 are lost.

The parvise with the porch beneath was restored at the expense of the Rev. Tatton Brockman of Beachborough in 1863. The nave of the church was restored in 1875 under Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. At this period the windows of the S. aisle had plate tracery inserted. In the N. transept the architect unaccountably replaced a fourteenth-century E. window and a Tudor N. window by imitations of Early English work. A new roof was placed on the nave, at the original height, the eighteenth-century one it displaced being very low and mean. In 1887 the choir and ambu-

latory were very ably restored and completed under Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., as mentioned above, and excellent new glass inserted, under his superintendence, in the three great E. lancets. The modern pulpit and reredos are the works respectively of Dr. Salviati of Venice and of Mr. Armstead, R.A. All these later restorations, commencing with the nave, were effected through the indefatigable zeal and efforts of the Rev. T. Sarsfield Hall when he was Vicar of Hythe, and towards which he raised nearly £10,000.





Photo]

VIEW FROM E.S.E.
HYTHE CHURCH.

[F. J. Parsons, Ltd.

Arch. Cant. XXX.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD, HYTHE.

BY THE REV. G. M. LIVETT, F.S.A.

A DESCRIPTION of St. Leonard's Church, Hythe, given by the Vicar, the Rev. Herbert Dale, at the Annual Meeting of the Society in July, 1912, is printed in this volume. In the present Paper, designed to be purely architectural in character, a certain amount of repetition will be necessary in order to present the facts, and deductions therefrom, in a manner intelligent to the reader. The reader is invited to make a preliminary study of the illustrations, and also to make constant reference to them while perusing the Paper. Some of the photographs here reproduced were taken by Mr. Hubert Elgar, the Society's honorary photographer; others have been supplied by Messrs. F. J. Parsons, Ltd.* The plans and sections have been specially prepared, for publication in this volume, by Mr. W. H. Elgar of Folkestone, who for the time and pains he has bestowed upon them has placed the Society under a deep debt of gratitude. The main lines of the general ground-plan were taken from measurements made by myself and carefully plotted, and I am responsible also for the historical ground-plan and section of the church (which Mr. W. H. Elgar has kindly redrawn for reproduction), as well as for the arrangement of the plate of mouldings; for all the rest, namely, for the details of the plan, the cymographs of the mouldings, the three architectural sections, and the isometric projection of the building, Mr. Elgar is alone responsible. The view of the architectural history of the church expressed in this Paper is the result of a careful survey and study of the building, with the assistance of these plans and sections, and a discussion of doubtful points with Mr. Dale, Mr. Elgar and Dr. Randall Davis. It

* 145 High Street, Hythe.

has not been reached without considerable hesitation: indeed, while the evolution of the building herein sketched out seems to me to be, not only possibly but rather probably, the true solution of the problem which the building presents to the student, at the same time it must be confessed that with regard to the destroyed eastern portions it draws largely upon the imagination: in some respects it has been reached by the exclusion of theories that seemed to be untenable rather than by positive evidence remaining in the structure. I shall venture to state my view without confusing the sketch by detailed discussion of rejected theories.

The church is certainly one of the most attractive in Kent. Its situation is remarkable, standing as it does upon the steep slope of the cliffs that dominate the old Cinque Port, immediately above the town that borders the dried-up haven, overlooking the houses that are crowded together with small gardens enclosed by old stone walls, and the long level lanes and streets that run east and west closely parallel and are connected at short intervals with one another and the High Street by little cross-lanes running up and down the slope. The building is romantic in character, with its unique ambulatory and charnel-house, and its lofty Early English sanctuary telling of the old-time prosperity and almost in the same breath of the threatened decline of the port, and again of the modern revival of the town's fortunes—for that sanctuary remained with its vaulting unfinished until a recent generation of worshippers found funds to complete a design which in grandeur and dignity, if not in beauty of detail, rivals the charming church of Stone near Dartford. The chancel, with its fine western arch, its arcades of clustered Purbeck shafts and moulded arches and its tall triplet of graceful eastern lancets enshrining its sanctuary, rears itself, like the choirs of Canterbury and Rochester, by an approach of many steps, above the level of the more plain and lowly nave of the people: it is a fitting symbol of the high and holy place of the lofty One that inhabiteth eternity and dwells also with them that are of a contrite and humble spirit.

The meagre materials which we possess of the early history of Hythe point to its being a place of some importance, owing to its port and shipping, in the eleventh century. It is not known when it first received from the Crown special privileges in return for liability to ship-service. There is no doubt that royal charters were granted to it long before the confederation of the Cinque Ports by Edward I. in 1278; it certainly received a charter in the reign of King John, and probably one as early as that of Henry II.* Those early charters purported to trace its royal franchises, like those of Dover, back to the time of Edward the Confessor. That such relationship existed at so early a date between the Crown and the town seems open to doubt, for in Domesday there is no hint of ship-service and privileges such as are noted in connection with Dover. In the trouble with Earl Godwine in 1052 the Confessor seems to have relied solely upon the Thames for his ships. We learn from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle that the king ordered forty smacks to be equipped, and sent them to Sandwich, where they lay for many weeks, and failing to intercept the earl they returned "homeward to London." But the same account reveals the prosperity of Hythe at that time, for it tells how Godwine and his son Harold collected ships and shipmen and stores from that port, as well as from others on the Kentish coast, and with them followed the king's fleet to Southwark.

The earliest undisputed documentary reference to Hythe is a record of the grant of Saltwood and *Hethe* to Christchurch by one Haldene or Halfdene, *princeps Anglorum*, in the year 1036.† At the time of the Domesday Survey *Hede* was accounted a *burgus* appurtenant to the manor of Saltwood, which was held of the archbishop by knight's service by Hugh of Montfort. Two hundred and twenty-five burgesses in the borough of Hythe then belonged to the manor of Saltwood, and six to the manor of Lyminge, which the archbishop held in demesne. Thereafter the liberty of

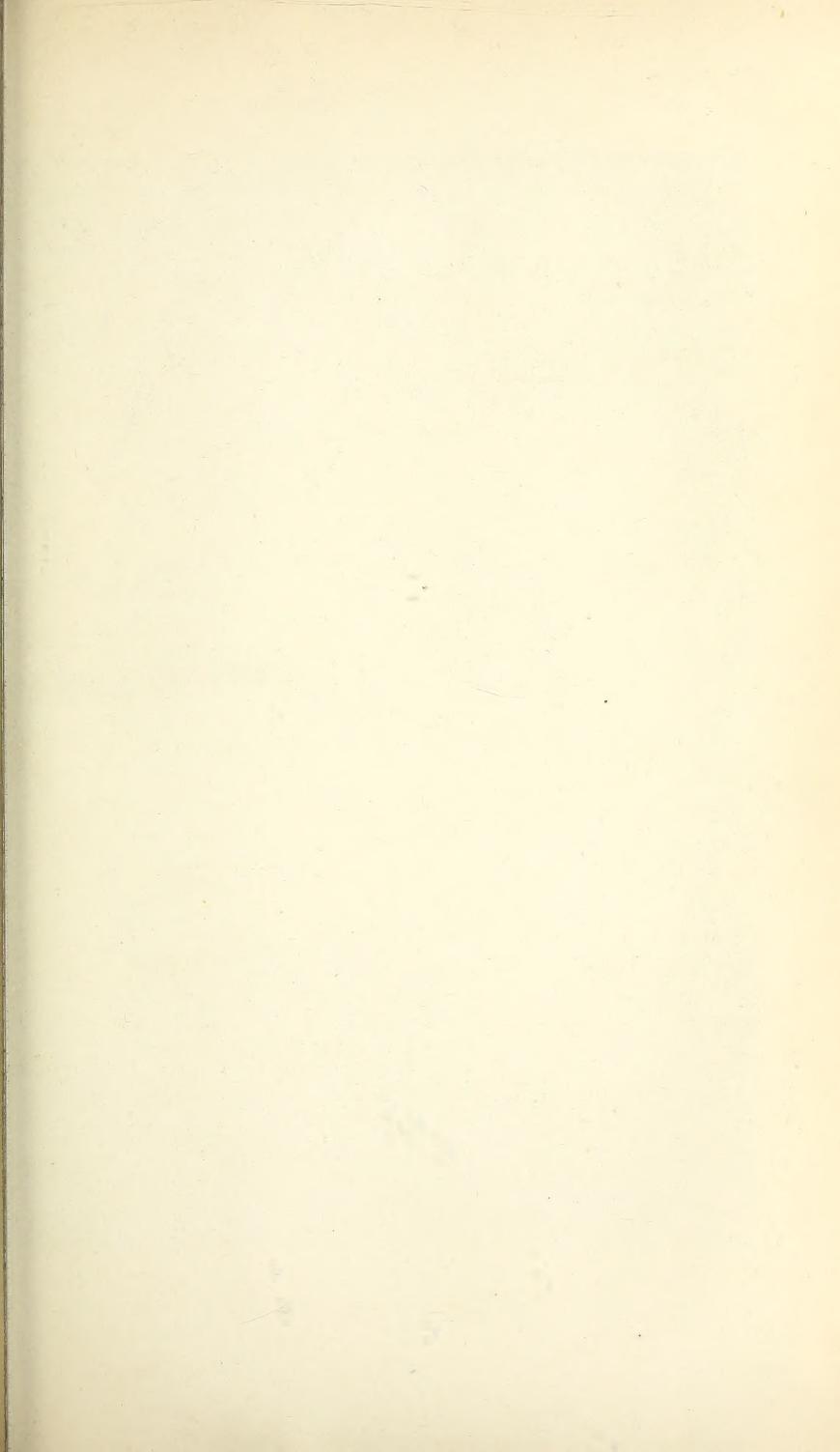
* See Round, *Feudal England*, 552, 563, *et seq.*

† Hasted, viii., 221; Dugdale, *Mon.*, I., 21.

the town and port of Hythe, which included part of West Hythe, was governed by the archbishop's bailiff, assisted by a body of twelve jurats. And so it continued, the townsfolk from time to time obtaining some voice in the election of the bailiff, until 1541, when the election passed with the manor of Saltwood into the hands of the Crown. In 1575 the town received from the Crown a charter of incorporation, and thenceforward it was governed by a Mayor elected from the jurats by the commoners, who, to the number of twenty-four, formed the Council.*

The secular connection of Hythe with Saltwood influenced its ecclesiastical status: from the first it must have been accounted a chapelry of Saltwood. In Domesday there is mention of a "church" at Saltwood, and not so at Hythe; but it is not likely that Hythe remained long without a church of its own to supply the spiritual needs of its large population, its fisherfolk and shipwrights, who in their way and day were people of some account, to say nothing of the needs of strangers whose business brought them to the rising port. The building contains evidence of a church existing on the site in the opening years of the twelfth century or perhaps a little earlier. In the wall above the arches of the arcade that separates the nave from its north aisle one sees the Caen-stone voussoirs of the rere-arches of two round-headed Norman windows now filled with masonry flush with the inner face of the wall. They point to the time when a solid wall ran along the lines of the arcade and formed the external north wall of the nave of the first Norman church. According to the prevailing fashion these windows were set as high as possible in the wall, the top of which ran just above their rere-arches: the height, therefore, of the first Norman nave was about 18 feet from the present floor-level to the wall-plate: it is indicated quite plainly by a difference in the colour of the plaster, which makes a rough line along the top of the blocked windows (see photo. of the north nave-arcade).

* See Hasted, under *Hythe*; Burrows, *Cinque Ports*, 215.





Photo]

Arch. Cant. XXX.

HYTHE CHURCH :
N. ARCADE OF NAVE.

[E. C. Youens

In course of time this old wall underwent many alterations: in the later-Norman period, when the aisle was added, it was pierced and in it was inserted an arcade of round-headed arches supported probably on square piers; in the thirteenth century it was raised in height for the purpose of adding to it the clerestory of three windows, seen above; in that and the following century the late-Norman arches gave place, one by one in turn, to the three existing arches; but through all these vicissitudes parts of the original wall, between and above the present arches, remained and still remains. The inference that this was the outside wall of the first aisleless nave is confirmed by the slight remains of its western quoin, seen outside at the west end. When the aisle was erected its end-wall was built up to that quoin, and most of the squared quoin-stones were removed, so that the new work might be bonded into the old; but three of the old squared stones were left, two just above the ground-level and one higher up, and may still easily be distinguished: they are of Caen-stone, like the voussoirs of the old arches: the builders of the first Norman church evidently used Caen-stone for all their quoins and arches; and when their work was destroyed and replaced no doubt their Caen-stone blocks were re-cut and used again. This quoin gives us the line of the west wall of the first church; it seems to have been thickened all along the inner face and also on the outer face on the south side of the tower in order to give support to the tower built in the thirteenth century—the predecessor of the present tower which we know to have been built about 1750. The original south wall stood on the lines of the three arches of the present south arcade of the nave.* No part of it remains except two or three feet of its whole height at the extreme west end of the arcade, and also perhaps its south-east angle embedded in the composite pier at the east end of the arcade, which was built in the thirteenth century. This wall, like its fellow, must

* The south-west angle shews the remains of a buttress, doubtless of thirteenth-century date, and built when the tower was added. It is visible, both outside and inside, at the end of the aisle.

have been pierced in the late-Norman period in connection with the addition of the aisle, the evidence of which exists in the round-headed arch at the east end. The late-Norman arcade was replaced in the thirteenth century by the present one, but its character may be imagined from that round-headed arch at the east end of the aisle. That arch also serves by its position to shew the line of the east gable-wall, i.e., the chancel-arch wall, of the first Norman church, in spite of its having been entirely removed: it ran across the church, in line with the late-Norman arch, northwards from the blank bit of wall now seen between the two responds of the composite pier.* The smaller composite pier on the opposite side, the form of which we shall consider later on, affords only slight indication of the exact trend of the wall as it ran northwards, and the late-Norman arch which once stood at the east end of the aisle on that side, and if it remained would be a sure guide, has been entirely removed; but the lines of the transept-wall sufficiently shew the position of the destroyed arch, and in the historical ground-plan I have drawn the wall accordingly. Its lines run much out of parallel with the original west wall of the nave, but there is no real objection in this, for in early-Norman churches such an irregularity is often seen: the early builders made little effort, even if they knew how, to make their buildings accurately rectangular.

Having plotted the nave of the first church on the ground-plan of the existing church, it only remains to add the chancel on lines suggested by the chancels of other early-Norman churches in the neighbourhood, such as West Hythe and Postling. The early-Norman chancels of those churches were square externally, while internally their length was greater than their breadth by the thickness of their walls, and their side-walls ran well within the lines of the lines of the side-walls of the nave if produced. These conditions are suitably fulfilled in the case of Hythe Church

* This inference is based upon the assumption, which can scarcely be controverted, that in adding their aisle the later-Norman builders followed the usual plan of making its east end range with the east end, the chancel-arch wall, of the earlier nave.

by placing the destroyed east wall in line with the east walls of the later-Norman transepts; and it is not unlikely that the later-Norman builders, in planning their additions, regulated the breadth of their transepts by the size of the old chancel, whereby the east wall of the old chancel would serve as the chancel-arch wall of their new chancel.

With the exception of the two north windows and of the chancel-arch, the exact span of which is of course uncertain, no openings, for doors or windows, are shewn in the ground-plan of the first Norman church. I believe that the main entrance, probably the only entrance previous to the thirteenth century, was by a west door. The erection of a west tower in the thirteenth century must have rendered that entrance inconvenient for ordinary purposes, and a new approach and door was then made on the south side of the nave, where the ground always sloped away very sharply from the church. There was no room for burials on the south side: probably the existing wall marks the line of the original boundary of the churchyard on this side. The burial-ground lay to the west and north of the church. The earliest burials were probably made in the western portion: certain it is that the old approach to the church ran from Church Hill to the west door, the chief entrance to the churchyard being at the south-west corner, where a gate still exists; and of old the custom was for people to bury their dead as near as possible to the path by which they went to church. "Church Hill," a continuation of "Castle Road," represents the old road which within living memory formed the principal way of entry into the town for travellers coming from Saltwood. It is very steep, and now made impossible for wheeled traffic by numerous flights of steps. In the Hospital maps it is called "Clyme Street." At the bottom stands the old Bartholomew's Hospital. The approach to the church from the High Street would naturally come from this old road, and when the south door became the chief entrance, necessitating a new approach therefrom, then (we may imagine) "Oak Walk," which is called "Church Lane" and "Church Street" in the two

Hospital maps respectively, was made to give access to it: it is noticeable that the broad Oak Walk becomes a mere lane as it runs on from the south porch.

Tradition points to the existence, until about forty years ago, of another approach to the west door coming from the north-west, and so serving people coming down Castle Road and Church Hill. In 1870, Mr. Dale says, the churchyard was enlarged to the west and north by the addition of lands that lay between it and Church Hill and North Road—the road that runs along the north side of the present churchyard. The line of the old boundary wall seems to be preserved by a bank that runs with an easy curve from the south-west corner round to the north. A bit of the wall remains near the house which stands at the junction of Church Street and Church Hill. This house was built in 1860, but it occupies the site of one of three old houses which are shewn in the Hospital map of 1684* as standing in a plot of land belonging to the Hospital and marked “C”—“A small Tenement in the Market Ward: $9\frac{1}{2}$ perches.” North of this plot a smaller plot, having no fence between it and Church Hill but separated from the churchyard by a wall, is marked “The Revens of y^e S: house.” In the map of 1685 this is bounded by a lane running east from Church Hill, which Mr. Dale says was called “Lovers’ Lane.” Doubtless the north-west approach to the church was connected in some way with that lane. The addition to the churchyard absorbed the plots above-mentioned and the ground that lay along the north of Lovers’ Lane, which of course has disappeared. These few details, concerning matters of which evidence is still visible, help one to imagine the early surroundings of the church.† Like the builders of the chapels of St. Michael and St. Nicholas, the builders of the first

* In the map of 1685 only one house is delineated.

† In the 1684 map (but not in that of 1685) two houses appear in the extreme south-east corner of the churchyard, and three more, facing Church Lane, to the west of the south entrance, the first or eastern one being nearly in line with the west wall of the tower. The masonry of the retaining wall of the churchyard shews signs of the entrance to one of the houses.

chapel of St. Leonard seem to have selected a spot on the hillside where there was a narrow terrace with a slope that was slight compared with that of the ground immediately above and below it. At the east end of the church, however, this easement of the slope disappears, and the later builders in making their eastward extensions of the building had greater difficulties of level to contend with. We now return to the story of the growth of the church.

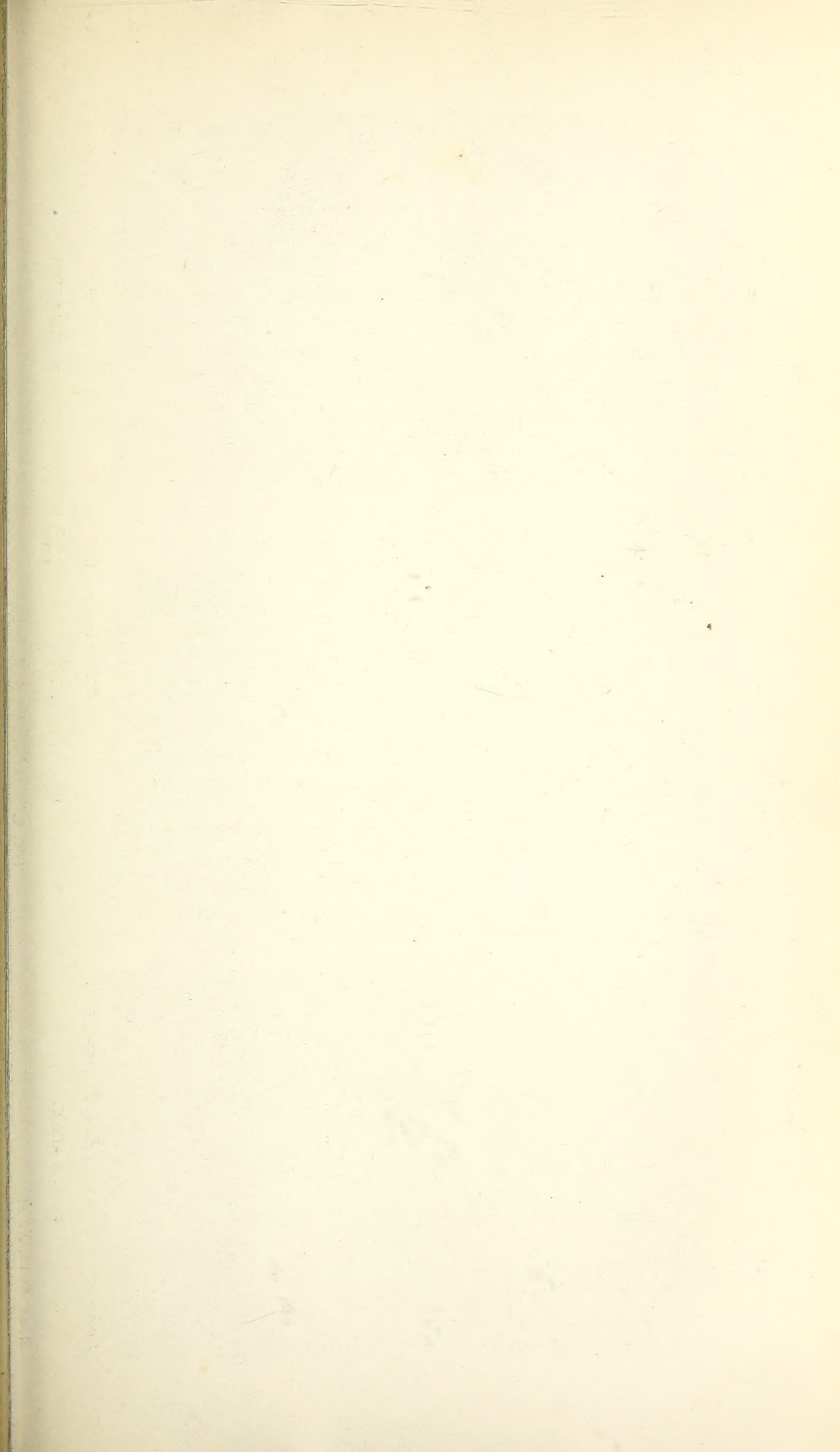
The first enlargement was carried out in the latter part of the twelfth century, when the aisles already mentioned were added to the nave and the plan of the church became cruciform by the erection of transepts and a new chancel round the old chancel, which was then demolished. This was in accordance with the fashion that prevailed towards the end of the century. A good example of such an enlargement, at a slightly later date, may be seen at Stockbury, near Sittingbourne. At St. Lawrence, Thanet, a similar transformation was made about the same time as this was being carried out here at Hythe, but in that case a central tower was erected over the old chancel. Godalming and Horton Kirkby (early thirteenth century) supply other examples of cruciform enlargement with central tower. Some people have thought that a central tower was erected at Hythe, but there are no signs of the existence of such a tower: indeed, a careful study of the existing remains, and especially of the composite pier at the east end of the south nave-arcade, seems to me absolutely to exclude such a possibility, so that I will not waste time by further discussion of the matter.

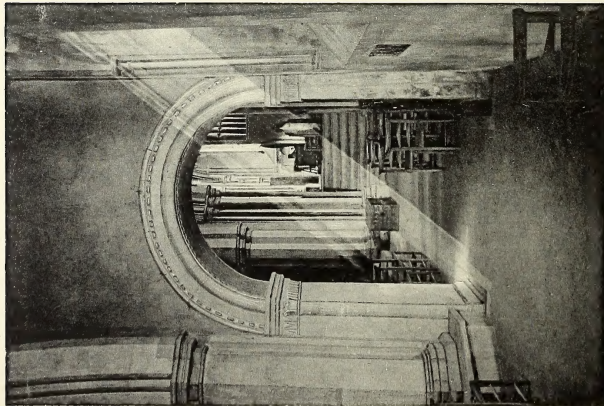
All the new walls of this late-Norman work were based on foundations of large rough blocks of Kentish rag, which are plainly visible all round the south transept, the walls of which were rebuilt in the eighteenth century, and along the nave aisle-wall adjoining that transept. Indications of the same kind of foundation are also seen at the west end of the north aisle and along the west side of the north transept, but the only remains of late-Norman work existing above ground

are the lower part of the walls of the nave-aisles and of the north transept and the round arch at the east end of the south aisle. The character of the walling, best seen perhaps on the outside of the north aisle, is for the most part obscured by repairs and patching. The late-Norman builders, like their Early English successors, strengthened their internal angles with wrought stone: this may be seen in the angle close to the south jamb of the aforesaid round arch, and it shews the height (about 9 feet) of the original height of the aisle walls, which were raised to their present height in the fourteenth century. Fortune has preserved for us, on the face of the remains of the first-Norman south wall at the west end of the arcade, about 16 feet from the ground, a short stretch of the horizontal weather-course inserted in that wall by the later-Normans in connection with their aisle-roof, from which, with the height of their aisle-wall, we can gauge the position and slope of their aisle-roof (as indicated by dotted line in the section I). This weather-course also gives us the limit of height of the arches of their (destroyed) arcades.

Taking the round arch at the end of the aisle as a guide to their character, I have worked out the plan and elevation of those destroyed arcades, and have come to the conclusion that they comprised three arches with flat soffits springing from square piers, the level of the imposts being two or three inches below that of the necking of the capitals of the existing Early English south arcade. The angles of the arches and piers would be either chamfered or, as is more probable, cut into angle-shafts, commonly called an edge-roll. Fragments of this moulding, suitable for both quoins and arches, appear in the eighteenth-century walling of the south transept.* The insertion of those arcades cut away the lower parts of the first-Norman windows, leaving

* Among them are voussoirs, shewing the edge-roll, that would suit the rere-arch of a window or of a doorway of 4 feet span, and voussoirs of an arch of about 6 feet span shewing a plain face and zigzag moulding on the soffit (? one of these might well be taken out of the wall for complete examination). There are also some thirteenth-century filleted edge-rolls.



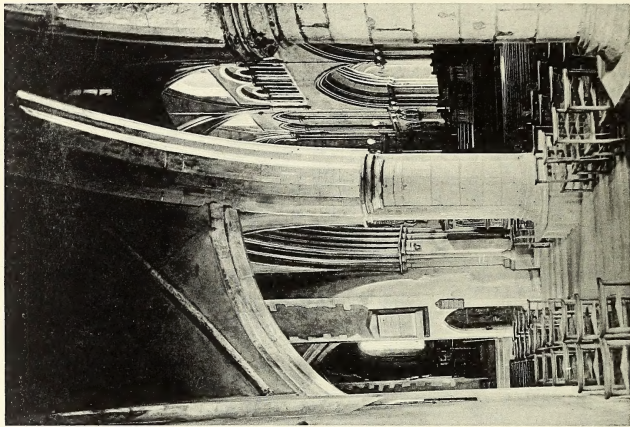


Photo]

[*F. J. Parsons, Ltd.*

SOUTH AISLE.

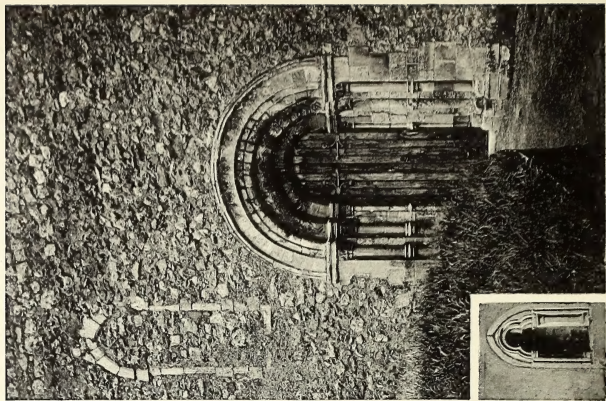
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NORTH AISLE.

ST. LEONARD'S, HYTHE.



[*E. C. Youens*

N. TRANSEPT.

their round heads above the line of the crown of the arcade-arches. It is possible that new sills were made and the heads of the windows left open, transforming the wall-space above the arcades into a clerestory, but it is more likely that these were blocked, and that the builders depended for light upon small windows in their aisle-walls and larger windows at the end of the aisles, as at Icklesham and St. Margaret-at-Cliffe. On the right-hand side of the plate entitled "historical section" I have shewn the section of the first-Norman wall with a conjectural restoration of its windows. The second-Norman architect retained the old nave-roof, which remained until the Early English people built their clerestory and raised the height of the roof.

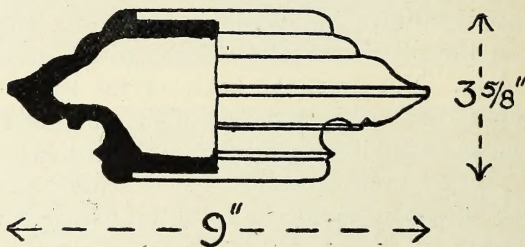
The character of the second-Norman work and its approximate date can now be estimated only by a study of the elaborate doorway in the west wall of the north transept and the plainer work of the arch at the east end of the south aisle. Some people think that the arch should be assigned to an earlier date than the doorway: but important doorways—and this doorway was important as the entrance to the Chapel of St. Edmund, a saint whose cult ranked high in the estimation of the parishioners of Hythe—were always highly decorated,* and the form of foliage in the plainer capitals of the arch is characteristic of late date. Moreover, the bases of the two works, with their emphasized necking, are late in character and identical in section, and exhibit one slight feature which is uncommon. I think they cannot possibly be the work of different masons, and that we cannot be going far astray if we assign this late-Norman work to the latter part of the third quarter of the twelfth century. The whole of the ashlar was faced with the axe, not with the broad chisel introduced at Canterbury in 1174, and the angles of the transept are

* Compare the elaborate sculpture of the Norman west door of Rochester Cathedral with the plain work which surrounds it.

strengthened with clasping pilasters. On the other hand, the use of shaft-bands points to a late date.*

It is in accordance with the method of enlargement usually adopted elsewhere to imagine that the new work was built up as far as possible round the old building without interfering with the celebration of the services therein. In this case I think it was possible to build the whole of the new walls (with the exception of that containing the new chancel-arch) in this way, which a glance at the historical ground-plan will make plain.† The greater part if not the whole could likewise be roofed. The only matter of doubt is whether the extension of the nave-roof eastwards over the old chancel, and the junction therewith of the new transept-roofs, could be carried out while the old chancel-roof remained standing.‡ In order to carry out the extension of the nave-roof it was necessary to build new walls in line with the side-walls of the old nave, *i.e.*,

* In writing this paragraph the fragments of ornate Norman work preserved in the ambulatory escaped my memory—see the photograph which Mr. Hubert Elgar took for this Paper (including in the group a shaft-band, here illustrated, and a mutilated base of Early English date). They came doubtless from the destroyed late-Norman choir, and include a voussoir of zigzag, two capitals, a bit of foliage, and a portion of a label shewing four-leaved flowers worked on a chamfer. All are characteristic of the late-Norman style of ornament.



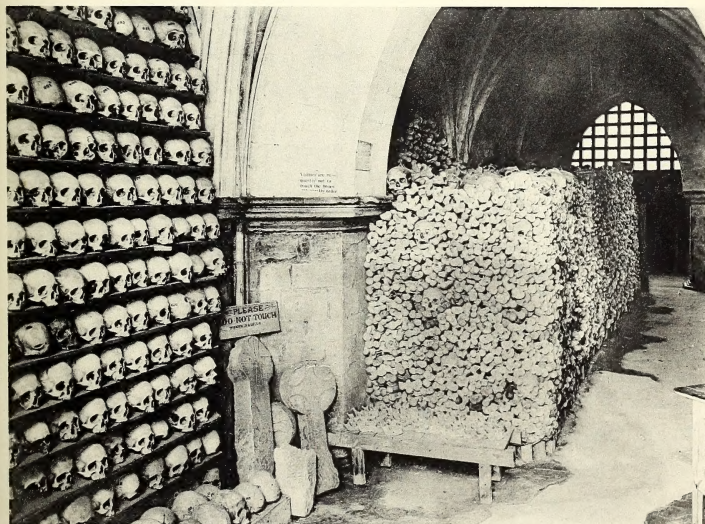
† In this plan I do not shew the later-Norman chancel-arch, as to do so would obscure the angles of the east end of the first-Norman chancel. One has to imagine there the responds of a fine arch like that at St. Margaret-at-Cliffe.

‡ Just as the present transept roofs are lower than that of the nave (all probably the work of the thirteenth-century builders), so it is probable that the original transept-roofs were made lower than the old nave-roof, upon an extension of which they were made to abut. The roof of the new choir also would be a little lower than that of the extended nave, abutting upon the gable-wall in the usual way.



Photo]

FRAGMENTS PRESERVED IN AMBULATORY. [E. C. Youens

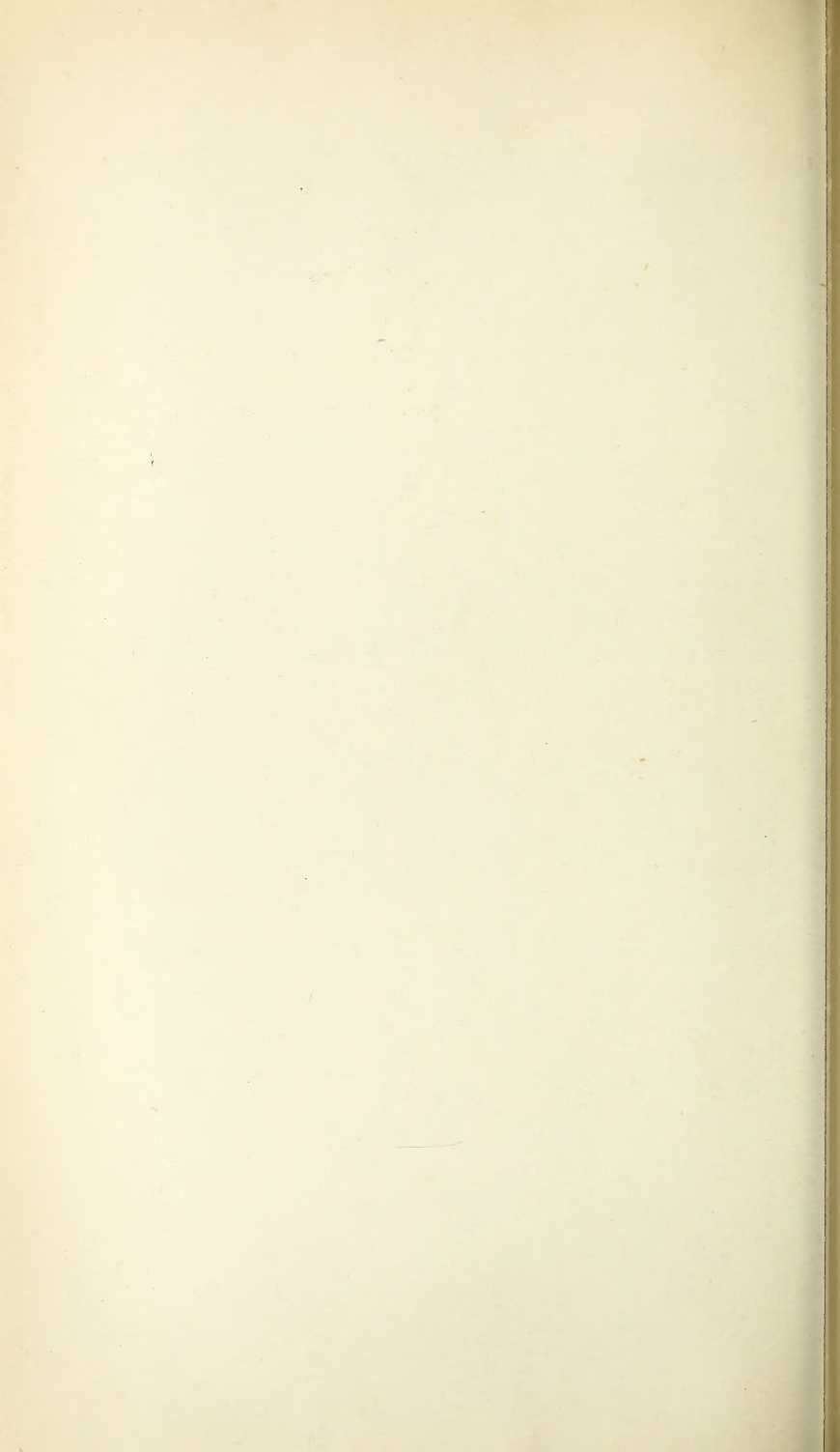


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AMBULATORY:
HYTHE CHURCH.

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Arch. Cant. XXX.



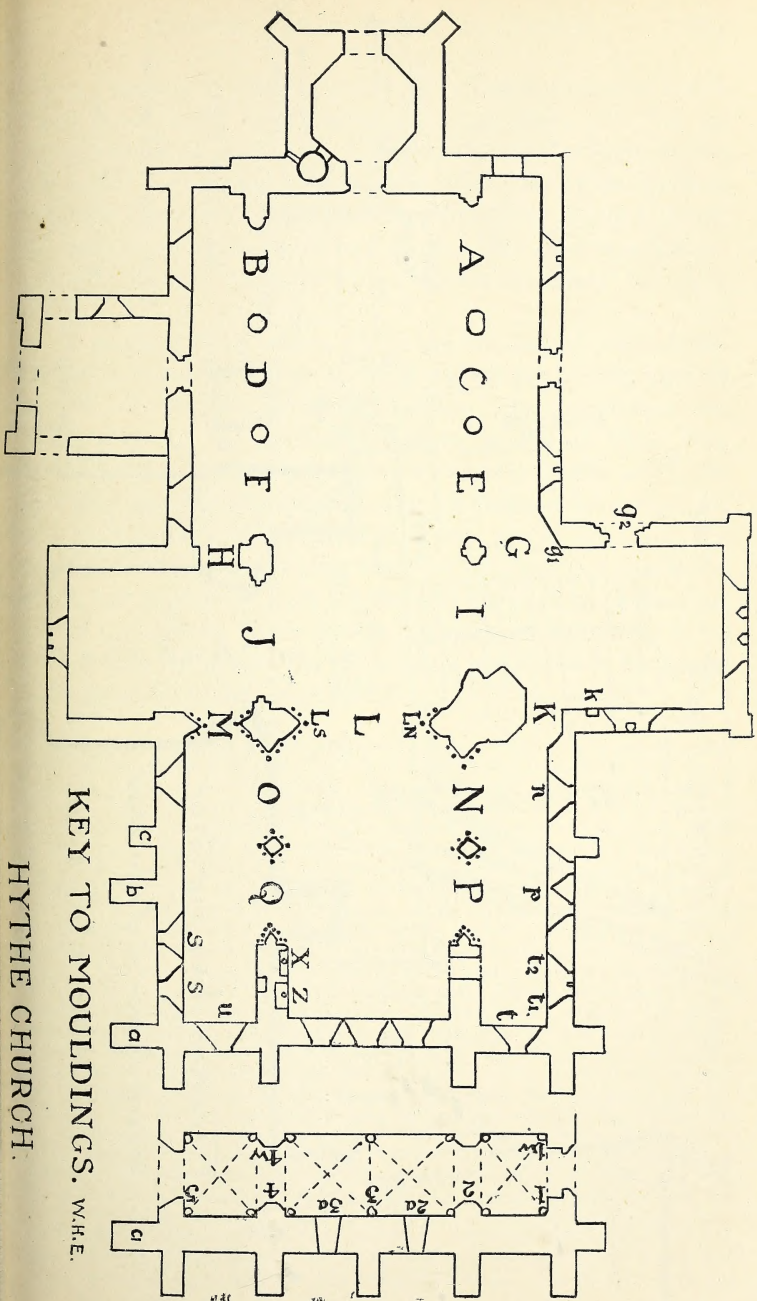
from the east angles of the old nave up to the line of the east walls of the new transepts. These walls doubtless each contained a round-headed arch of communication (with the adjoining transept), which the thirteenth-century builders replaced by the wider and taller pointed arch now existing on either side.

All this new work (with the possible exception of the roofs) having been completed, a temporary hoarding was placed within the chancel-arch of the old church, and the altar was transferred to the old nave, where the services were celebrated while the old chancel was being demolished and the new chancel-arch inserted. Then the new chancel-arch and the small aisle-arch on either side of it were hoarded and the altar was transferred to the new chancel, where service was held while the remodelling of the old nave was being completed: this work comprised the insertion of arcades in the old side-walls and the demolition of the old chancel-arch and the gable-wall above it.

In the conjectural plan of this late-Norman church the only parts that seem to be open to doubt are those east of the chancel-arch and transepts. The lines adopted and shewn in the historical ground-plan, after trial of several other schemes, seem to me to give the probable solution of the problem. They may be modified by slight alterations in the width of the chancel without affecting the general scheme, which is that of a short chancel with aisles or side-chapels. The walls separating the chancel from the aisles would be solid towards the east, and would contain towards the west in each case a small arch of communication. It is possible, though I do not think it probable, that the aisles did not extend eastwards to the full length of the chancel, but stopped short about half-way. That alteration, again, would not really affect the scheme, in which the chief consideration is the length of the chancel. I have ruled it by a consideration of the methods likely to have been adopted by the Early English architect of the succeeding century in the planning and erection of his new work in relation to the old. It seems to me to be most likely that

between the late-Norman east end and the roadway there was just sufficient room to allow him to build his ambulatory, and the work to a certain height above it, without interfering with the late-Norman work. The delightful way in which, in my plan, the design of the Early English work fits on to the plan of the late-Norman work, enabling the builders as they proceeded westwards to incorporate some of the masonry of the old aisle-walls in their walls, and to use the lower parts of the side-walls of the old chancel as foundation-work (of course needing additional foundations) for their new arcades standing on a floor-level several feet about the level of the older chancel, may seem to some to be too ingenious to be true; but it is in exact accord with the procedure adopted elsewhere in somewhat similar cases. A good case in point is that of Rochester Cathedral, where the Early English builders of the eastern extension of the choir regulated the lines of their design by those of the Norman eastern arm which they replaced, incorporating as much of the older work as they could.

We have now reached the last stage in the growth of St. Leonard's Church, the stage of Gothic remodelling. One cannot think that the parishioners of Hythe in the Early English period, ambitious though they were, and employing, as they probably did, some eminent architect, raised their chancel to its remarkable height of floor-level simply to emulate the glories of Canterbury Cathedral. This feature was simply the natural and necessary result of lack of space. This is prosaic, but true. In the thirteenth century the port of Hythe was at the height of its prosperity, and the people wished to express their gratitude by beautifying the House of God in which they were wont to worship. They would naturally begin with the chancel: it must be enlarged and by every means made more glorious. At the same time their Sunday procession, conducted by priest and clerks, demanded the preservation of a way right round the church without stepping off the soil of the hallowed acre. There was only one way of effecting this: to support the east end of their new



KEY TO MOULDINGS. W.H.E.

HYTTHE CHURCH.

chancel upon a vaulted ambulatory. The ambulatory could be so constructed as to serve other purposes, guarded by strong doors at each end. Moreover, ritual requirements demanded the raising of the whole of the rest of the chancel to nearly the same height as it was found necessary to build the sanctuary at the east end of it. The plan was simple enough; it only required the means necessary to carry it out.

A study of the problem which the builders of the ambulatory had to solve will be assisted materially by reference to Mr. W. H. Elgar's plans and section. In the section the sharp slope of the ground is shewn in dotted line. The builders evidently begun at the ground-level at the south end and dug into the hill northwards to obtain a level floor for the ambulatory. (The present floor, partly covering the bases, is some inches higher than the original.) Outside the north end they must have arranged a flight of steps like that which was placed there by Mr. Pearson at the time of his restoration, to allow the procession to descend from the high ground on the north side.*

* *P.S.*—Mr. Elgar has favoured me with a sketch and a few notes on these steps and the paved area, along the side of the building, from which they rise—which I failed to examine closely when making my study of the church. Beyond restoring the flight of steps, Mr. Pearson is said to have left things much as they were discovered when the accumulated earth was removed. The paved area, on the level of the ambulatory floor, runs from about a foot to the east of the eastern buttress to about 18 inches to the west of the smaller western buttress that divides the middle and western bays of the aisle. It measures $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length by 9 to 10 in width. It is enclosed by 'retaining' walls about $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet thick, which bank up the rising ground all round; those along the side and at the west end are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and that at the east end is 7 feet high. All these retaining walls seem to be old work, and it is noticeable that the plinth of the wall of the church dies into the wall on the western face of the small buttress, and is not carried along the wall of the western bay. The steps rise through the retaining wall (which is returned on either side of them) opposite the ambulatory door, and lead up to a stage (about 9 feet above the area level) which is about five feet below the level of the path along the end of the transept, and looks straight along it. No doubt the procession-path led straight from the top of the steps into that path, the ascent being assisted by an additional short flight of steps, the exact position of which is uncertain. Why was this area made? Possibly to afford suitable space for the Gospel 'station.' The increased height of the retaining wall at the east end of the area was evidently determined by the level of the exit from the passage through the buttresses at the east end of the church. There was room for a four-foot path, on the top of the wall, leading from that exit. Probably such a path followed the boundary of the churchyard, along the road-side, for a few yards, and then turned at right angles to run into the procession-path at the top of the

In planning the series of five buttresses along the east wall of the ambulatory they set their plinths to follow the natural rise of the ground. The passage through the buttresses they made, of course, not for a secondary processional path, but for convenience of passing round the east end of the church without opening the doors of the ambulatory. With regard to these buttresses, the foundations of which doubtless run down a considerable depth into the earth, in their lowest stage they were calculated to resist the thrust of the vaulting of the ambulatory, and in their upper stages the second and fourth of the series counteract the thrust of the arches of the main arcades and triforia, while the central one slopes to the sill of the central window and there stops. The surface soil of the clayey slope of the hill-side, highly charged with water, was always treacherous, and before the ambulatory was completed the lower or south end began to shew signs of weakness: the builders therefore altered the design of the buttress on the southern face of the south-east angle, making it much bigger than the others. The result of the change is seen in the way in which that buttress slightly overlaps the jamb of the sumptuous doorway into the ambulatory. The doorway has been terribly mutilated: the label and many of the mouldings have been shaved off, and some of the shafts are missing. Natural decay seems to have begun the trouble, which timely repairs might have remedied. To attempt restoration, except perhaps of the shafts, would now be a pity. Fear of the effect of the outward thrust of the high vault which the builders intended to throw over their new choir—an intention which they failed to carry out—caused them to add to their original design of the south exterior another huge buttress, like the one just mentioned, placing it against the middle of the aisle-wall. The position is peculiar: it imparts

steps. The recovery of these old arrangements is not without interest to those who like to conjure up a picture of mediæval rites. Mr. Elgar has kindly re-drawn his sketch for reproduction, and has inserted a section (AB) of the area, its retaining wall, the steps, and the natural slope of the ground; to which I have added the shading, the lettering, and the section CD. (The present level of the road, as shewn in this section, is subject to correction.)

an appearance of symmetry to the two great buttresses in relation to the two windows between them, but it had other consequences which are not altogether pleasing: it destroyed the symmetry of the doorway; it brought the western big buttress close to the smaller buttress of the western bay of the aisle; and inside the building it compelled a most fantastic arrangement of the ribs of the aisle-vault in order to concentrate the thrust of the vault upon points opposite to the two buttresses,* and made impossible the insertion of a window in the middle bay. The external effect of the disposition of the buttresses may be studied in the isometric view.†

Perhaps these eccentricities were justified by the peculiarly beautiful effect of the two lancets, as seen from the inside, with their charming trefoiled and dog-toothed rere-arches. The designer evidently wished to make the surroundings of the altar which was to be placed at the east end of the aisle as beautiful as possible. The effect of the pair of lancets at the side of the altar-site, combined with the single lancet above it which has a trefoiled rere-arch with mouldings still more elaborate, was certainly well conceived. It seems a pity that the approach to the little chapel, which tradition assigns to "Our Lady," should be blocked by the organ and cumbered with ugly stained-deal music cases. When these modern requirements are made beautiful in themselves, as indeed they may be, some sense of dignity will be restored to this aisle with its sacred memories.

The arrangement of buttresses on the north side is

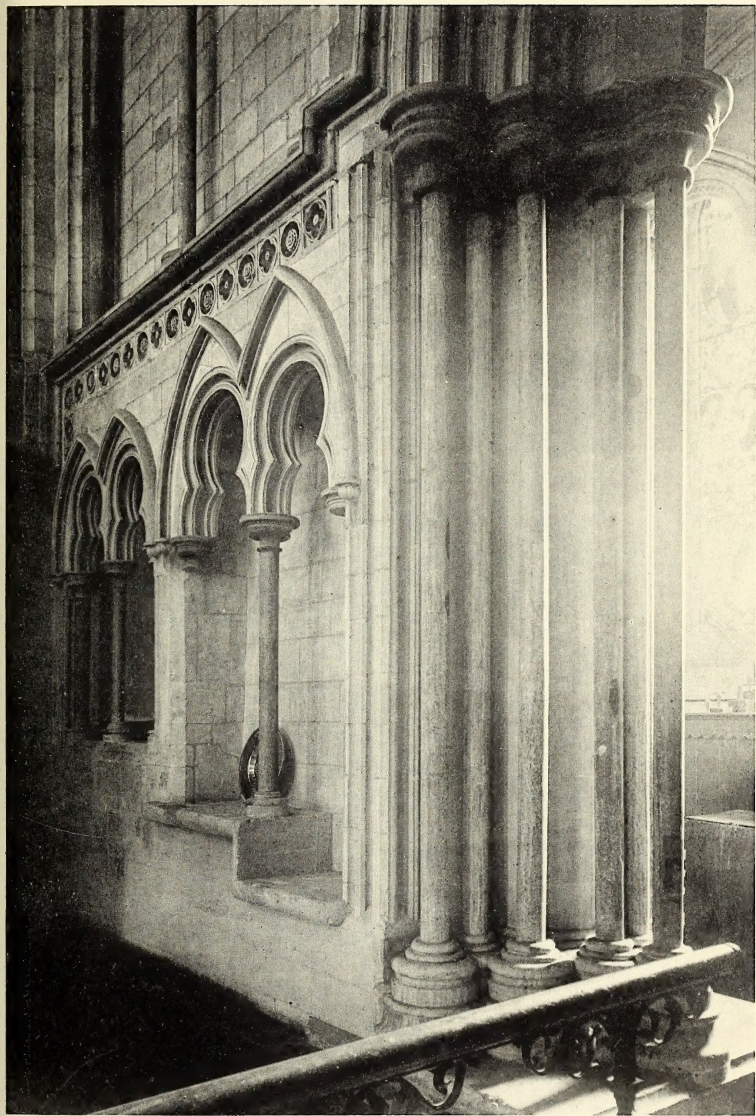
* The thirteenth-century builders placed the springers in position, but did not complete the vault: it was left to Mr. Pearson to accomplish six and a half centuries later.

† *P.S.*—A sound reason for the peculiar position of the buttress may be suggested by processional requirements. The procession coming through the ambulatory from the north doubtless made its second station in the space outside the south door (later on occupied in part by cottages and now by vaults). From this station it would ascend a flight of steps just before reaching the narrow passage between the transept and the boundary-wall, on its way to the south porch. The wall is in part modern: the mediæval remains cease on the east side in line with the face of the great buttresses, and begin again at a rise in the height of the wall about 8 feet from the east wall of the transept.

different from that on the south side: there is a buttress between the first and second bays from the west, but it stands fully a foot to the east of the normal position opposite the thrust of the vault—possibly to give space for the projecting chapel of St. Edmund;* there is no buttress between the second and third bays, the normal position being occupied by the jamb of the ambulatory door; and the eastern buttress does not impinge upon the jamb of the ambulatory door-arch. The windows are differently planned: a single lancet in the first bay (as in the south aisle); two separate lancets in the second bay; and in the third bay a pair of lancets close together under a single pointed rere-arch. The vaulting-ribs follow the normal quadripartite plan. This aisle has recently been furnished as a chapel for daily services, with an altar at the east end.

The chancel, which is approached from the nave by a flight of nine steps, measures $40\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The design of the quadripartite vault and its supports divides it into three bays: the first two bays from the west form the choir, and the easternmost bay is the sacrum or sanctuary, the floor of which is three steps above that of the choir. The sanctuary is separated from the aisles by a solid wall, and the choir by two tall pointed arches on either side. These arches and the columns from which they spring are peculiarly rich in character. They have three orders: the upper and middle orders are moulded, the latter adorned with dog-tooth; the lowest order is a bold, plain semi-octagon in section. The columns consist of a central drum surrounded by free shafts. In the eastern responds a group of three slender shafts takes the place of a single larger shaft to support the lowest order, and an extra shaft is introduced behind and between the shafts of the other two orders: all

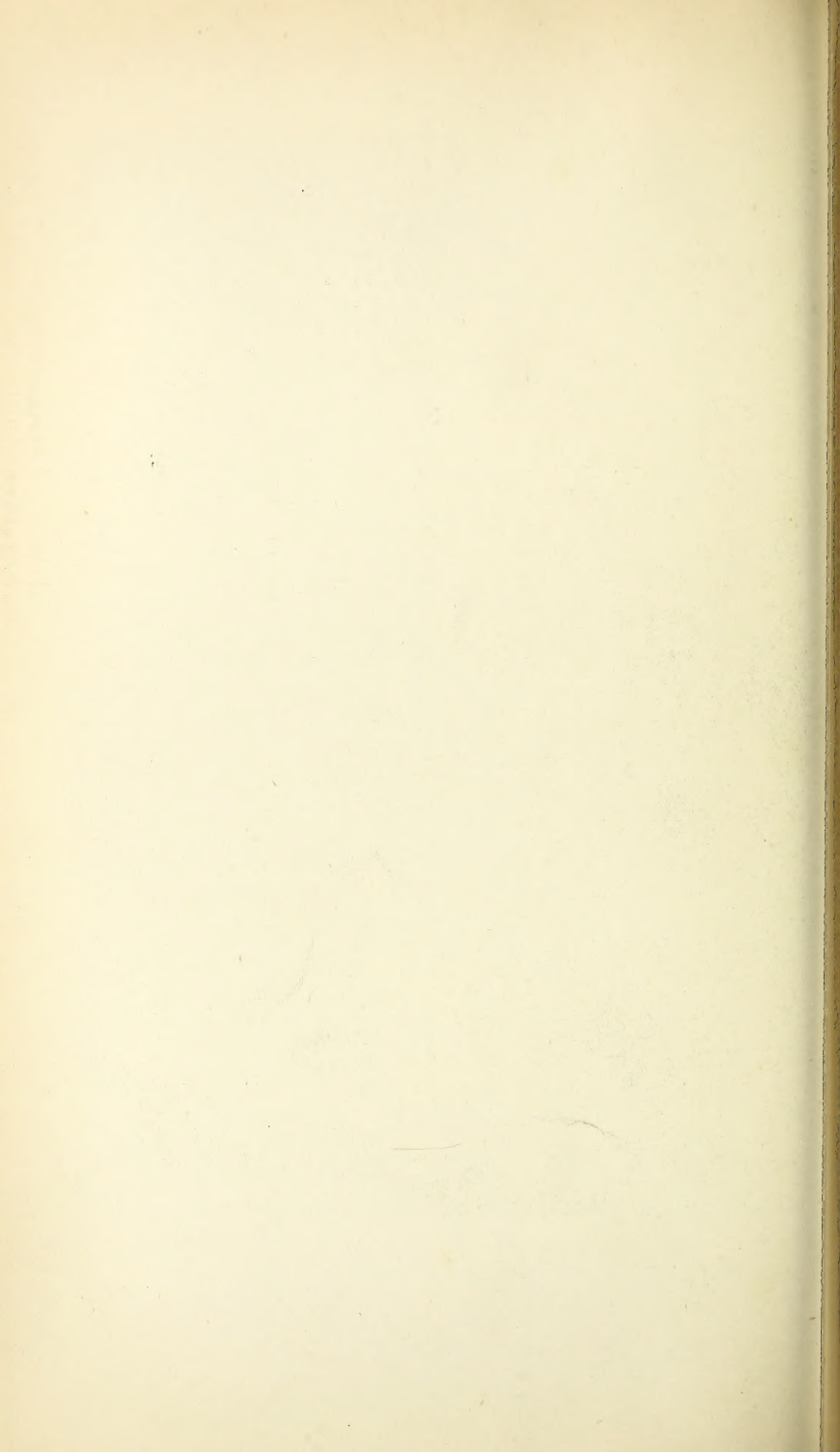
* *P.S.*—Mr. Elgar's sketch, described in the previous *P.S.* note, shews his idea of the lines of the walls of the chapel, deduced from remains of ashlar in the face of the walls, which he interprets as marking the position of re-entering angles, at three places noted by arrows E, F, G. The bit of a string-course marked J, which is 7 feet 8 inches above the level of the transept-floor, he takes to be the part of the return of the impost-moulding of the blocked arch.

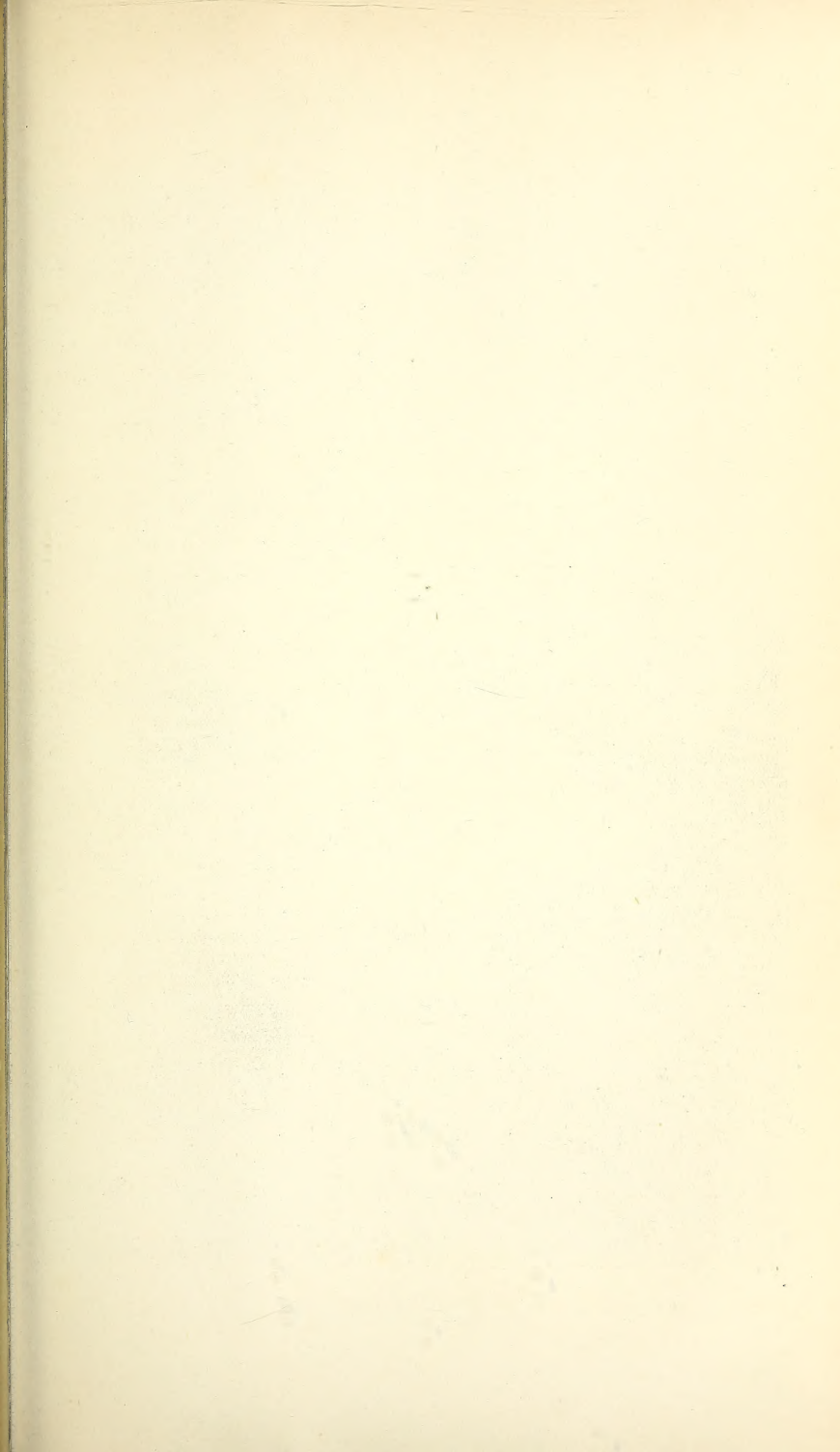


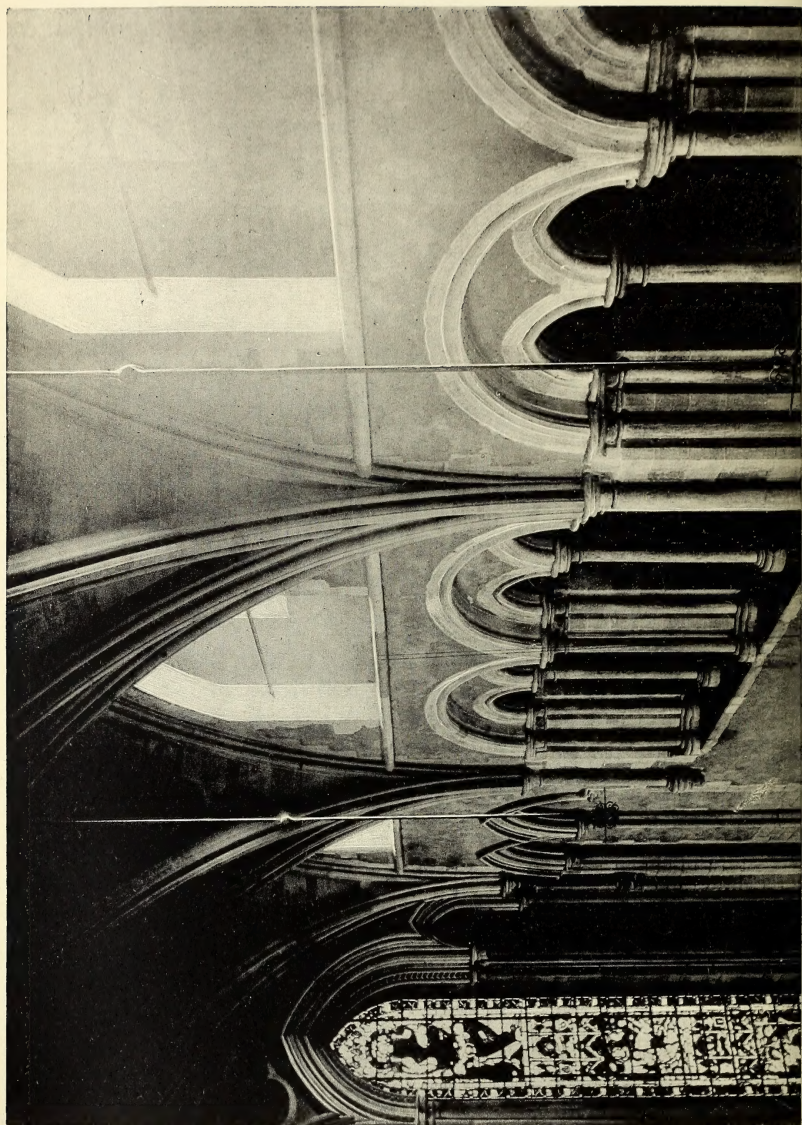
Photo]
Arch. Cant. XXX.

HYTHE CHURCH:
S. WALL OF SACRARIUM.

[E. C. Youens







Photo]

HYTHE CHURCH : CHOIR-TRIFORIUM.

[*E. C. Youens*

this, which may be studied in one of the photographs, gives an effect of great richness, which is enhanced by the blues and dark greys of the shafts and their bases and caps in contrast with the cream-coloured Caen-stone of the arches. The smaller shafts are Purbeck marble; the larger shafts, a rare kind of Kentish rag, full of fossils and of a dark blue colour, found in the quarries on the top of the hill. The bases and caps are worked out of great slabs of the same local material rubbed to a smooth surface. The triforium stage above the arches has in each bay two round-headed arches, each one enclosing a pair of small pointed arches. The general design of this stage bears a remarkable likeness to that of the same stage in the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, from which, though it is at least half a century later in date, it differs only in details: it affords an instance of the persistence of the employment of the round-headed arch where circumstances seem to demand it. The caps are bell-shaped and simple in character, and all the arch-mouldings are filleted edge-rolls of bold contour. There are no labels or hood-moulds, and in spite of the use of Purbeck shafts the design of this triforium-stage is plain even to severity: the Purbeck shafts serve to relieve the contrast, which would otherwise be too striking, between this plainness and the richness of the arches below. The plainness increases in the clerestory-stage above, in which trefoiled windows, differing singularly in width, throw their light down into the chancel across a gallery that runs along in the thickness of the wall and through wide arches of depressed pointed form that have no bases or caps or mouldings of any sort and are framed by the wall-ribs of the vaulting. The vaulting-ribs spring from the caps of wall-shafts that range and, in effect, combine with the columns and shafts of the triforium arches: they rise through a bold round horizontal string-course that defines the clerestory-stage. There is no string-course at the level of the triforium-stage, but the horizontal line is here sufficiently marked by a thin course of Caen-stone ashlar.

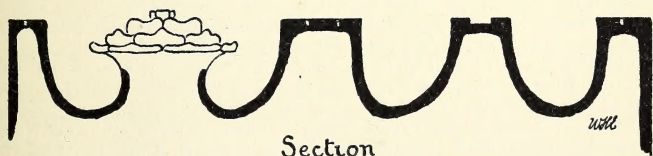
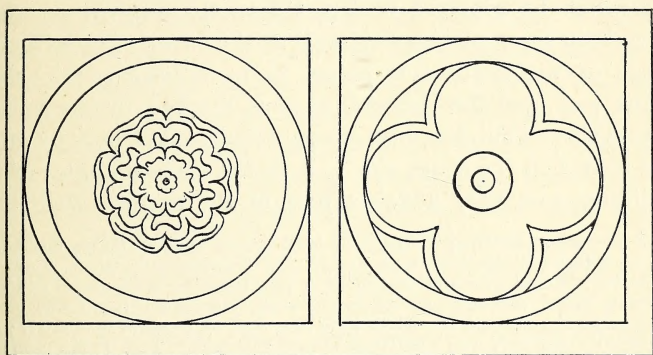
I have ventured to describe in some detail the features of

these two bays of the choir, and to draw attention to their contrast of richness below with increasing plainness above, in order to reveal, if possible, the subtle intention of the designer. It might be asked, why did he expend all the resources of his ingenuity upon the adornment of the arcades and treat the upper stages with comparative meanness and in a style that, with its round arches and horizontal lines, was in his day quite old-fashioned? Admitting that he had no great height at his disposal to play with, yet one may be tempted to wonder why he did not adopt a device which had been adumbrated in the presbytery and eastern transepts of Rochester (c. 1200) and was carried out to perfection in the choir of Southwell (c. 1230): he might, in fact, have abolished the horizontal division between his triforium and clerestory and have combined them into one stage by designing tall arches to rise from the base of the former to the top of the latter. But this would have defeated his subtle intention. In his mind the most hallowed spot in the church was in the sanctuary, the easternmost bay of the chancel: he would enshrine the altar and the reserved sacrament above it with all the dignity and grace that he could impart to its surroundings. But he was not thinking of a student of architecture standing in the chancel and gazing up at the details of his triforium; he was thinking rather of a worshipper in the nave, whose eye, if it should momentarily stray up to the sides of his building, he would immediately lead on eastwards: hence the horizontal lines and the old-fashioned and comparatively mean style of his triforium. Then, as to his setting of the altar, to enhance its dignity the background and its adjoining side-walls must be plain, adorned only by the necessary adjuncts of sedilia and piscina; but all above must be rich and uplifting, carrying the mind from altar to heaven and from heaven to altar again: therefore he designed tall lancets to rise up all around it. A line of small sunk quatrefoils and sculptured roses under a horizontal string-course runs along the wall behind the altar, and from the string there rises a series of five lancets, delicately moulded and shafted, and filling the

whole breadth of the eastern wall, the two outer ones narrow and merely decorative and the remaining three pierced to form a triplet of windows letting in the eastern morning light; the wall-space above and between the heads of the windows and under the arch of the vault being adorned with a pair of large blind quatrefoils. At each end the string-course, with its enrichment of roses and foils, runs a little way up the angle of the sacrarium, and is thence continued along the side-wall to merge into the label of the

PANELS UNDER STRING COURSE

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 inches.



arcade-arches, and from it a pair of blind lancets rise to play their part in the scheme, their crowns reaching up to the level of the capitals of the triforium-arcade; for the triforium with its horizontal lines and plain round arches is not continued into the sanctuary bay. The worshipper in the nave looks over the steps under the expansive chancel-arch, along the choir with its forest of shafts and shadow-lined arches, towards the sanctuary, and his eye, lifted still higher, but all unconscious of their

influence, by these tall blind lancets, meets the light of heaven streaming, in broken and subdued tones, through the stained-glass windows on to the sacred spot below. The chancel of the church of St. Leonard at Hythe is a masterpiece of architectural design: every line and curve is inspired and instinct with devout intention.*

Strange to say, the design was not completely carried out in mediæval times: it remained for Mr. Pearson to insert the triforium arches and the clerestory windows on the north side, and to build the vault. The deep colour of the Bath-stone which he used contrasts somewhat unpleasantly with the lighter Caen-stone of the original work. The plain ceiling which he replaced is depicted in the engravings which have been hung on the west wall of the nave. The triforium stage of the north side seems to have been previously a blank wall, and the clerestories were blocked by the ceiling. The mediæval builders made preparations for the vault by vaulting-shafts on the south side and in the eastern angles of the building, and they added a part of the eastern wall-ribs,†

* The original setting of the altar is obscured, some would say marred, by the remarkable altar-piece, representing the Entombment, which hides the decorated string-course and cuts off from view the bases of the grand windows. A small Tudor doorway inserted in the solid wall on the north side of the sanctuary suggests that the north aisle was used as a vestry or sacristy; and perhaps its altar served as a *prothesis* or credence-table. P.S. It has been suggested that a solid wall instead of an arch was built on either side of the sacramarium for a structural reason—"a device for strengthening the abutment of the choir arcade." In my opinion the massive external buttresses would have amply sufficed to resist the thrust of the arcades if they had been continued by the addition of a third arch up to the east wall. Moreover, I think that from a structural point of view the solid walls were a distinct disadvantage, for they imposed a great weight upon the vault of the ambulatory below and necessitated therein massive cross-arches to carry them. Doubtless structural considerations were present to the mind of the architect in so far as (if I am right) he wished to erect as much as possible of his new east end before demolishing the east end of the old building; but here æsthetic considerations also came into play, for adhering to that intention he could not design, in place of the solid walls, eastern arches of the same span as the other arches of his arcades—they would of necessity have been narrower and the effect unhappy. I think that æsthetic and ritual considerations dominated his design. It was usual to mark strongly the separation of the sanctuary from the adjoining aisles: either by solid walls, or by a screen, whether of wood or of stone, placed in the eastern arch on either side. In many churches, of course, the sanctuary was extended eastwards beyond the ends of the aisles, giving exactly the same effect and affording similar facilities for piscina, sedilia and aumbries.

† See the photo of the triforium, in which the springers on the vaulting shaft in the S.E. angle are recognised as original work by their light hue as compared with the rest of the ribs.

but there the work ceased : a temporary ceiling was erected, and the work of remodelling the transepts and nave was proceeded with. Before passing on, however, we may notice the somewhat clumsy arrangement designed to afford access to the upper parts of the choir. For this purpose a newel staircase was attached to the north pier of the chancel-arch, blocking the steps leading up from the transept to the aisle to such an extent as to make it necessary to cut away a part of the opposite wall to obtain space for them. The fine chisel-tooling of the Caen-stone ashlar, identical with that of choir, proves that this work was executed by the same builders. Internally the work is rough, and the rubble-vaulting shews plainly the marks of the short boards on which it was laid. The newel and the steps are Caen-stone. At the twenty-sixth step a doorway gave access formerly to the rood-loft, which no longer exists. At the fifty-ninth step a doorway leads to a passage that runs across the building, and is constructed in the thickness of the wall above the chancel-arch. The original construction of the newel is seen to come to an end with the sixty-ninth step. Above this level there are sixteen steps constructed in Kentish rag, and then the newel stops. The circular turret runs up several feet higher, its rude conical roof being supported within by two flat, chamfered ribs which spring from rounded corbels and cross each other at right angles. This top to the turret seems to have been added in the fourteenth century : it gives it prominence in the general view of the church from the hill-side above it. Directly above the apex of the chancel-arch is a narrow pointed opening through which, in traversing the passage that runs above it, one can look down into the chancel on one side and the nave on the other. Beyond this opening the passage runs down five steps, and a second passage opens from it at right angles under a shoulder-arch and ascends by several steps to the clerestory gallery. The cross passage runs on past this opening and down six more steps to the level of the triforium, to which access is gained by an opening on the left, while to the right a similar door, with a shoulder-arch, opens out on to the gutter of

the transept-roof, and a little further on another small door leads to the gutter of the choir aisle. Externally, as may be seen in the isometric view, the wall in which this passage runs, in the last part of its course, has the appearance of a stepped buttress abutting upon the clerestory wall at its west end.

The tooling of the ashlar and wrought-stone in the lower parts of the chancel and its aisles is finely executed, for the most part with toothed chisels held so as to make vertical lines on the face of the stones in the usual Early English manner. In the work of the upper parts the masons were less careful and often faced their stones, with the same tools, so as to make diagonal marking upon them in the style that is usually regarded as characteristic of work of the Decorated period. A few masons' marks can be distinguished in the passages.

Having put their temporary roof over the chancel the builders immediately proceeded with the remodelling of the nave. They built the existing transept arches (I and J in the key plan) in place of the smaller arches which we have imagined the late-Norman builders to have put in the walls which they made to support their new roof. They covered the aisle with a roof of sharper pitch in order to accommodate the increased height of the existing south arcade (A D F) which they substituted for the Norman arcade.* They increased the height of the wall above that arcade, and they did the same with the wall above the late-Norman arcade on the north side, so as to form a clerestory on both sides and to support thereon a new roof with which they covered the nave.† At the same time they probably re-roofed both transepts, increasing the height of their walls

* This roof has disappeared. Its pitch must have been much the same as that of the north aisle indicated by the sloping weather-course that is seen over the half-arch at the east end of the north aisle. It is uncertain when this high-pitched roof of the north aisle was built. The tooling of the weather-course (which can only be examined by means of a ladder) is indeterminate, but it suggests work of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. It may have been built by the Early English architect, at the same time as the south-aisle roof, with a view to rebuilding the north arcade to match his new south arcade—an intention he failed to carry out.

† The three clerestory-windows on each side are trefoiled, and have depressed pointed rere-arches, very similar to the clerestory-windows of the chancel.

for that purpose. About the same time they added a west tower,* which fell in the middle of the eighteenth century, and they made a new entrance, which is still the chief entrance to the church, in the south aisle-wall.

Positive indications of the exact order of all these works are wanting, but the question is not one of much importance or interest. Some people have thought that the south transept-arch was built at a much later date than the south arcade and the north transept-arch. For my own part I think it was built before either of them. The bases of the south arcade and the north transept-arch rest on plinth-tables, which is not the case with the south transept-arch. I think, therefore, that the latter was built before the plinth-tables were thought of. But, apart from the plainness of its chamfered orders, all the mouldings of the south transept-arch shew a very close affinity both to those of the choir and to those of the arcade; while the character of the masonry, its tooling, and so forth, betokens a close proximity in date.† These works, taken as a

* The tower fell in 1739, and was rebuilt from the foundations upwards, square without and octagonal within, 10 years later. Canon Scott Robertson thought that the lower parts of the old tower remained, but a close examination of the structure shews that this was not the case. Looking at the junction of its side-walls with the west wall of the nave one sees that the angle of the new tower runs up on each side just three inches within the vertical line of the old tower. That line is clearly indicated by the remains of the squared blocks of Caen-stone with which the Early English builders, here as elsewhere, strengthened their re-entering angles. Moreover, the interior of the tower points to the same conclusion: the angles, from the bottom upwards, shew alternate courses of eighteenth-century bonding stones (in each course a single stone cut to the form of the angle and extending across it) and old stones re-used (two in each course, one on either side of the angle). The coarse tooling of the eighteenth-century work is characteristic: it may be seen again in the two windows, one at the end of each aisle, which the eighteenth-century builders rebuilt—probably the old ones were damaged in the fall of the tower—and also in the cut-stone of the eighteenth-century south transept. The lower window of that transept is of the same date. The upper single-light is probably the work of Street or Pearson. Under a string round the transept appears a course of quatrefoils in poor imitation of the Early English work in the sacarium. The Early English tower seems to have been decorated in the same manner, and this decoration was reproduced in the rebuilding in the same poor style as in the transept. *P.S.*—In confirmation of this note Mr. Dale writes that the minutes of the vestry book of 1749 contain a resolution that the tower should be rebuilt “from the foundations.”

† The base of the south transept-arch shews a peculiarity (seen in the bases of Rievaulx choir, late XII.), which seems to connect its date closely with that of the south door. Instead of three rounds, seen in the bases of the choir and the nave-arcades, it has a small square member between two rounds. The small bases of the south door are somewhat abraded, but I think they are of the same character.

whole, are but little removed in date from that of the chancel. Owing to their comparative plainness—excluding for the moment the north transept-arch, which we will consider later—they give an impression, perhaps, of being much later, but such impression is dispelled by a close examination: the mouldings, the materials and the workmanship are practically identical, and I think the masons who built the choir must have worked on the arcade.

One cannot look at the arches of the south arcade of the nave without recalling the massive arches of the ambulatory. In each case they consist of a single order, the section of which is octagonal, with a very narrow strip of the wall-plane between the label (in the arcade) or the wall-rib (in the ambulatory) and the edge of the chamfer-plane.* This is a very uncommon design. In the ambulatory the arch, apart from the wall-rib which frames it, is perfectly plain; in the arcade the edges of the soffit are moulded with a plain round between hollows, and a filleted round with undercut hollow forms the label. In spite of the distinctive character which these lines of shaded hollows defining broad plain surfaces give to the nave-arches, their near relationship to those of the ambulatory is indisputable, and it is confirmed by the similarity of the mouldings of the bases and capitals (compare D and F with 2, 4 and 5). There is something of the same feeling in the chancel-arch and the arches of the choir-arcades, in which the lowest order is quite plain and has broad chamfers: the combination of such an order with two superior orders richly moulded is uncommon.

We now pass to the north side of the nave, to consider first and briefly the transept-arch (I). A glance at the historical ground-plan suggests that this arch, like its plainer fellow on the south side, was inserted in the late-Norman wall so as to fill exactly the space intervening between the Early English work completed to the east of it and the then-standing Norman arch at the end of the aisle. Compared with the south transept-arch it was made

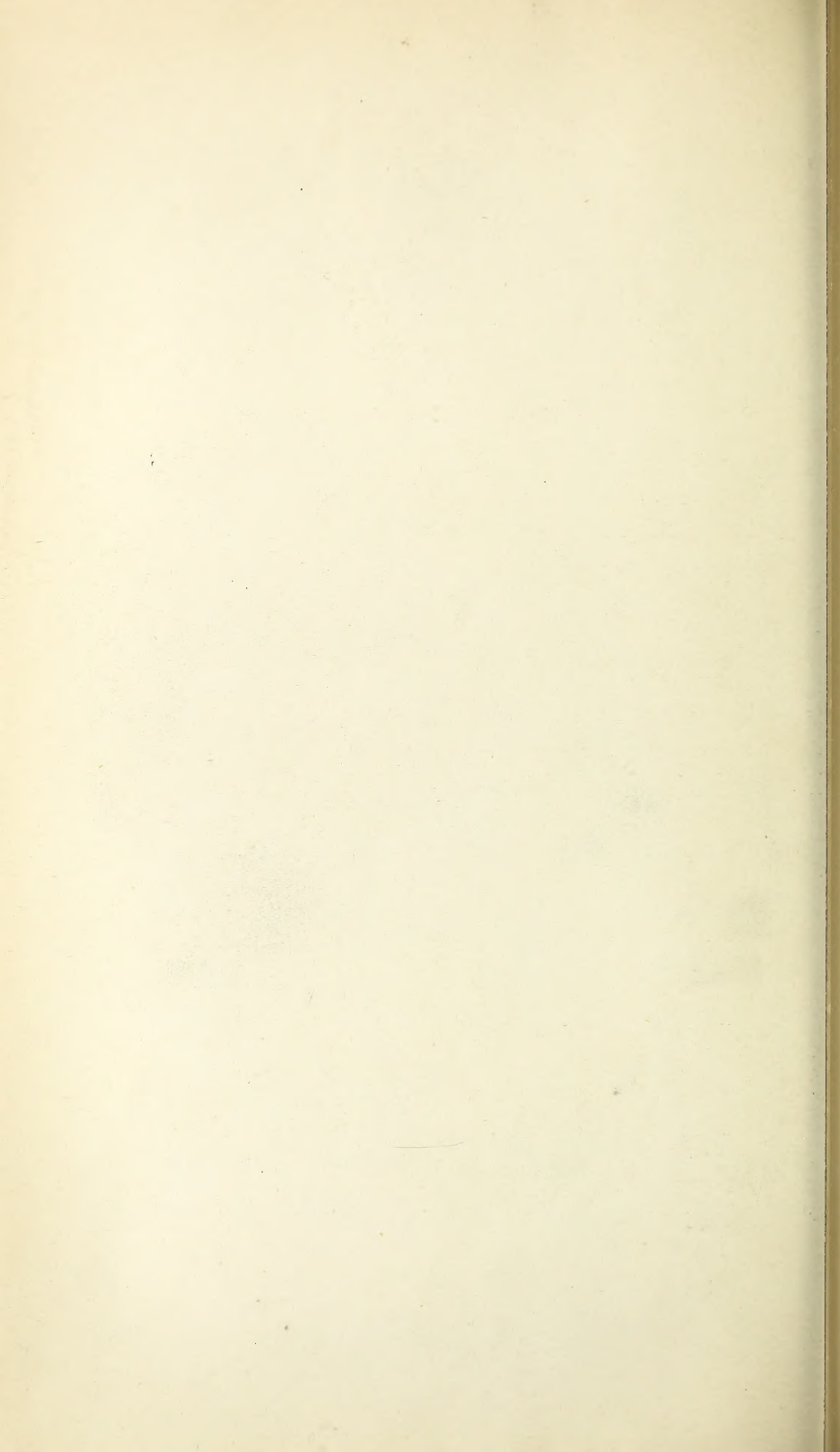
* The arches may be compared in the photographs of the ambulatory and the general view of the church interior.



Photo]

HYTHE CHURCH: INTERIOR.

[*H. J. Parsons, Ltd.*



strikingly rich, with the intention, perhaps, of glorifying the chapel of St. Edmund with which it communicated. The mouldings, though they differ in detail from those of the choir and ambulatory, do not suggest any difference in date. In fact there is one feature, unimportant perhaps but all the more significant, which points to practical identity: I refer to the small upper member of the two superior orders, which is not a common form and is a repetition of the peculiar lower member of the wall-ribs in the vaulting of the south bay of the ambulatory. (Compare "I arch" with wall-rib under 4 a—it will be noticed that the vaulting-ribs in the south bay differ from those of the other bays.) The base also has a special feature: it has two rounds exactly like the two rounds of the base of the north respond of the chancel-arch, and the lower round in both cases (unlike that of the south respond, which was doubtless erected first) has a sharp edge and horizontal undercut* (usually considered a sign of Decorated or late Early-English date), but in the case of the transept-arch this lower round overhangs the lower part of the base and the plinth. This too is usually considered a sign of late date, but if we confine ourselves to the question of relative dates I think that this feature is not conclusive—the difference is probably due to difference of material rather than of date: the soft Caen-stone could be cut back (to give it a richer appearance) more easily than the Kentish rag.† Why the use of Kentish rag, the material of all the bases and caps in the other Early English parts of the church, was abandoned and Caen-stone substituted for those of this arch, and of the beautiful little piscina-recess in the east wall of the transept, I cannot imagine. It is possible perhaps that the work connected with St. Edmund's chapel was carried out independently of the rest of the Early English work of the nave, but at the same time and at the expense of some guild or brotherhood. I think that the

* This feature reappears in the west respond of the nave arcade (B w).

† It will be noticed throughout the Early English work that fillets are, for the same reason, more freely used in Caen-stone mouldings than in those of Kentish rag.

whole of the Early English work, beginning with the ambulatory, was carried out in the second quarter of the thirteenth century.

The north arcade of the nave is an interesting study. The reader may examine its chief features in the excellent photograph kindly taken at my request by Mr. Hubert Elgar. The most easterly of its three arches, with its supporting round pillar and semi-round respond, is an early work of the fourteenth century, evidently designed in rude imitation of the thirteenth-century arches of the south arcade. The very rude westerly arch, with its responds and the whole of the rough-looking pier of which its eastern respond forms a part, is probably a later work of the fourteenth century. The middle arch must be assigned to the thirteenth century, though its supports are later. The clue to the solution of this little puzzle lies in an attempt to picture to oneself the destroyed Norman arcade of three arches with their square piers and caps, and to imagine the steps by which they were replaced, one by one, by the existing arches. The haunches or curved sides of the present middle arch are not equal—the eastern haunch springs from a higher level than its fellow. It originally sprang from an impost at the level, approximately, of the necking of the present capital. It was apparently a perfect equilateral arch, and the lower part of the eastern haunch has been removed. When complete, with its flat soffit and chamfered edges, it would exactly fit the impost of a square Norman pier, from which it sprang, occupying the position of the present pillar. For some reason now unknown the original round-headed Norman arch was replaced in the thirteenth century by this pointed arch. When in the fourteenth century the Norman pier was replaced by the present taller pillar, a small portion of the haunch was removed with the Norman pier and the chamfers of the lowest remaining voussoir on each side were cut back slightly so as to accommodate them to the round form of the new capital. This can be detected in the photograph. Similarly when the old square pier which supported the

other haunch was replaced by the present rough pier, the lowest voussoir on the aisle side was shaved down to fit the chamfered angle of the new capital. The edges of the arch consist of Caen-stone voussoirs of small size slightly chamfered, and the section of the label or hood-mould is of an early form, round above and slightly hollowed beneath. The elevation of the arch is such that it could have been built without alteration of the Norman aisle-roof. I am inclined to think that the erection of this arch was quite independent of the Early English remodelling of the nave which has been described, and that it may be assigned to a slightly earlier date. Possibly it was connected with the foundation of an altar in the aisle. It is probable that, when the arch to the east of it was substituted for its Norman predecessor, it was intended to remodel the whole of the arcade by the erection of two other arches, similar to it but necessarily of slightly smaller span, and that the projected design was never completed.

Contemporaneous with the erection of the eastern arch was the raising of the aisle-wall to its present full height, the insertion of the two double-light aisle-windows, with an ogee quatrefoil in the tracery of their heads,* and the covering of the aisle with the present flat roof. At the same time also the half-arch at the end of the aisle was substituted for the original Norman arch which occupied a position similar to that still seen at the east end of the south aisle. It abuts upon the upper order of the eastern arch and it springs out of the face of a broad splay formed by cutting away the lower part of the angle of the junction of the aisle and transept walls. The angle formed by the faces of the aisle-wall and the splay is strengthened by several blocks of wrought Caen-stone, and from the uppermost there springs a small wall-arch which abuts upon the upper order of the large half-arch. This is a simple structural device to support the face of the aisle-wall above the splay, and is not (as Scott Robertson thought) the

* The western window has its original frame and tracery; the eastern window has been entirely renewed in Bath-stone.

remains of an early window blocked up: no window could ever have occupied this position at any stage of the growth of the church. That the large half-arch and the eastern arch of the arcade are contemporaneous works is shewn by the identity of the mouldings of the capitals of the pillars of the arch and of the capital from which the lowest order of the half-arch springs (compare E and g 1). The abaci of these caps and the label of the arch (E arch) afford the only examples (I believe) in this church of the Decorated scroll-moulding.* The bit of sculptured foliage under the necking of the cap associated with the half-arch is likewise Decorated in style: there can be no doubt of the period in which this work was done, viz., within the first half of the fourteenth century.

The reason which prompted the removal of the late-Norman arch at the end of the aisle and the substitution of this half-arch is quite apparent: the intention was to open out the view from the nave of the altar of St. Edmund in the north transept. The same intention accounts for the great span of the eastern arch of the arcade, the east respond being squeezed up as near as possible to the west respond of the great transept-arch, thereby reducing the size, and lessening the obstruction, of the resulting composite pier to its smallest possible dimensions. If this object had not been in the mind of the fourteenth-century architect he would doubtless have retained the Norman arch at the east end of the aisle, and would have made his arcade-arch correspond in position, dimensions and general appearance with the Early English arch on the opposite side of the nave. Most of the features brought out in the foregoing paragraph are visible in the photographs of the north aisle and the north arcade. It would greatly improve the appearance of the eastern arch if the square block of stone which stops the label of the western haunch were suitably carved into a boss of Decorated foliage. The material of the bases and caps is Kentish rag worked to a smooth surface; of the pillars, the

* P.S.—Mr. Elgar reminds me that it occurs also in the bracket and the label of an ogee-shaped fourteenth-century piscina in the south choir-aisle.

same tooled; of the arch and adjoining half-arch, Caen-stone.

We have seen that the architect of the works just described raised the aisle to its present height and inserted the two windows. I imagine that he inserted also the north door in the middle of the aisle-wall, of which the whole of the stonework has recently been renewed :* the door and windows are symmetrically disposed on plan. Apparently he left the western Norman arch, the pier of which supported the western haunch of the middle arch, to be dealt with when the state of the church's finances should permit. The arrangement was awkward: the low Norman arch and the three or four feet of blank wall to which its west respond was attached obscured the new aisle-window, and arch and window did not correspond in position. Funds were evidently low when the necessary alteration was undertaken, and it was carried out, probably by the local quarrymen, in a rough and inexpensive way. The proper plan would have been to substitute for the twelfth and thirteenth-century arches two new arches in the same style as the eastern arch and corresponding in elevation with the two Early English arches on the opposite side. The builders, however, left the middle arch standing, and made an oblong-shaped pier to support the adjoining haunches of his new arch and the thirteenth-century arch. The rude pier which we now see, with its ruder base and capital, was the result. Some people have thought that this arch and its rough responds were a work of much earlier date, but, apart from the difficulty of tracing out the *modus operandi* in such a case, the style of masonry alone puts that view out of the question. The voussoirs of the arch are very long stones, such as were never used for the purpose before the fourteenth century. Moreover, the treatment of the surface of the stones, which have roughly-picked faces and finely drafted edges, was such as did not previously come into fashion. Of course the builder never meant his work to be pointed with such a kenspeckle material as roman cement. A vertical strip of the oblong pier,

* By Mr. Street in 1875. It had been blocked up, and was then reopened.

between the responds on both sides, might well be covered with plaster, and the black cement still remaining should be picked out, and also out of the joints of the other pillars of this arcade, and all the joints should be re-pointed with mortar of a light hue. The appearance of the nave would be greatly improved thereby.

The wall of the south aisle was raised, and the present flat roof substituted for the Early English sloping roof, in the fourteenth century, at the same time as similar alterations were made in the north aisle. The stone work of the windows is modern. The porch, too, with its procession doors in the side-walls and a room above, I believe to have been added or rebuilt in the fourteenth century.

Low down on the face of the east wall of the north transept may be seen the 'stops' of the jambs of the arch of a recess, which is now blocked, but which formerly contained the altar, doubtless, of St. Edmund; and to the right there are the mutilated remains of the beautiful piscina of the same altar.* The masonry of the jambs shews Early English tooling, and the little piscina is an exact reproduction of the style of the double piscina in the sanctuary of the church. How far the recess projected from the exterior face of the wall cannot be accurately decided; but the position of the piscina, outside the recess, suggests that its projection was slight. Some indefinite signs of its existence still remain on the exterior: there is a bit of string-course which, though claimed to be Norman, may very well be Early English; and some faced stones shewing diagonal tooling may very well be Norman stones re-used by the Early English builders. I believe that this altar-site was wholly constructed in the Early English period, either shortly before or at the same time as the building of the present choir. The crown of westernmost window of the north aisle is a little higher than its fellows no doubt for the purpose of avoiding the interference of light caused by this adjunct to the east wall of the transept.

* See the little inset in the photograph of the north transept.

This Paper contains the results of a purely architectural study of the church. Much curious information on other matters will be found in Canon Scott Robertson's Paper published in *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XVIII. Mr. A. Hussey's abstracts from wills in *Testamenta Cantiana* should also be read. It will be sufficient here if a list of altars and their probable sites be given: the eastward enlargement of churches in mediæval times was dictated partly by an increase in the number of clerks and a growing elaboration of ritual, and partly by a desire to make room for additional altars.

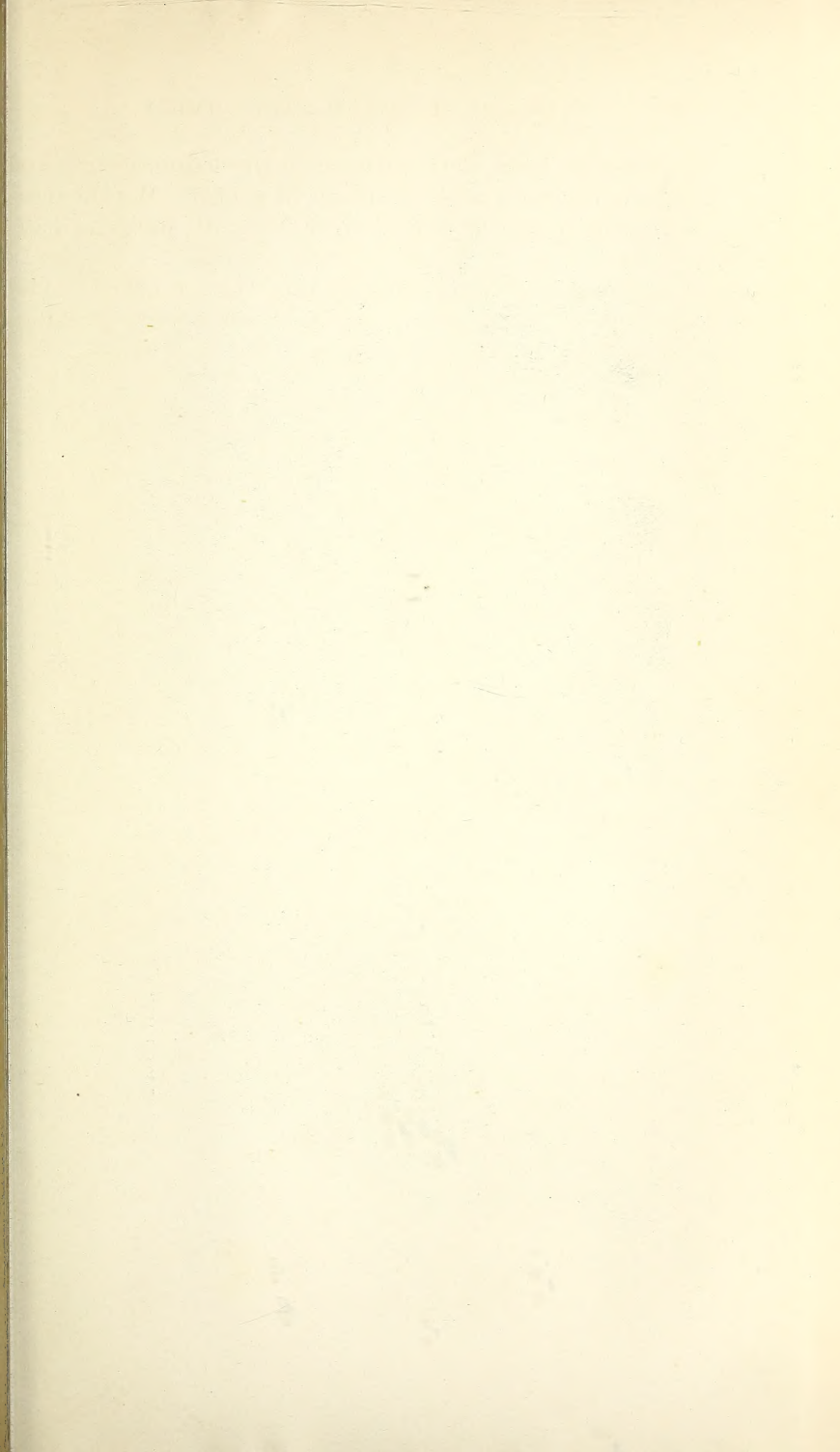
(1) The altar of "the High Chancel" was dedicated in the name of St. Leonard. (2) It is probable that the south choir-aisle was "the chancel" of Our Lady, St. Mary. It also contained "the great chest," from which we may infer that it served as the treasury of the church. (3) St. Katherine: mention is made of a light of Our Lady in the aisle of St. Katherine, which probably was the north choir-aisle. There was a brotherhood of St. Katherine, whose light was kept up by the members. (4) The altar of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, as we have seen, was situated in the north transept, known as the chapel of that saint, where the bailiff and jurats of Hythe used to meet in council, entering by the sumptuous late-Norman door. (5) The chapel of St. James is traditionally placed in the south transept, which was rebuilt by the Deedes family in 1751.

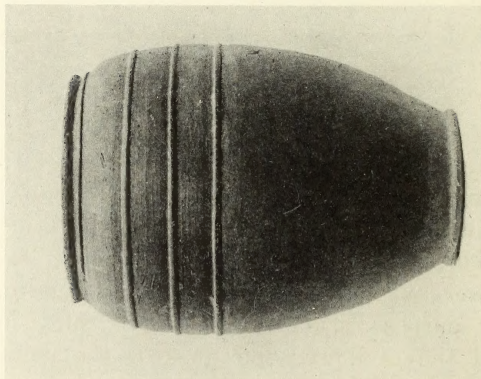
A list of lights, implying "images" but not necessarily altars, may be added: St. John the Baptist *senior*, supported by a brotherhood; St. John *minor*; St. Anthony; Corpus Christi; St. Mary of the Assumption; and St. Christopher, "in the aisle of St. Christopher," the site of which is unknown.

Mention is made of a "painting" of St. Christopher. The only signs of ancient colour left on the walls or pillars consist of a consecration cross said to be behind the altar of St. Katherine, and of some indications of geometrical decoration on the upper parts of the pillars of the south nave-arcade. Each pillar shews, running round it and

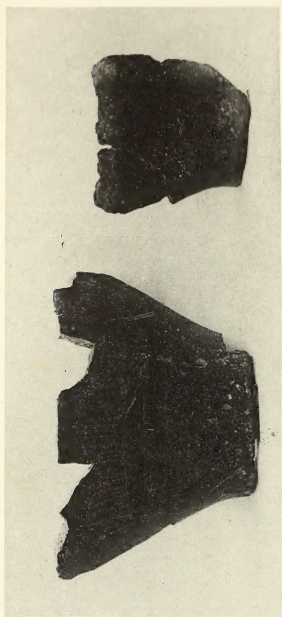
repeated in three tiers, a design of alternating trefoils and semicircles (? or circles), outlined in *graffito*. Within these forms the surface is irregularly dotted with stars and half-moons.

It only remains to thank Mr. Dale for his careful revision, in proof, of this attempt to elucidate the architectural history of the church which he serves and loves.





CORDONED URN ($\frac{1}{4}$).



S. CLIFF, BROADSTAIRS (1); LATE-CELTIC POTTERY ($\frac{1}{4}$).

LATE-CELTIC DISCOVERIES AT BROADSTAIRS.

BY HOWARD HURD.

DURING the last six years a number of interesting archæological discoveries have been made at Broadstairs relating to the Bronze Age, Late-Celtic and Anglo-Saxon periods.

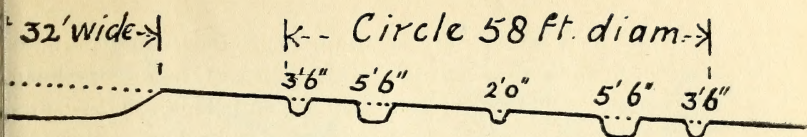
Perhaps the most interesting 'finds' are those connected with the Late-Celtic era, and they were the first to be brought to light. The term "Late-Celtic" is used to distinguish British Antiquities of the Iron Age prior to the Roman occupation of this country, and may be considered to cover a period of about three hundred years before Cæsar's time.

Between the summer of 1907 and the spring of 1909, excavations were made at varying intervals during the laying-out and development of a building estate situated on top of the cliffs in the neighbourhood of Dumpton Gap, and on the site of a road now called South Cliff Parade, which resulted in the discovery of an extensive system of trenches or ditches, principally V-shaped, varying from two feet to five feet six inches at the top, and one foot six inches to three feet wide at the bottom, and two feet to four feet deep. They were cut in the chalk subsoil and were probably used for the purpose of carrying off the surface water drainage, and they followed the lines of the rectangular and circular enclosures within which would originally be the portable dwellings of the Late-Celtic people and their cattle pounds, etc.

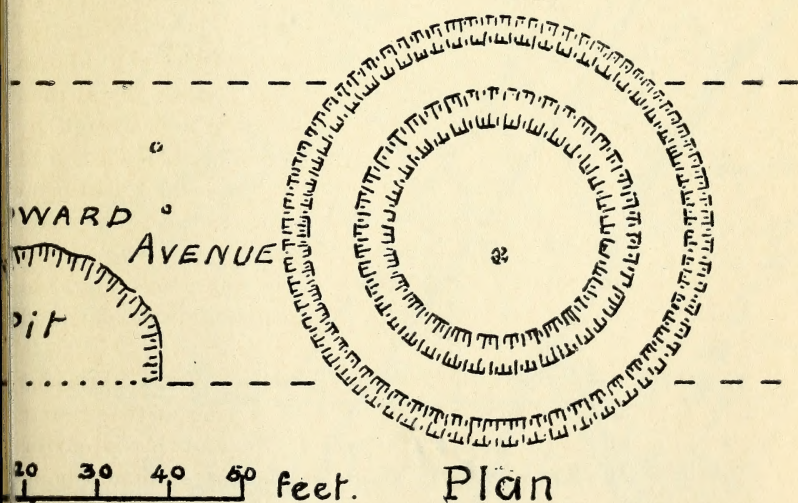
A large number of pits were uncovered, usually about six feet deep, which contained quantities of bones of sheep and oxen, with the teeth of horses and dogs. These pits also contained a considerable quantity of broken pottery of various kinds, also oyster, mussel and limpet shells. They were no doubt refuse pits. A number of small holes were also noticed, some containing fragments of pottery, burnt stones and fine ash, and were probably cooking pits; others were only eight or nine inches in diameter and were probably for posts, either for some kind of defence or domestic use. In one pit was found a number of lumps of daub, such as would be used for huts after the manner of wattle and daub.

The Fosse which surrounded the prehistoric village was met with at three points, at some considerable distance from each other, practically north, south and west of the settlement. A number of other pits or wells were located in conjunction with the ditches, and were for the purpose of receiving the surface drainage (PLAN I.). Two oval graves were uncovered: in one was a cordoned urn of well-known and distinctive Late-Celtic type, which contained calcined bones; it was of a dull brown colour, nine inches high by six and a-half inches in diameter; it was protected when in the grave by being packed round with flints, which had been subjected to the action of fire (PLATE 1). In the other grave, which was lined with baked clay, was an urn, of coarse dark brown ware, which was incomplete, as was also a dull-red shallow pan or saucer. Both of them contained calcined bones.

The next thing of interest to be discovered was a bracelet of Kimmeridge shale in the form of a ring with circular section, and an outside diameter of two and three-quarter inches. In close proximity to this bracelet was found a bone hand-comb, about six inches long, such as would be used for beating in the weft on the loom; it is of the usual pattern common to early British sites; also a chalk loom weight of triangular shape, four sided, tapering towards the top, with a perforation shewing the chalk worn away by



Section

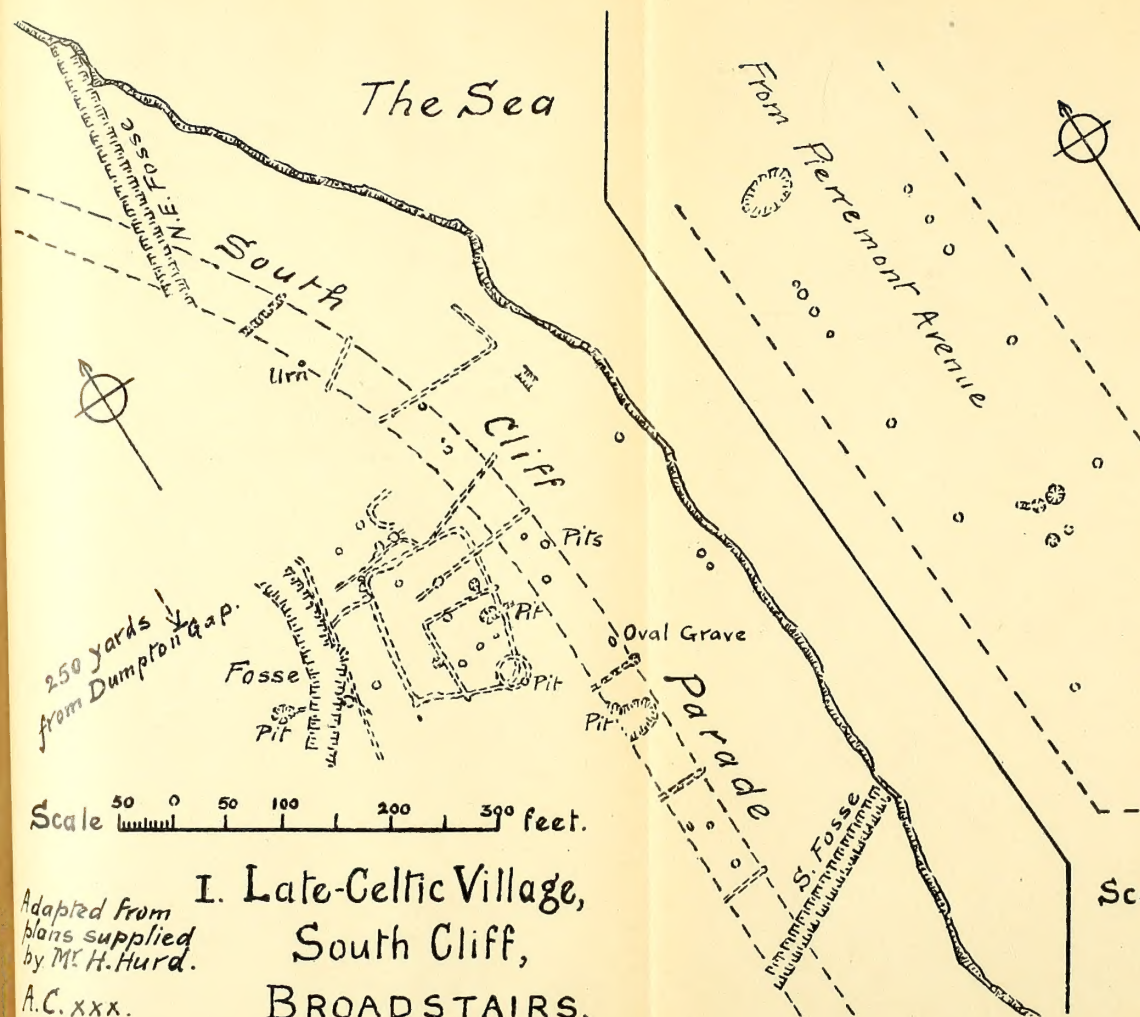


II. Late-Celtic Settlement,
King Edward Avenue.

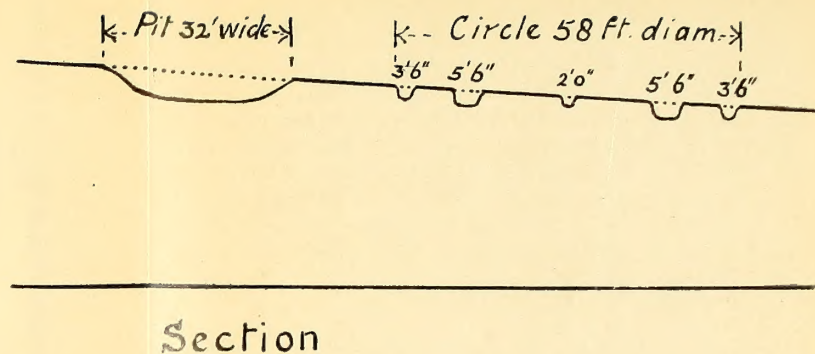
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I. Late-Celtic Village,
South Cliff,
BROADSTAIRS.



II. Late-Celtic Settlement,
King Edward Avenue.

A.C. xxx.
 Adapted from
 plane supplied
 by M.H. Hurd.
 I. Late Celtic Village,
 South Cliff,
 Broadstairs.

Scale feet 0 50 100 200 250



use; also two other loom-weights of baked clay and one of flint (PLATE 2).

As the work of cutting the new road proceeded, other articles of interest were discovered, including a number of flint pounds, varying from three to five inches in diameter; they were stacked together in a heap comprising about a dozen. Near them was a small hand-quern of gritstone; it was not complete, and was broken in three pieces. A part of another quern was also found, and a large flat-topped flint stone with a tapering piece of sandstone shaped to suit the hand, and bearing signs of having been used for grinding purposes.

The fragments of pottery found in this field are such as cover a fairly wide range both as to texture and quality of material; also as regards the nature and style of ornament used. There appears to be no hand-made pottery, but all has been made on a wheel. The colours vary from light brown to pale brick shade, while some are quite black and shiny. As to ornament, there is the rudely stabbed pattern, and some pieces have raised ribs or cordons, whilst others are elegantly moulded. Then there is the characteristic linear ornament, and a number of specimens with comb markings (PLATES 1 and 2).

It may be interesting to remark that the Dumpton field has yielded some fragments of pottery of a similar type to that which has been found in the neighbourhood of Rheims, and which is generally accepted as belonging to a period between 300 and 200 B.C., and forms part of the Morel collection in the British Museum; therefore, it seems to point to the conclusion that the Late-Celtic tribes either brought such pottery from the Continent with them, or else made it on their arrival in Thanet.

The general features of this Late-Celtic village appear to resemble somewhat the village of "Woodcuts" in Dorset, which was excavated by General Pitt-Rivers, excepting, of course, that no pit-dwellings were found at Dumpton. There seems little doubt that the inhabitants of the Dumpton Late-Celtic village were engaged in pastoral and probably

agricultural pursuits, as so far no warlike weapons whatever have been brought to light, while an iron hunting spear or lance was found with the remains of a skeleton.

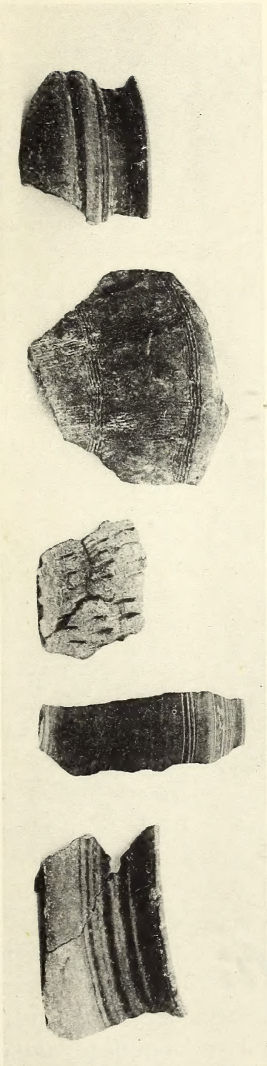
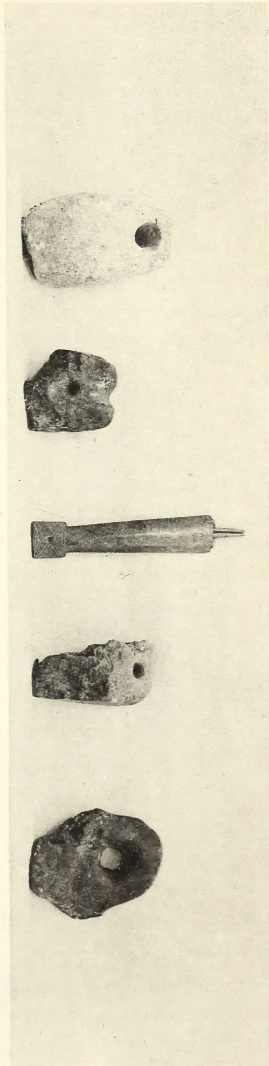
Other Late-Celtic remains have been discovered in Broadstairs at King Edward Avenue and Lanthorne Road, the former consisting of two concentric circular trenches, the inner one having a diameter of twenty-eight feet, and the outer one a diameter of fifty-eight feet. The trenches or ditches were V-shaped, three feet six inches wide at the top, and two feet six inches deep for the outer trench, and the inner one five feet six inches wide and the same depth (PLAN II.).

Near the centre of the circle was a round shallow hole which contained a large urn. The pottery was of a coarse character, and ornamented with rough incised lines round the top of the vessel. The urn fell in pieces when being removed from the ground. In the ditches were found a few bones and one fossil *echinus*. In an adjacent pit were similar remains to those at Dumpton, such as fragments of black and pale-red pottery with bones and teeth of oxen and horses, and a few oyster, mussel and limpet shells.

About forty yards in a north-westerly direction from the circular enclosure there was a number of small holes varying from eight to fifteen inches in diameter, in two parallel lines (fifteen holes in all), which may have held posts that formed part of a stockade or some other means of defence.

The general characteristics seem to indicate that the circular enclosures were associated with a burial on this site.

The relics at Lanthorne Road, also relating to the same period, consisted of a black ware bowl (incomplete); an iron spear-head about twelve inches long, in a very oxidized state; a large quantity of bones of various domestic animals, such as sheep, horses and oxen; a considerable quantity of broken pottery similar to that found at Dumpton, and a number of whetstones. They were in a pit which was four feet wide, twelve feet long and twelve feet deep, each end being semicircular.



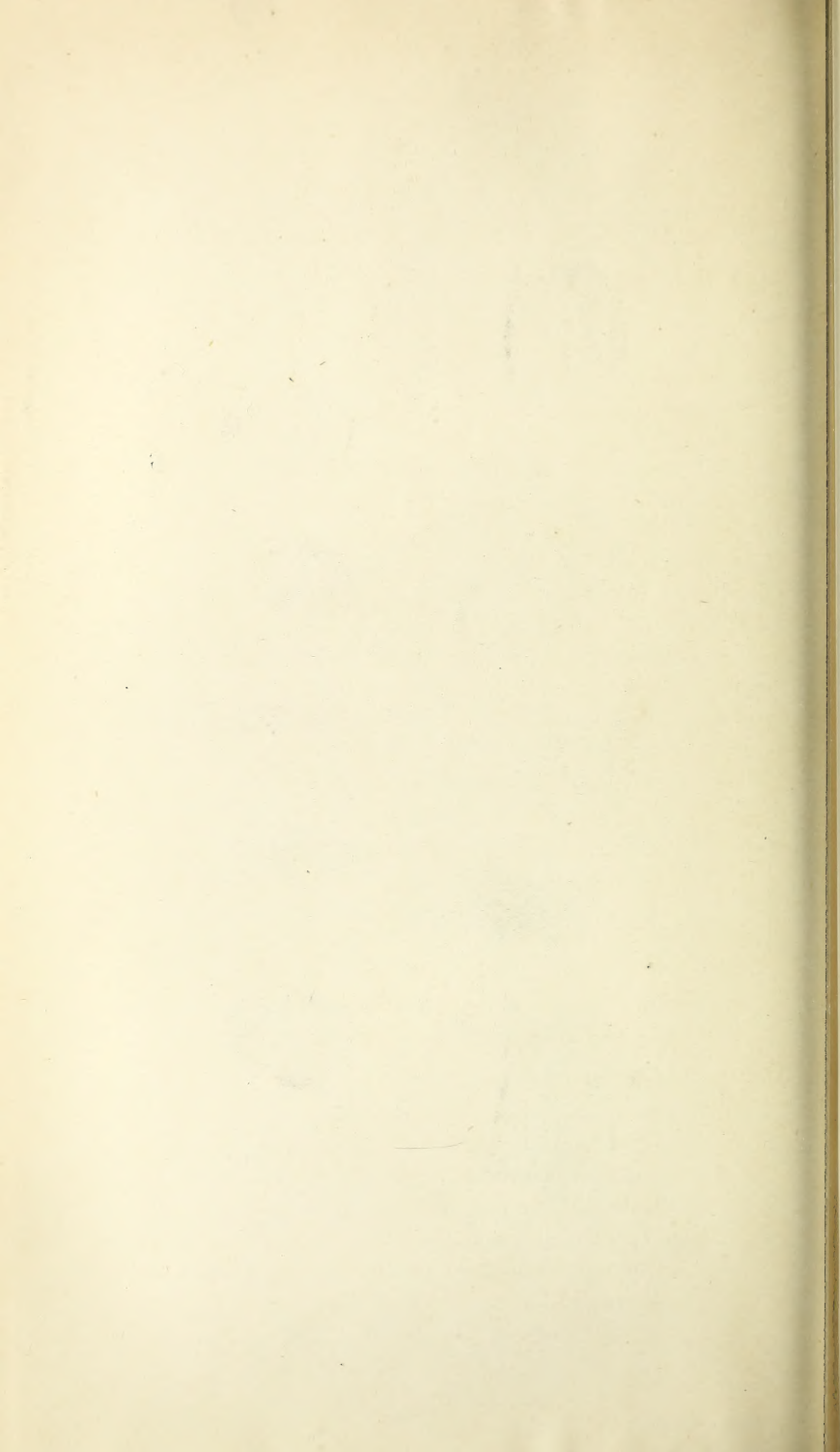
Photo]

[*J. Walton*

LATE-CELTIC COMB, LOOM-WEIGHTS, AND POTTERY ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Arch. Cant. XXV.

S. CLIFF, BROADSTAIRS (2).



RECORD OF INQUISITION AT FAVERSHAM, DATED 19TH SEPTEMBER 29TH ELIZABETH.

BY F. F. GIRAUD.

THE following is a copy of an Inquisition taken by virtue of a Mandate from the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports to the Mayor of Faversham respecting the value and disposal of hatters' goods specified in Latin and English therein. The original is amongst the documents in the custody of the Town Clerk of Faversham, and is engrossed on parchment 17 inches broad, 10 inches long, with the seal of mayoralty. There are a few spaces marked . . . where words have been obliterated by damp. The writer appears in some cases, such as *Galivus*, a hat, to have guessed at a Latin equivalent for what he intended to express—the usual rendering was *Galerus*. The end of each line in the MS. is marked thus | in the copy.

The persons named therein are :—

Sir Wm. Brooke, of the M.N.O. of the Garter, Knt.,
Lord Cobham, Constable of Dover Castle, Keeper
of the Caravels (ships), Admiral of the Cinque
Ports.

Robert Lambe, of the Common Council 1565 to 1574,
Jurat 1574 to 1598, Mayor 1586 and 1599.

Martin Pollard, *Thomas Bullocke*, Citizen and Vintner
of London, and *Maria* his wife.

And the following *Jurors* :—

Robert Allyn (Allen), of the Common Council from
1584 to 1595, Jurat 1595 to 1613, Mayor 1601
(acknowledgment in Portmote Court 1592 by
Robert Allen and Mildred his wife).

John Tye, sen. (his son John Tye was of the Common
Council from 1603 to 1622, Jurat 1622 to 1627,
Mayor 1622).

John Swayton, was of the Common Council from 1587 to 1602.

Edmund Cobbe, was of the Common Council 1590 and from 1597 to 1600. The Cobb family continued to reside in Faversham during most of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

George Crosse, was of the Common Council from 1613 to 1626. His family continued in Faversham until 1625.

John Hendrycke and Emma his wife, levied a Fine in the Faversham Portmote Court in 1597.

John Tyndale, jun. (John Tyndale, probably senior, was Chamberlain 1572, Churchwarden 1579, Common Council 1576 to 1586).

Barthw. Newes, Thomas Ellett, Henry Soomar, Clement Milton, John Adcock, John Ugden, John Elverye, Christopher Harte.

[Copy.]

FAVERSHAM. Inquisitio Indentat' capt' ibm coram Roberto Lambe Maiore ville p'dee et Jurat eisdem ville Decimo nono die Septembris Anno Regni Dñe nre Elizabethe Dei gra' Anglie Francie et Hibern' Regina fidei | defen' &c. vicesimo nono virtute cuiusdem Mandati Dñi Willi Brooke p'clari ordinis Garterii Milit. Dni Cobham Consiliar' Dñe Regine Constabular' Castri sui Dovr' ac' Custod' Carivellar' | Admirall Quinq' Portuũ suor' et Membror' eor'dem p'fat Maiori et Jurat' direct sup' Brê ipsius Dñe Regine ex Cancellar' sua eidem Constabular' Castri sui Dovor' ac' Custod' Quinq' portuũ pdcor' | vel eius Locutenen' ibm direct et hinc Inquisiconi consut' p Sacrm Roberti Allyn, Johis Tye, sen', Barthi' Newes', Johis Swayton, Edmundi Cobbe, Georgii Crosse, Tho. Ellett, Henrici Soomar, Clement | Milton, Johis Kenderycke, Johis Tyndale, Jun', Johis Adcocke, Johis Ugden, Johis Elverye, et Xrofer Harte, Qui dicunt sup' sacrm sũm qd Martinus Pollard in Břm prnõmt possessionat' est de Tribus | Galivis Anglice voc *Three Coloured Hattes* valoris s. xv^s. Decem Galivis Sereca subtect, Anglice voc *Tenne Hattes wythe narrowe Brymmes lyned wythe velvett* val. s. xxxiijs iiijd. Duobus | Galivis Sirton subtect Anglice

voc. *Twoe broade Brymmed Hattes lyned wythe velvett*, val s. x^s. Sex Galivis cum Ligaminibz Anglice voc. *Syxe Highe Crowned Hattes with Bondes* val s. xvij^s. | Novem Galivis Basse subtect Anglice voc' *Nyne Broade Brymmed Hattes with lowe Crownes lined thorowghe wythe Taffeta*, val' s. xxxvj^s. Sex Galivis cum . . . Anglice vocat' | *Syxe lowe Crowned Hattes somewhat narrower Brymmed, not lyned thorowghte wythe Bondes to theym*, val s. xx^s. Novem Galivis Bisso subtect cum ligam . . . Anglice voc' *Nyne Hattes | wythe narrowe Brymmes lyned thorowghe wythe Sylke, & wythe Bondes to theym*, val s. xxxvj^s. Duobz Galivis Anglice voc' *Twoe unlyned highe crowned Hattes* val s. iij^s viij^d. Digit' . . . | Anglice voc *Twoe highe crowned hattes* val s. v^s. Septem Galivis Anglice voc *vij Hattes* val s. xvij^s viij^d Tribz Galivis val s. ix^s. Quatuor Galivis val. s. vj^s viij^d. Galivis val Duobus Galivis val. v^s. Quatuor Galivis val. s. iij^s iij^d. Undecim Galivis p pueris val viij^s iij^d. Tribz Piliis Anglice voc. *Three Cappes* val s. xij^d. Uno Galivo de Buffe cum Ames . . . Anglice | voc *A Taffeta Hatte wythe a Golde Bande* val s. xx^s. Uno Galivo cum Bisse consut' Anglice voc *A Taffeta Hatt stitched* val viij^s. Uno Galivo Cereca circumligat. Anglice voc. *A Taffeta Hatte lyned wythe | velvett* val s. xij^s. Sex Galivis Anglice voc *Syxe Coloured Hattes wythe Highe Crownes* val s. xvij^s. Decem Galivis Anglice voc *Tenne Coloured Hattes wythe hyghe Crownes . . .* | Uno Galivo cum Pluma Anglice voc *one Hatt wythe a Feather* val s. iij^s. Duobz Galivis Anglice voc *Twoe Russett Hattes* val s. vj^s viij^d. Quatuor Galivis colornt Anglice voc *Fower colered | Hattes* val s. x^s. Undecim Galivis Anglice voc *xj Snood Coloured Hattes for Children* val s. xxvij^s vj^d. Quatuor decim Galivis Anglice vocat *xiiij Coursse Hattes coloured* val xxij^s iij^d. | Octo Galivis Anglice voc *vijj coloured Hattes* val s. xvj^s. Duodecim Galivis Anglice voc *xij Chylderens Hattes* val s. xvj^s. Duobz Galivis Anglice voc *Twoe Coloured Hattes of Coorse Furre |* val s. vj^s. Duodecim Galivi Anglice voc *xij coloured Hattes for childeren* val s. x^s. Octo Galivis Bisso subtect Anglice voc *vijj woemens Hattes lyned thowroghe wythe Taffeta & lynd abowte the Brymms |* val s. xxx xvij^s iij^d. Octo Galivis Anglice voc' *vijj Hattes of the same Fashyon not lyned in the Crownes* val' xxxij^s. Novem Galivis Anglice voc' *ix woemens Hattes lyned thorowghe* val' s. xiiij^s. Octo Galivis Bisso | subtect Anglice voc' *vijj woemens Hattes faced wythe Taffeta* val' xxj^s iij^d. Septem Galivis de Bisso Anglice voc' *Seaven Taffeta Hattes for woemen* val s. xlvj^s viij^d. Uno Galivo . . . subtect' | Anglice voc' *One Woeman's Hatt lyned wythe velvett*

val s. x^s. Tresdecim Galivis colorat' Bisse subteet' Anglice voc' *xiiij woemens' Hattes lyned on the Brymmes wyth colouryd Taffeta* val' | iiij^{li} v^s. Sex Galivis Anglice voc' *Syxe Coursse Hattes for woemen or Mayedes* val' s. xiiij^s. Quatuor Galivis Anglice voc' *Fower Maydens' Hattes* val' s. vj^s viij^d. Sex Duodenis Sprior' Carbason Anglice | voc' *Syxe Dossen Cypres Bandes'* val s. xxiiij^s. Duodecim Cyp'ris Carbosar' Anglice voc' *xij Hatte Bands of Cipres* val s. xij^s. Sex Spiris Anglice voc' *vj Latchbonds* val' s. x^s. Quinq' Cypiris Anglice | voc' *Five Hattebonds* val' s. xij^s vj^d. Novemdecim Spiris Anglice voc' *xix Hattebonds*, val' iiij^s ix^d. Duodecim Spiris Cerice Anglice voc' *xij velvett Bonds* val' vj^s. Vigint et quatuor Ceiris Anglice | voc' *xxiiij Hattebonds* val' s. iiij^s. Octodecim Spiris, Anglice voc' *xviij smalle Hattebonds* val' iiij^s vj^d. Trigint' Spiris Anglice voc' *xxx^{tie} Coursse Hattebonds* val' s. ij^s vj^d. Uno Speculo Anglice voc' *A Lookinge Glasse*. | Uno Penecuto Anglice *A Brusshe*. Duobz Corbibz Anglice voc' *Twoe Hampers* cum uno Absey et pannis in p'd Corbibz xisten' val s. v^s. Que quidem catt' volent in tot' ad vendend' Trigint' Novem | libras et decem solid'. Que quidem omnia et sing'la sup'dcā sepul' catt' Nos p'fat Maior et Jurat ville p'dce in mannio dce Dñe Regine Sciri fecimus, ut ea Maria Bullocke Administrat' bonor' e catt' | que fuer' Thom' Bullocke civis et vintar' London nuper Mariti sui in Br'i illo nōiat libari fac. quousq' sibi de debit ducent et vigint' Librar' in eodem Bri' mencōnat solut fuit pnt p Bir' p'd p'ceptu' est | Et ulterius Jurat pd'ci dicunt sup' sac'am si'm pdcm. Quod pdcūs Martinus Pollard non hūit nec hēt, aliqua alia sive plura catt' sive tena infra libtat ville p'dce unde ulteriorem executionem p' | virtute . . . p'dce facere potuimus In cuius rei testimoniu' tam p'deus Robertus Lambe Maior' et Jurat ville p'dce Sigill' Officii Maiorat' ville p'dce Q'm Juratores p'dce, Sigilla sm̄ uterq' p'ti huius | Inquisitionis Indentat' sepa'tim Apposuer' Dat apud Fau'shm̄ p'd die et anno sup'dico.

[Mayoralty Seal.]

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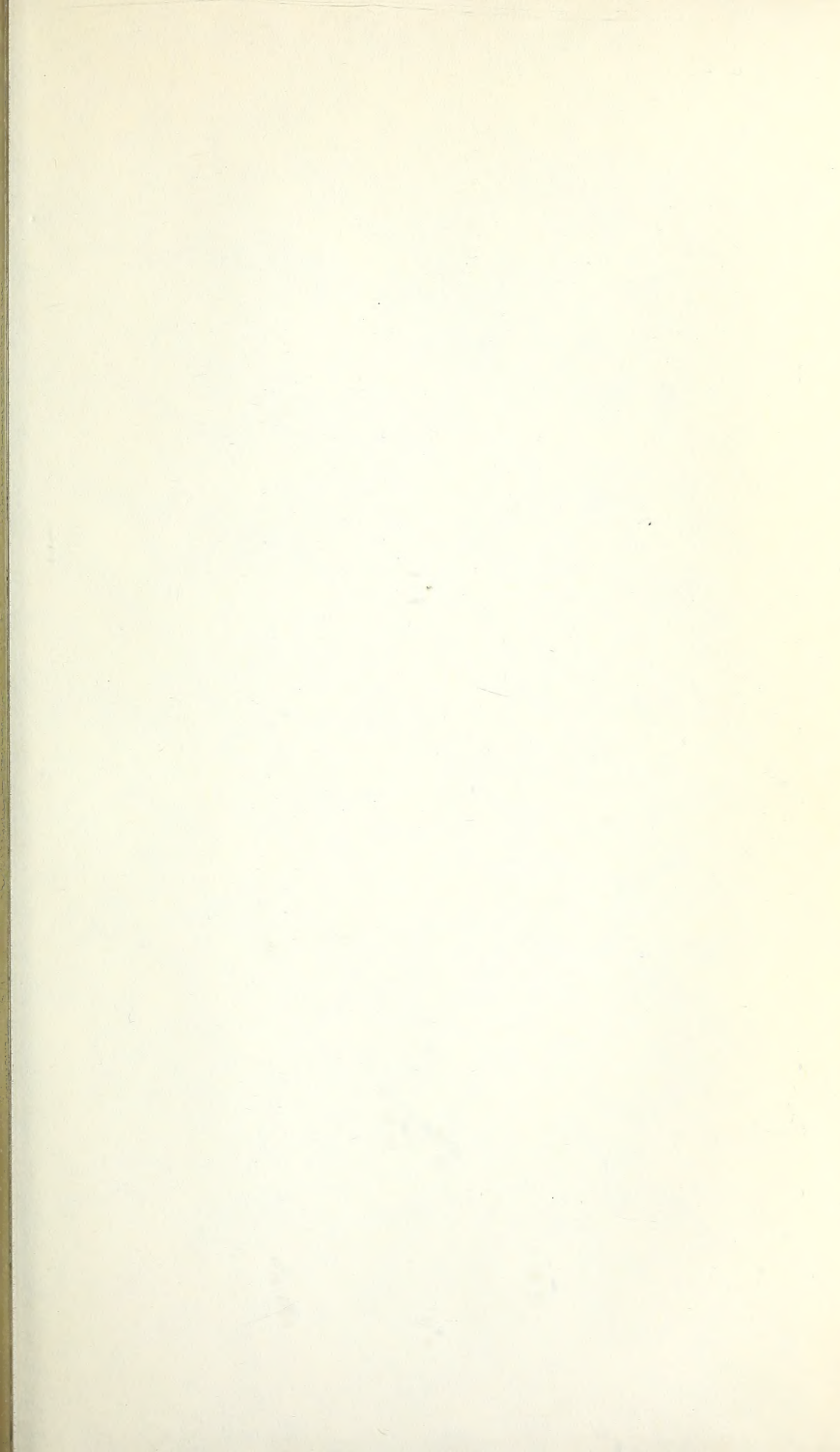
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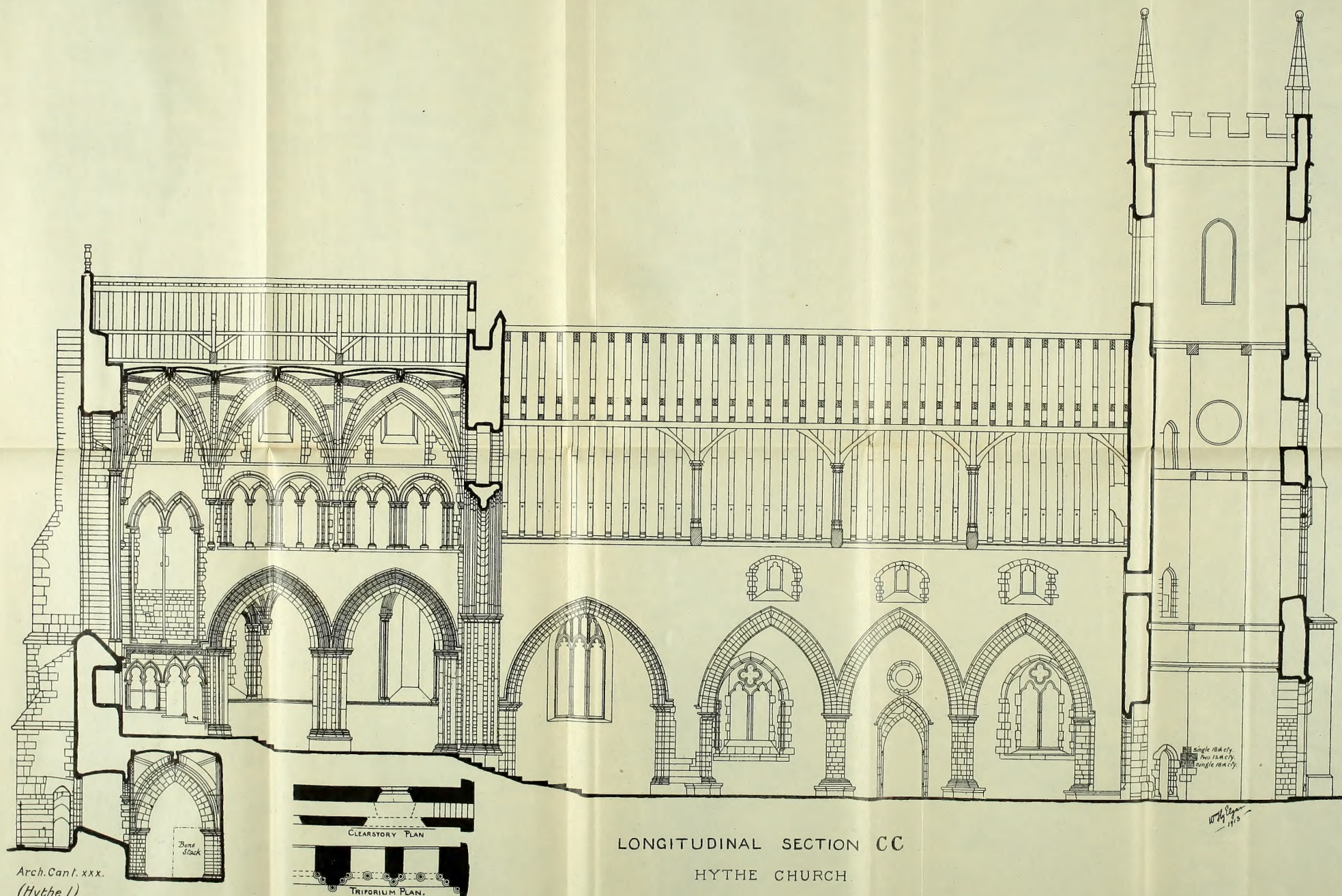
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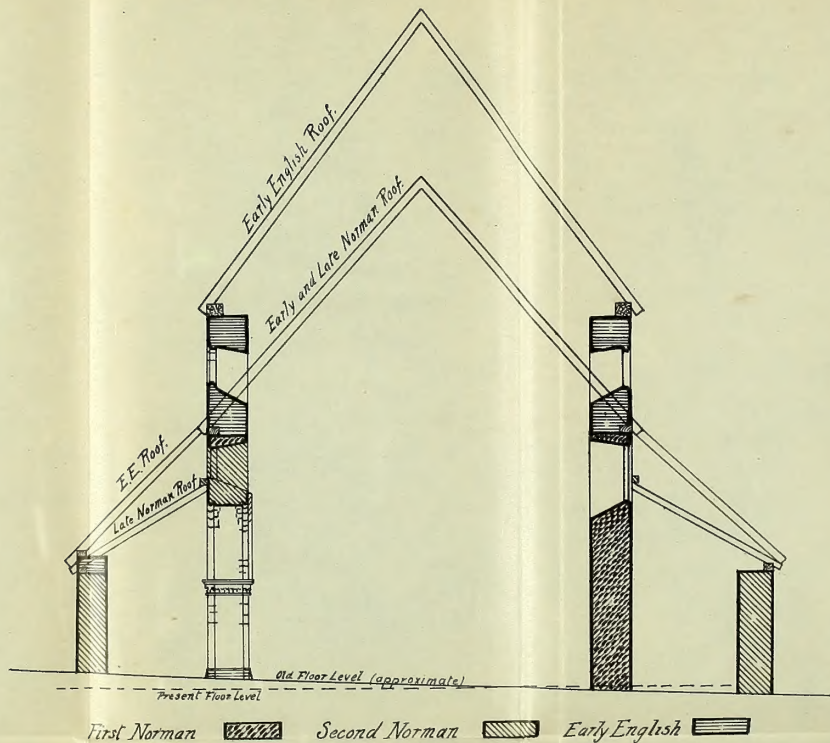
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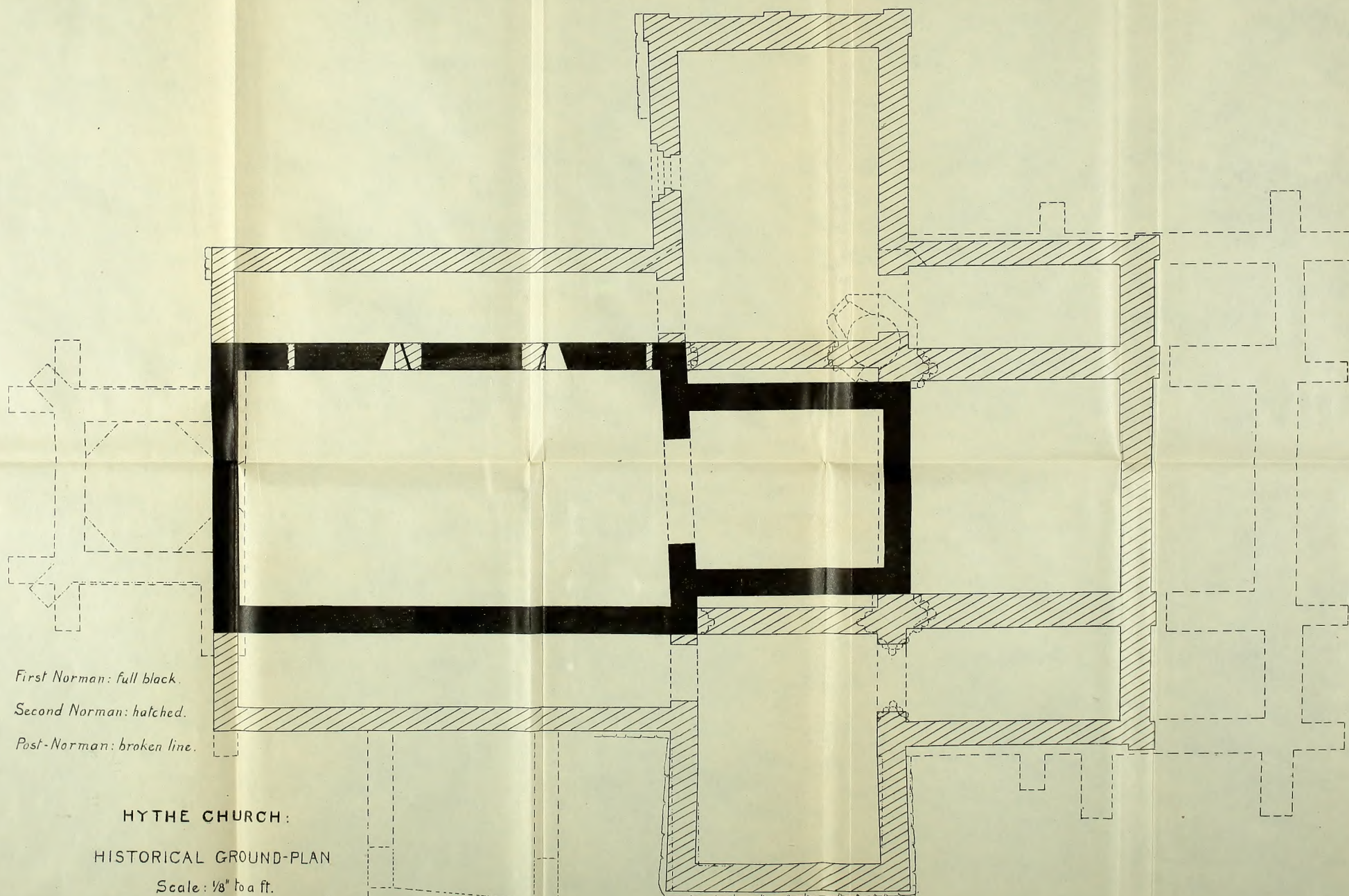




HISTORICAL SECTION

HYTHE CHURCH.

Arch. Cont. xxx. (Hythe 2)



First Norman: full black.

Second Norman: hatched.

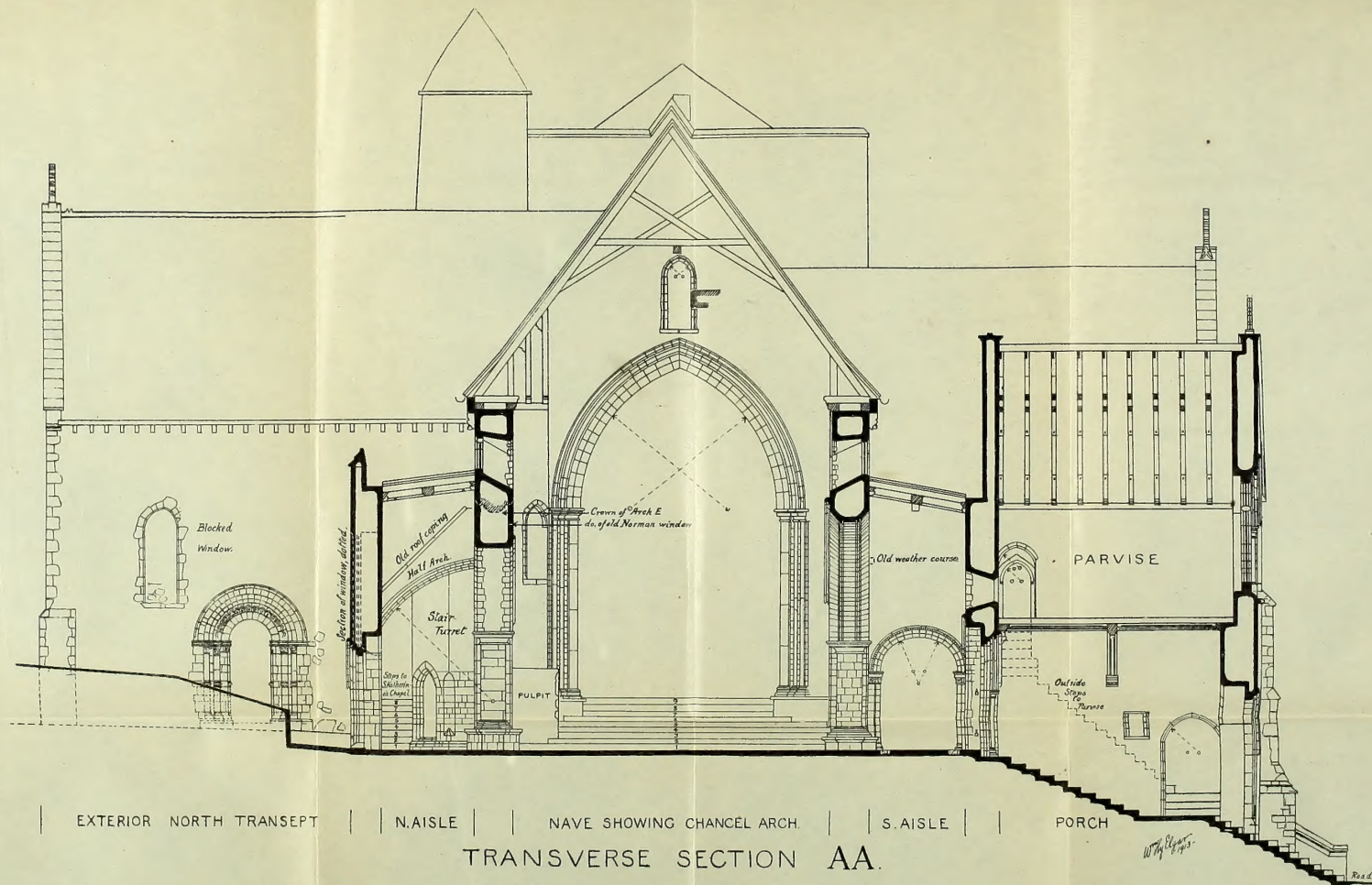
Post-Norman: broken line.

HYTHE CHURCH:
HISTORICAL GROUND-PLAN

Scale: $\frac{1}{8}$ " to a ft.

Arch. Conf. xxx. (Hythe 3)

G.M. Livett,
 July, 1915.



EXTERIOR NORTH TRANSEPT

N. AISLE

NAVE SHOWING CHANCEL ARCH.

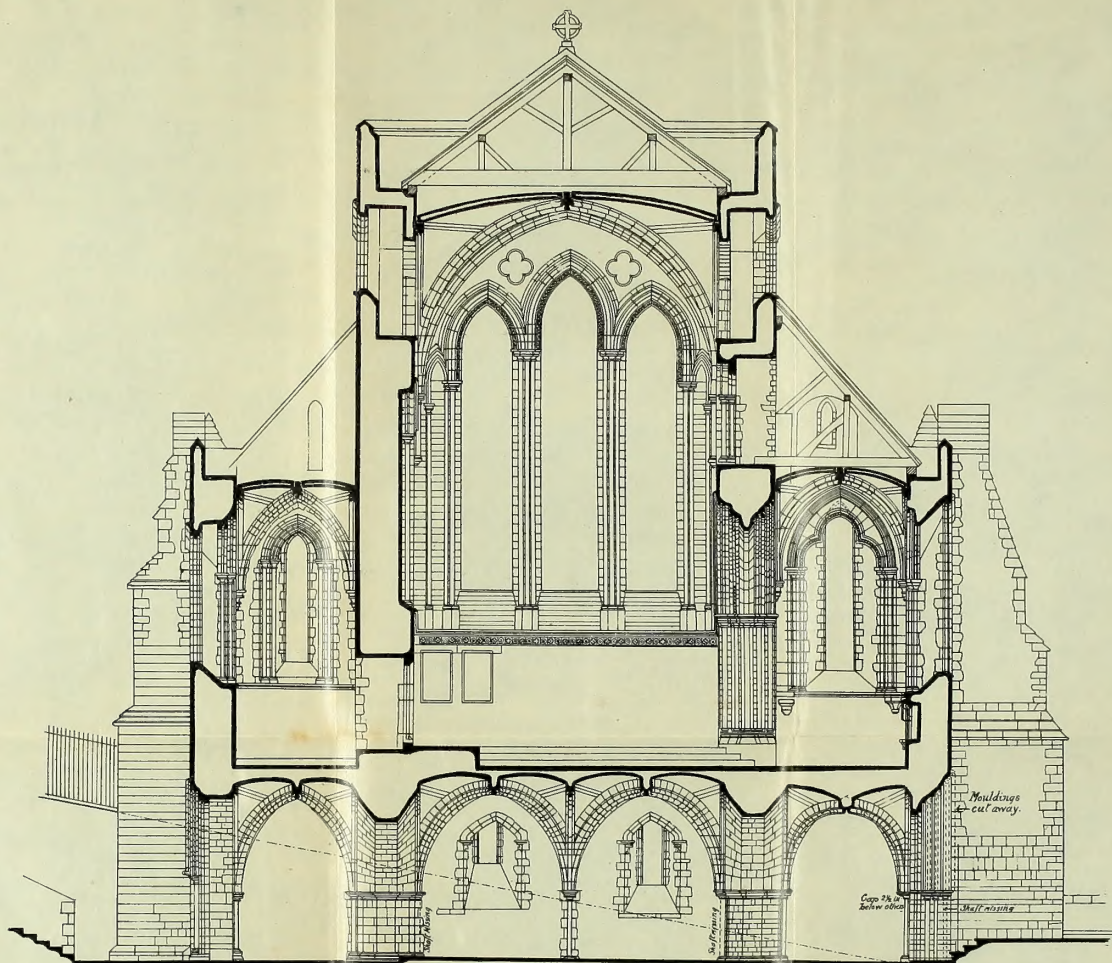
S. AISLE

PORCH

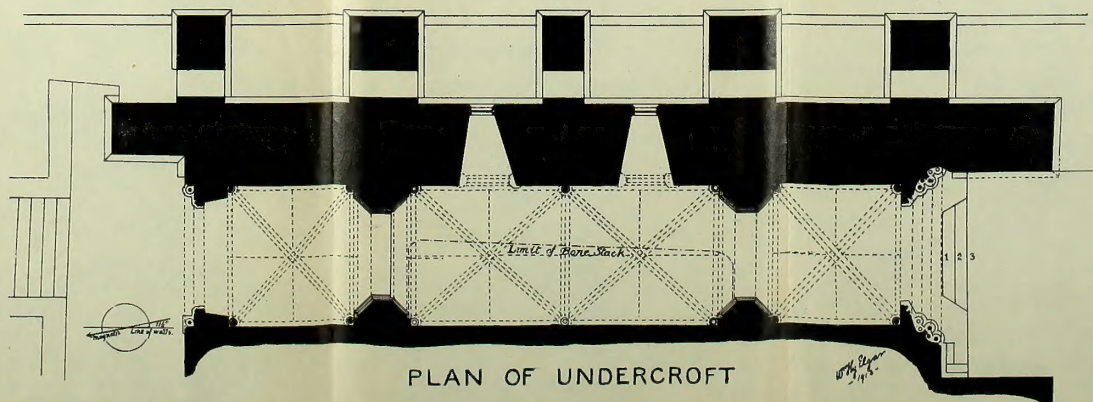
TRANSVERSE SECTION AA.

HYTHE CHURCH.

Arch. Cant. xxx. (Hythe 4)



TRANSVERSE SECTION BB



PLAN OF UNDERCROFT

HYTHE CHURCH.

Wm. H. Elgar.
Mens et delt 1912

GROUND PLAN.

SCALE OF FEET.

Wm. H. Elgar.
Mens et delt 1912

P A T H A

NORTH	
Air.	
TRANSEPT	

A R E A

T

S. KATHERINES CHAPEL

STALLS

CHANCELL

SANCTUARY

S. MARY'S CHAPEL

M O R G A N

V	A	U	L	T	S	U	N	D	E	R
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SOUTH
TRANSEPT

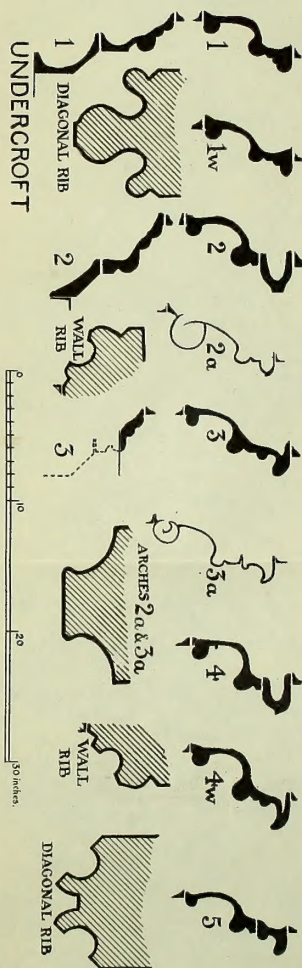
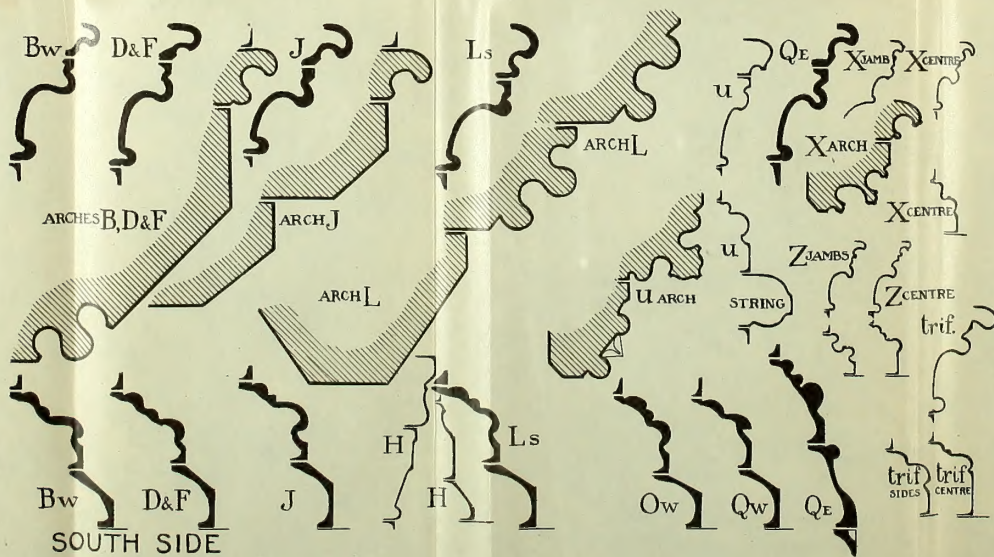
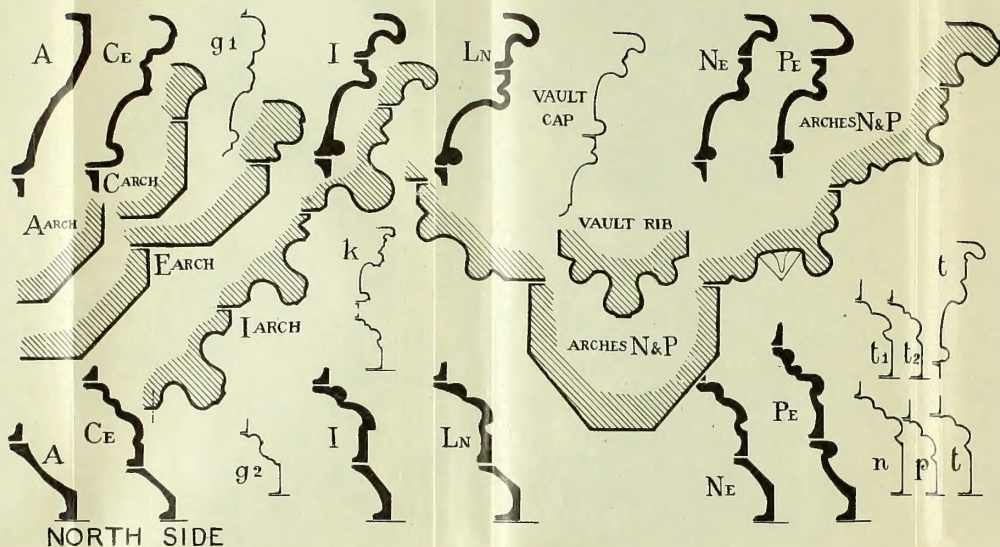
PORCH

Note - All buttresses sectioned
at level of window sills.

BOUNDARY WALL

Arch. Cant. xxx. (Hythe 6)

BOUNDARY WALL

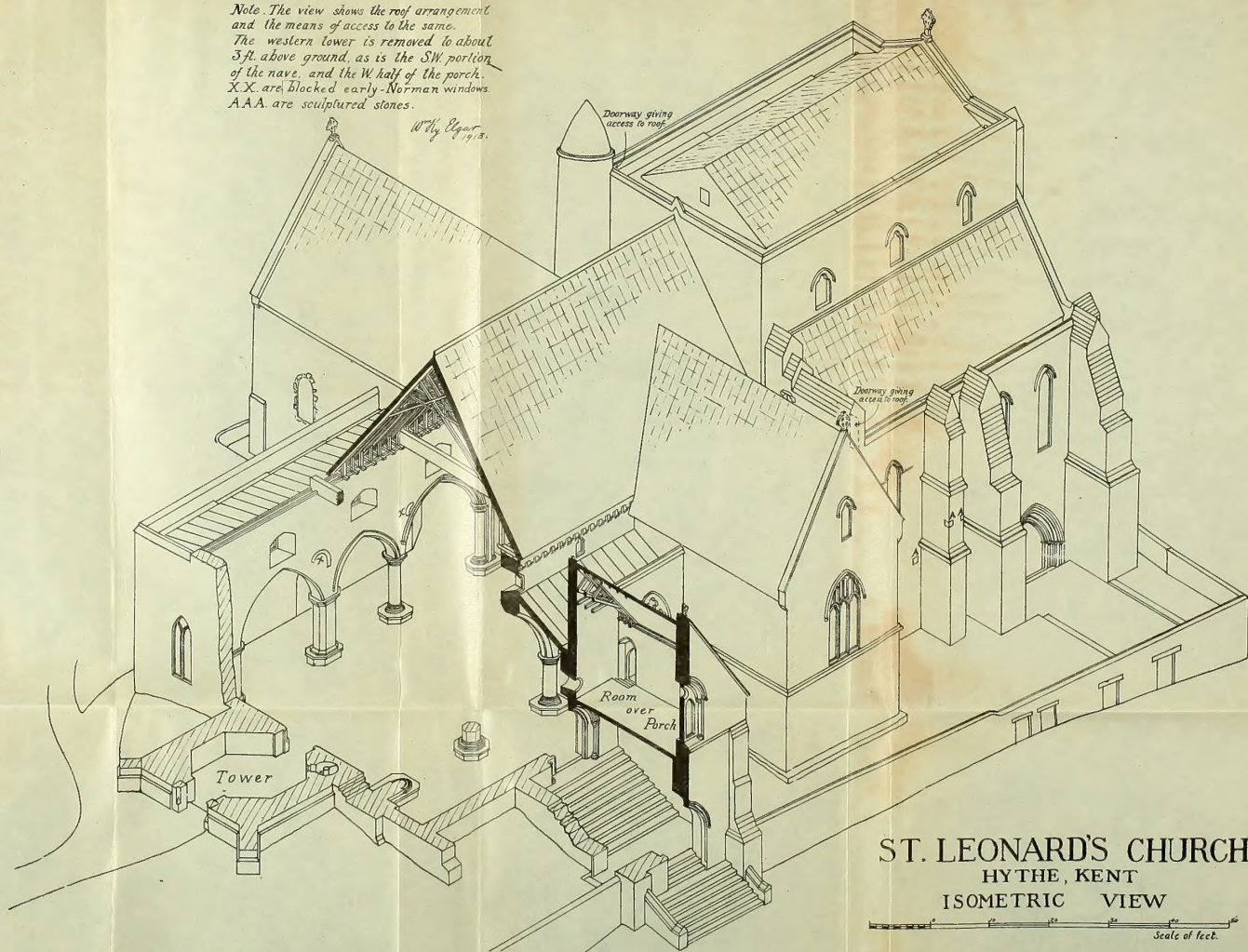


CYMACRAPHS MOULDINGS IN HYTHE CHURCH

Arch. Cant. xxx. (Hythe 7)

*Note. The view shows the roof arrangement
and the means of access to the same.
The western tower is removed to about
3 ft. above ground, as is the SW portion
of the nave, and the W half of the porch.
XX are blocked early-Norman windows.
AAA are sculptured stones.*

*W. Hy. Eggar
1913.*



ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH
HYTHE, KENT
ISOMETRIC VIEW

Scale of feet.

(Hythe 8)

